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Geo. H. Piper
Leedsbury.

A
GLOSSARY
OF
North Country Words,
IN USE;
WITH
THEIR ETYMOLOGY,
AND
AFFINITY TO OTHER LANGUAGES;
AND OCCASIONAL
NOTICES OF LOCAL CUSTOMS
AND
POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

BY
JOHN TROTTER BROCKETT, F. S. A.,
LONDON AND NEWCASTLE.

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MDCCCXXIX.

LOAN STACK

Les mots sont le lien des sociétés, le véhicule des lumières, la base des sciences, les dépositaires des découvertes d'une Nation, de son savoir, de sa politesse, de ses idées : la connoissance des mots est donc un moyen indispensable pour acquérir celle des choses ; de-là ces Ouvrages appelés Dictionnaires, Vocabulaires ou Glossaires, qui offrent l'étendue des connoissances de chaque Peuple. — *Gebelin.*

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TO

**THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
JOHN GEORGE, LORD DURHAM,**

**BARON DURHAM OF THE CITY OF DURHAM, AND OF LAMBTON
CASTLE IN THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM,**

**THIS NEW EDITION OF A WORK,
INTENDED TO PRESERVE AND ILLUSTRATE THE ANCIENT AND
ENERGETIC DIALECT OF THE NORTH,**

IS,

**WITH HIS LORDSHIP'S PERMISSION, MOST
RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED, BY**

THE AUTHOR.

Preface.

THE Glossary before the Reader is the result of those hours of literary amusement, when it was thought necessary to unbend the mind from professional labour. The Author has felt much satisfaction at the favourable reception which his former attempt to collect and preserve the relics of our good old Northern dialect has received from some of the first literary characters of the age. He has, in particular, been gratified by the approbation of several gentlemen of great philological learning, in both kingdoms ; among whom he is proud to rank the Rev. H. I. Todd, the profound editor of two editions of Dr. Johnson's national work, with the most valuable additions ; and the Rev. Dr. John Jamieson, whose Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language contains a labour of lexicography, as elaborate and comprehensive as any that has yet appeared.

The Author may be permitted to denominate this an entire new work, rather than a second edition of his former publication. Independent of the numerous additions,

which further research and communication, both with the living and the dead, have enabled him to give, all the old articles have undergone a complete revision, and most of them are re-written. A wider range has been taken, and a variety of circumstances relative to the usages of the olden time, as well as to the local customs and popular superstitions of the present day, have been introduced. The ancient traditions of the country are entitled to more regard than is generally given to them by the fastidious. However hyperbolically exaggerated, or concealed from the perception of this enlightened age, few of them are wholly false.

The Glossary has been made much more copious in the etymological department—alike interesting to the antiquary and the philologist. Every scholar is aware of the extraordinary analogy of various languages. In many of the articles will be frequently found noticed the words of similar origin, appearance, and meaning, in the cognate dialects, ancient and modern, of the North of Europe, which may be truly said to form the warp and the woof of English, and on which the flowers of Greece and Rome have been embroidered. Notices are also given of striking affinities, in sound and meaning, with different other languages; though these are not always sufficient to constitute an etymon.

It is unnecessary to adduce reasons for preserving our old words. They are generally simple and expressive, and often more emphatic than their modern synonymes.

By the revival of a more general relish for early English writers, the Reader will imperceptibly acquire a habit of regarding them in the light of their pristine dignity. He will no longer hastily pronounce to be *vulgarisms* what are in reality *archaisms*—the hard, but deep and manly, tones and sentiments of our ancestors. The book will prove how much is retained of the ancient Saxon speech—in its pure unadulterated state—in the dialect of the North of England, which also exhibits more of the language of our Danish progenitors than is to be met with in any other part of the kingdom.

Our Northern words and terms, though often disguised in different spelling and structure, bear strong affinity to the Scottish language. Indeed, the greater part of them will be found to be in current use in each country. Even laying out of view the opinion expressed by some writers, that the Scottish language is merely a dialect of the Anglo-Saxon, the similarity of words and phrases used both in the North of England and the South of Scotland, may be accounted for by the county of Northumberland, and other parts of the English territory, having anciently formed a portion of the sister kingdom. But it is to be observed, that a number of the words in this Glossary, which are unknown to the South, are in common use in the North of Scotland. It is true that the greater part of these may be traced to the French; but hence the words used in Scotland may often be explained and elucidated by reference to those of the North of England, and *vice versa*.

By a communication from George R. Kinloch, Esq., of Edinburgh, the Author has been furnished with an extensive list of our North Country words which are in use in Scotland, some of which have escaped the vigilance of Dr. Jamieson, though Mr. Kinloch says they are well known as Scottish words. In some instances where they differ in spelling, or have a wider signification, in Scotland, the Author has either given the Scots orthoepy, or the additional meaning.

To James Losh, Esq., Major Thain, George Taylor, Esq., Anthony Easterby, Esq., Rev. William Turner, Rev. James Raine, Rev. George Newby, Mr. Edward Hemsley, Mr. Robert Thompson, and those other friends who have contributed so much to the interest of the work, by allowing the Author the unrestrained use of their interleaved copies of the former edition, he returns his grateful thanks.

For the invaluable and kind assistance afforded him by his antiquarian friends, Robert Surtees, Esq. of Mainsforth, and Sir Cuthbert Sharp; and by the Rev. W. N. Darnell, B. D., Prebendary of Durham, Matthew Culley, Esq., of Fowberry Tower, I. I. Wilkinson, Esq., Rev. H. Cotes, R. R. Greenwell, Esq., and Thomas Fenwick, Esq., in the unreserved communication of various manuscript vocabularies of provincial terms, collected in different parts of the Northern Counties, his warmest acknowledgments are due, and he feels sincere pleasure in thus publicly recording his sense of the obligation.

With these aids, and with the assistance and encourage-

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ment he has received, during his undertaking, from different eminent individuals, which it would have the appearance of personal vanity in the Author to particularize, he has endeavoured to the best of his ability, and making the most of the time which he could allow himself from other avocations, to re-construct, and, as he hopes, materially to improve, the Glossary of North Country Words.

Of the instances of misconception and inadvertence, which may still remain, those, who are most conversant with the subject, will, in its various and complicated nature, discover the best extenuation.

Albion Place, 16th March, 1829.

CONTRACTIONS

USED IN THIS GLOSSARY.

LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS.

Br.	Ancient British language.
Celt.	Celtic language.
Cumb.	Cumberland dialect.
Dan.	Danish language.
Dur.	Durham dialect.
Dut.	Dutch language.
Fr.	French language.
Gael.	Gaelic language.
Germ.	German language.
Gr.	Greek language.
Ir.	Irish language.
Isl.	Islandic (or Icelandic) language.
Ital.	Italian language.
Lanc.	Lancashire dialect.
Lat.	Latin language.
Mœ.-Got.	Mœso-Gothic language.
Newc.	Newcastle dialect.
North.	Northumberland dialect.
Sax.	Anglo-Saxon language.
Sc.	Scottish language.
Span.	Spanish language.
Su.-Got.	Suio-Gothic, or ancient language of Sweden.
Sw.—Swed.	Modern Swedish language.
Teut. ..	Teutonic language.
West. .	Westmorland dialect.
York.	Yorkshire dialect.

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A

Glossary

OF

NORTH COUNTRY WORDS

IN USE.

A.

A. It is a striking provincial peculiarity, in many parts of the North of England, tenaciously to retain this letter in most of the words in which modern English substitutes *o*; as *awn*, own; *bane*, bone; *hame*, home; &c.; and to omit the two last letters in those ending in *ll*; as *a'* (*aw*) for all; *ca'* (*caw*) for call; &c. But at Hexham, and a district round it, the *a*, instead of usurping the place of *o*, as is common in most other parts of Northumberland, is itself converted into *o*, in the vulgar pronunciation; as *o*, for all; *bo*, for ball; *fote*, for fault; *hofs*, for half, &c. "*Hexham ho-penny*" is a bye-word of long standing; and "*Hexham, the heart of o England*," may be said to be proverbial.

A, always, ever.—*Cumb.* **A**, in the Saxon language, is the adverb here given. Perhaps from the same root the Germans have their *ewig*, and its dependents. In the formation of our border dialects it has been freely denizenized. "*For ever and a*," is an expression used by old rustics. Philologists and grammarians will decide how far, in this sense, pleonasm of continuous action, the *a* is an adverbial prefix to our participles *agoing*, *acoming*, &c.

A, interrogative—*a?* what? what do you say?

B

AAC, AIK, YAK, YECK, or YAIK, the oak. Sax. *ac, æc.* Su.-Got. *ek.* Germ. *eiche.* Dut. and Isl. *eik.* Sc. *aik.* The words *aik* and *acorn*, observes Mr. Boucher, fall under that numerous list of northern terms which differ from the common speech of England, only by having retained that strong characteristical mark of their Saxon origin, the *a* in the place of the modern *o*, and would not have been adverted to here, had there not been something peculiar in their pronunciation, in which alone their provincialism consists. The former is pronounced yeck or yaik, just as earth is pronounced yerth; whilst *acorn* is every where pronounced nearly as it is spelled. By having thus retained the orthography as well as the orthoepy of *aik*, the people of the North have avoided that inconsistency, which certainly is imputable to their Southern neighbours, of rejecting the ancient and original spelling, in the theme, whilst yet it is retained in the derivative: for, to be consistent, *acorn* should be written *ocorn*. Both these terms are pure Saxon, *ac* and *æcern*; the latter importing as literally in the Saxon, as it does in English, the fruit or corn of the aik.

ABACK, backwards. Isl. *a-bak.* Not obsolete, as stated in Todd's Johnson.

ABACK A BEHINT, behind, or in the rear. "*Aback a behint,* where the grey mare foaled the fiddler;" that is, I am told, threw him off in the dirt.

ABLINS, perhaps, possibly. Mr. Boucher justly considers this word a remarkable confirmation of an ingenious grammatical position, first strenuously urged by Gebelin, and, since, well supported and confirmed by Mr. Horne Tooke, viz. that particles were originally verbs. He takes *ablins* to be the participle of the present tense of the irregular verb, "to be *able*;" and as such, easily resolvable into the *being able*.

ABOON, ABUIN, above. Sax. *abufan.* Mr. Todd says, aboon is "common in Westmoreland and part of Yorkshire." It is also in constant use in the counties of Durham and Northumberland. V. Junius and Boucher.

ABRAID, to rise on the stomach with a degree of nausea; applied to articles of diet, which prove disagreeable to the taste, or difficult of digestion. See **BRAID**.

ABREDE, in breadth, spread out. Sax. *abred-an*, to lengthen.

ABSTRACT, to take away by stealth.—*Borders of North*. In the dissertation on Fairies, in the Border Minstrelsy, a curious instance of superstition is related, where the corpse of a deceased person, dug up from the grave, is said to be abstracted. So in Law, *abstraction* of tithe is the unjustifiable removal of it.

ACCIDAVY, an inveterate corruption of affidavit. Sometimes simply *davy*.

We think nowse on't, aw'll myek *accydavy*.

Canny Newscassel.

ACCIDENT, a soft term used to denote the situation of a confiding girl, when an undue advantage has been taken of her by a faithless swain, without affording her a legitimate right to his protection,—

When lovely woman stoops to folly,
And finds too late that men betray.

ACKERSPRIT, the premature sprouting of a potatoe, the germination of grain. *V. Skin. Jam. and Wilb.*

ACKNOW, to acknowledge, to confess. The old form of the word—still in use as a northern provincialism.

ACOW, crooked, obliquely, awry. Sax. *ascunian*, devitare.

ACRE-DALE LANDS, common fields in which different proprietors hold portions of greater or less quantities; from *acre*, a word common to almost every language, and Sax. *dælan*, to divide. In ancient times an *acre* did not signify any determinate quantity of land; and the Normans had an acre confessedly differing from that of the Saxons. When at length it came to mean a specific part, the measure still varied, until it was fixed by statute, in the reign of King Edward I.

ADDER-STONE, a perforated stone, imagined by the vulgar to be made by the sting of an adder. Stones of this kind are suspended in stables as a charm to secure the horses from being

hag-ridden; and are also hung up at the bed's head, to prevent the night-mare. See HOLY-STONES.

ADDIWISSEN, had I known it. An expression nearly obsolete, though still retained by some old persons. It appears, says Mr. Boucher, to have been formed on that poor excuse, to which silly people are apt to have recourse, when, for want of consideration and caution, they have fallen into some difficulty: *had I wist*, or *had I wissen* (and in the pronunciation it is as one word, *addiwissen*), I would not have done so and so. The phrase is of great antiquity, occurring in Gascoigne's Hermit's Tale, in Gower, and in Holinshed.

ADDLE, AIDLE, EDDLE, *v.* to earn by labour.—ADDLINGS, AIDLINGS, *s.* labourer's wages, earnings. Sax. *edlean*, recompense, or requital. Different both in import and source from—ADDLED, *a.* decayed, impaired, rotten; as, "*addle headed*," "*addled eggs*;" from Sax. *adlian*, *ægrotare*→*adlig*, *ægrotus*, morbo laborans.

AE, EA, one, one of several, each. AEWAAS, EAWAYS, *always*.

Ac lad frae out below the ha'
Ees Meggie wi' a glance.—*Good Fair*.

AFEAR'D, afraid. Pure Saxon. This word is repeatedly used by Shakspeare, in several of his plays, but I do not remember that *afraid* occurs more than once.

AFORN, before, on hand. Sax. *at-foran*. *Afore*, the ancient word for *before*, is also in use.

AFT, behind. Pure Saxon. The dictionaries call this a sea term, but it is in common use on the banks of the Tyne, and occasionally in other places, in the sense here given, without any relation to nautical subjects.

AG, to hack or cut with a stroke; hence an *axe*.

AGATE, on the way, agoing—on foot again; as a person recovered from a sick bed. "The fire burns *agate*," that is, is beginning to burn briskly.—*York*. where it always denotes incipient rapidity.

AGEAN, AGEN, again, against. Sax. *agen*; and so used in old English.

AGER, AJER, AGYE, awry, uneven, aside. "Let ne'er a new whim ding thy fancy *ajec*."—*A. Ramsay*. Across; as "it went all *agee*."

AGLEE, or AGLEY, wrong, awry. As poor Burns truly said,

The best laid schemes o'mice and men
Gang aft *a-gley*.

AGOG, eager, desirous. "He's quite *agog* for it." Great research has been expended, and much has been written on the etymology of this word. It is strange that all our philologists have marked it as uncertain; as it may, I think, be satisfactorily derived from Ital. *agognare*, to wish, to long for. Since this was written, I have been informed by a valued correspondent in Edinburgh, who has most kindly and liberally aided me in my etymological enquiries, that there is a Roxburghshire saying "on the *gogs* for it," synonymous with "quite *agog* for it"—meaning "he is in the humour for it," or, "is eager for it." This expression, he is of opinion, is derived from, and, indeed, is a pure translation of the French phrase "*etre dans ses gogues*," which Boyer gives as synonymous with "*dans sa bonne humeur*," to be in a merry mood, pin, cue, or humour. V. Boyer, vo. *gogues*; which is derived from the reciprocal verb "*se goguer* (*se rejouir*) to be or make merry." It is scarcely necessary to remark, that both the French verb and phrase are only used in a comical or burlesque style; which is the very character of *agog*.

AHINT, behind. "To ride *ahint*." Sax. *a-hindan*, post.

AIG, sourness. "The milk has got an *aig*."

AIGRE, sour. Fr. *aigre*. Hence ALE-AIGRE, which see.

AIN, pron. the northern pronunciation of own; being, as it were, a compound of *a'une*, i. e. *all* belonging to *one*, in contradistinction to that which is the property of *many*. V. Boucher.

AIRD. This word, as applied to the name of a place, means high; as *Airdley* in Hexhamshire. Br. *aird*, height. Gael. and Ir. *ard*, mighty, great, and noble. It is also used to describe the quality of a place or field; in which sense it means dry, parched; from Lat. *aridus*—hence *arid*.

AIRLY, the northern form of early; conformable to Dan. *aarle*.

AIRT, or **ART**, a point or part of the horizon or compass; a district, or portion of the country. Germ. *ort*, a place—*die vier orte*, the four quarters. Gael. *aird*, a cardinal point. In Yorkshire the pronunciation is *airth*.

AIRTH, afraid, fearful. "He was *airth* to do it"—he was afraid.

"An *airthful* night"—a fearful night. Sax. *yrhth*, fear.

AITH, an oath. The same in Moes-Got. and Sc.

AITHER, order, or course of husbandry in tillage land. Mr.

Boucher, whose learning and memory I much respect, is unfortunate in his conjecture on this word. See **ARDER**.

AI**TS**, **Y****AI****TS**, **Y****ET****TS**, oats. Sax. *ata*, *ate*. The sound expressed by *yaitz*, as has been justly observed to me by a literary friend, is in fact the proper diphthongal sound of *öats*—the *a* being long:—and a broad Yorkshireman talks of the *bēasts* getting *oorang* (*wrang*—for *w* is a vowel in effect) among the *whēate*.

AIXES, **AXES**, a fit or paroxysm of an ague—an access. Used by several of our old writers. The word appears to be derived from Sax. *ace*, the origin of *ache*, a pain; which, in the plural, Shakspeare has evidently pronounced, like John Kemble, *aitches*. Our *auld trots*, or old wives, have innumerable prescriptions for the ague; all of them, more or less, depending on something which is to operate as a charm. The opinion of the efficacy of charms in the cure of this disease is at least as old as the time of Pliny.

ALANE, alone. Dut. *alleen*. Dan. *allene*.

ALANTEM, **ALANTUM**, at a distance. Ital. *da lontano*. Fr. *lointain*.

ALD, old. Sax. *cald*. This syllable, in the beginning of the names of places, denotes antiquity.

ALE, a merry meeting, a rural feast. *Bride-ale*, and *church-ale*, are of frequent occurrences in old legal documents.

ALE-AIGRE, *alegar*, sour ale used as vinegar. **ALLEKAR**.—*West*.

ALE-TASTER, an officer still retained in some of the northern boroughs. His duty is to look diligently after the "brewers and tiplers," and to *taste* the *ale* within his jurisdiction. A

person of this description was formerly appointed and sworn in every court leet.

ALGATES, an old word synonymous with *always*, or all manner of ways; and compounded of *all* and *gates* (which in the North denotes *ways*). Not obsolete, as stated in Todd's Johnson. It is used for, however, or at all events, sometimes—as *παρὰς*. V. quotations in Tooke (Vol. I, p. 179,) who strangely mistakes the derivation. In the Glossary to Way's *Fabliaux*, it is attempted to be traced thus:—**ALGATES**; **ALGUISE**; **ALWISE**, *always*: that is, let the *guise* or *manner* be what it may. *Algatis* occurs in Wiclif's venerable Translation of the New Testament, Rom. xi. 10.

ALL-A-BITS, broken, all in pieces, in rags and tatters.

ALL-ALONG-OF, **ALL-ALONG-ON** (sometimes, by quick articulation, pronounced *Aw-LUNG*) entirely owing to. This term would almost seem to be a corrupt pronunciation of *all owing*. It is, however, of considerable antiquity in our language; being used by Skelton, Ben Jonson, and others; and may be referred to Sax. *ge-lang*, opera, causa, impulsu, culpa, cujusvis. V. Lye. An ingenious friend suggests, *all 'longing of*; *to 'long*, he says, being used for, to belong; in some of our old poets. V. Tooke Vol. I. p. 424–431.

ALLER, the alder-tree. *Alnus glutinosa*. Smith. Sax. *æler*. See **ELLER**.

ALLER-FLOAT, or **ALLER-TROUT**, a species of trout—usually large and well grown—frequenting the deep holes of our retired and shady brooks, under the roots of the *aller*, or alder-tree; from which it has its name.

ALLEY, the conclusion of a game at foot-ball, when the ball has passed the boundary.—*Dur.* Fr. *a l'ais*—to the plank which bounded the course, as at tennis.

ALL-HALLS, All Saint's day (1st. Nov.). "It is remarkable, that, whilst the old Popish names, for the other fasts and festivals, such as Christmas, Candlemas, Lammas, &c. are generally retained throughout England, the northern counties alone continue the use of the ancient term for the festival of

All-Saints." Boucher. In the name of churches, there is however an exception. See HALLE E'EN.

ALL-IN-THE-WELL, a juvenile game in Newcastle and the neighbourhood; and perhaps in other places.

ALWAYS, however, nevertheless. Its use in this sense is common in the North; and also in Scotland. See. ALGATES.

AMANG, among. Sax. *mengan*, to mix. But see Jamieson.

A-MANY, a great number, a mixed multitude. According to the author of *The Diversions of Purley*, many is the past participle of Sax. *mengan*, miscere, to mix, to mingle; and *many a* is a corruption for *many of*, and therefore improperly used with a singular.

AMBRY, or AUMRY, a cupboard, pantry, or place where victuals are kept. Sax. *ælmerige*, repositorium, scrinium, abucus. Norman Fr. *ambrey*, a cupboard.

AMELL, between or among, amidst. Ray says, "contracted from *a middle*; or perchance from the French word *mesler*, signifying to mingle;" but there seems little doubt of its being directly from the Swed. *emellan*, or Dan. *imellem*, the preposition for between.

ANAN, what? what do you say? Commonly used as an answer to questions not understood, or distinctly heard. Perhaps from a repetition of Fr. *ain*, noticed by Le Roux as, "Sorte d'interjection interrogative, commune aux petites gens, et fort incivile parmi des personnes polies;" or it may be, as Mr. Boucher suggests, merely a reduplicative of the Saxon or Gothic particle *an*, which is defined to be "*graticula interrogationibus præmissa.*"

ANCHOR, the chape of a buckle, i. e. the part by which it is fastened. Fr. *ancree*. Lat. *anchora*.

ANCKET, ANCLETH, ANCLIFF, the ancle, a gaiter. Sax. *ancleow*.

ANENST, over-against, towards, opposite to. A very old word in our language; supported by the authority of Chaucer, Holinshed, and others; and still in common use in the northern counties.

ANENT, concerning, respecting; also over-against, opposite. V. Jam. *anens*; and Watson, *anent*.

ANG, or **AWN**, the beard growing out of barley, rye, or wheat.

This term seems to have been adopted from the Danes or Swedes, who got it from the Goths. V. Boucher, *awnd*.

ANG-NAILS, corns on the toes.—*Cumb.* **NANG-NAILS**, *York.*

ANTERS, in case, lest, it may be. *Dut.* *anders*. V. Ray, *awntres*, and Boucher, *anantres*.

ANTERS, needless scruples, mischances or misadventures.

ANTRIMS, affected airs or whims, freaks, fancies, maggots.

APIECE, with the subject in the plural—pennies *apiece*; ones *apiece*.

APPERN, **APPREN**, a common mode of pronouncing *apron*, in many of the northern counties. See **NAPPERN**.

APPETIZE, *v.* to provoke an appetite for food. Juliana Barnes, who, Warton says, wrote about 1480, uses *appetydely*, as an adverb, in the sense of *with a good appetite*. The passage wherein it occurs is sufficiently curious, in more respects than one, to be laid before the reader.

Aryse erly : serve God devoutly : and the world besly. Do thi werke wisely : yeve thyn almesse secretly : goo by the waye sadly. Ansuere the peple deimurely : goo to thy meete *appetydely*. Sytte therat dyscretly : of thy tonge be not to lyberall : aryse therfrom temperately. Goo to thy souper soberly : and to thy bed merely : be in thyne inne jocondly. Please thy love duely ; and slepe surely.

APRIL-GOWK, an April fool. See **GOWK**.

ARAN, or **ARAIN**, a spider.—*York.* *Lat.* *aranea*. *Fr.* *araignée*. *Span.* *arana*. *Ital.* *aragno*.

ARAN-WEB, or **ARAIN-WEB**, gossamer, a cobweb.

ARDER, order, or course. In husbandry the *arders* are the divisions of tillage land set apart for regular courses of crops in successive years ; or for courses of cropping in rotation.

ARF, **ARFISH**, timid, fearful, apprehensive. “ ‘Am rather *arfish* about that.” See **AIRTH**.

ARGY, assertion in dispute. The term is generally applied to a person who is not only contentious, but pertinacious in managing an argument. *Isl.* *iargr*, keen contention.

ARK, a large chest for keeping corn or meal. The original and etymological sense of the word. In the will of Bernard Gilpin, 1582, the testator leaves to the "poore of Houghton pishe. the greate new *ark* for corne, standinge in the hall, to provide them grotes in winter."

ARLES, ARNS, ALLS, EARLES, or YEARLES (these variations being undoubtedly in their origin one and the same word), money given in confirmation of a bargain, or by way of earnest for service to be performed. Gael. *iarlus*. Welsh, *ernes*. Mr. Boucher seems to consider *Arles* to be the last and almost expiring remains, in our language, of a word of very remote antiquity, that was once in general use, which the Romans abbreviated into *arra*, and which the Latins in the middle ages changed into *arrha*. It denoted an earnest or pledge in general, and was often used to signify an espousal present or gift from the man to the woman on their entering into an engagement to marry. This, as we learn from Pliny, was a ring of iron, the ancient Romans being long prohibited from wearing rings of any other metal. The giving of *arles* for confirming a bargain is still very common in all the northern counties. It is also an old custom, seldom departed from, for the buyer and seller to drink together on these occasions. Without it the engagement would hardly be considered as valid.

ARNUT, AWNUT, a pig-nut, an earth-nut. *Bunium Balbocastanum*. Sax. *card-nut*. Dut. *aarde-noot*.

ARR, a mark or scar made by a wound, a cicatrice. Hence, **POCK-ARRS**, a common phrase in the North for the marks left on the face by the small-pox. The word may be satisfactorily derived from Dan. *ar*, a seam, scar, or mark of a wound; or from Su.-Got. *ærr*, cicatrix. The term is also found in the Islandic language—*ær* or *ðr*.

ARSEWARD, perverse, obstinate. Sax. *æwerd*, perversus, aversus. **ARSEY-WARSEY, ARSIE-VARSIE**, topsy-turvy—*vice versâ*.

All things run arsie-varsie.—*Ben Jonson*.

ARVEL, a funeral.—**ARVEL-SUPPER**, a funeral feast given to the friends of the deceased, at which a particular kind of loaf,

called *arvel-bread*, is sometimes distributed among the poor. The practice of serving up collations at funerals appears to have been borrowed from the *cæna feralis* of the Romans, alluded to in Juvenal (Sat. V.), and in the laws of the twelve tables. It consisted of an offering of milk, honey, wine, &c. to the ghost of the departed. In the case of heroes, and other illustrious men, the same custom seems to have prevailed among the Greeks. With us, it was anciently a solemn festival made at the time of publicly exposing the corpse, to exculpate the heir, and those entitled to the effects, from fines and mulcts, and from all accusations of having used violence. In conjecturing an etymology, the late Dr. Whitaker, after stating that he had vainly sought in every etymologicon to which he had access, refers (though he admits with very little confidence) to the word *arferial*, in Kirchman de Funeribus Romanorum, p. 554. V. Hist. Richmond. II. 298. Surely we ought to be satisfied, either with Welsh, *arwyl*, funeral obsequies; or Dan. *arvöl*, a funeral feast; from *arve*, to heir or inherit.

ASK, ASKER, ESK, a water newt, believed by many, but without any foundation, to be venomous. *Lacerta palustris*. Gael. *asc*.

ASS, ashes. This manner of pronouncing and using the word is general in all the northern counties. It has evidently been adopted from some of the northern languages:—Sax. *asce*. Germ. *asche*. Isl. *aska*. Dan. *aske*. Dr. Johnson says, the word wants the singular; but, as remarked by Mr. Todd, it is common in the singular, in the north of England.

ASS-HOLE, a place for receiving ashes—an ash-hole.

ASS-MIDDEN, a heap of ashes, collected for manure.

ASS-RIDDLIN, the riddling or sifting of the ashes on the hearth, on the eve of St. Mark. The superstitious notion is, that, should any of the family die within the year, the mark of the shoe will be impressed on the ashes.

ASSIL-TREE, an axle-tree. So invariably pronounced in the North. Fr. *asseul*. Gael. *aisil*. Ital. *assile*.

ASSIL TOOTH, or **AXLE TOOTH**, a grinder—a tooth situated under the *axis* of the jaw. Isl. *jasle*, dens molaris. Su.-Got. *orel-tand*, a grinder. V. Ihre.

ASTITE, **ASTY**, rather, as soon as, sooner; literally *as tide*. Sax. and Isl. *tid*.

ASTONIED, astonished, in a consternation. An old word, not yet obsolete. V. Todd's John. *astone*.

ATTERCOP, **ATTERCOB**, a spider's web. Sax. *atter*, poison, and *coppe*, a cup; receiving its denomination, according to Dr. Jamieson, partly from its form and partly from its character—a *cup of venom*. *Attercop* is also occasionally used to denote the spider itself; which is curious, as being still unaltered Saxon—*atter-coppa*. Hence a female of a virulent or malignant disposition is sometimes degraded with the appellation of an *attercap*.

A-TWEE, in two; as broken in two. Chaucer uses *atow*; a word still retained in the north.

ATWEEN, between, betwixt. Ancient, but not obsolete.

AUD, **AULD**. the vulgar pronunciation of old. Sax. *eald*. The latter form of the word is used in the beautiful old song of "Tak your *auld* cloak about ye," recovered by Bishop Percy, and given in his *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*.

AUDFARANT, **AULD-FARANT**, grave, sagacious, ingenious. Children are said to be so when they are wiser or more witty than those of their age usually are; that is, *fashioned*, or formed like an *older*, or more experienced person. Dut. *ervaren*. Dan. *erfaren*, experienced.

AUD-LANG-SYNE, **AULD-LANG-SYNE**, a favourite phrase in the North, by which old persons express their recollections of former kindnesses and juvenile enjoyments in times long since past—immortalized by the muse of Burns.

AUD-PEG, **AULD-PEG**, old milk cheese. See **OLD-PEG**.

AUD-THRIFT, **AULD-THRIFT**, wealth accumulated by the successive frugality of a long race of ancestors.

AUK, a stupid or clumsy person. From old Got. *auk*, a beast;

or it may be from the northern sea bird, called the *auk*, of proverbial stupidity.

AUM, the elm-tree. Old Fr. *oulme*. Alum is also, in some places, pronounced *aum*. Br. *alm*. In northern pronunciation, the letter *l* is frequently dispensed with, or discarded.

AUN'D, ordained, fated, destined. "I'm *aun'd* to this luck."

AUNTS. "One of my aunts" is, in Newcastle, a common designation for a lady of more complaisance than virtue. Shakespeare and other play writers use the term.

AUP, a wayward child—an *ape*; from Sax. *apa*.

AUTER, altar. Many of our old authors write this word *auter*, or *auter*; which is still the pronunciation in the North. Old Fr. *auter*. The high altar—a term retained in Cumberland, where it is pronounced as one word *hecautre*—was probably so called to distinguish it from the Saint's altars, of which kind there were several in most churches.

AUWARDS, awkward, athwart. A beast is said to be *auwards*, when it lies backward or downhill, so as to be unable to rise. Sheep, heavy in the wool, are often found so; in which case, if not extricated, they soon swell and die. Sax. *æwerd*, *per-versus*, *aversus*.

AVER, a work-horse—a beast of burden. V. Spelman, *affri*, *affra*; and Du Cange and Kennett, *averia*.

AVERISH, or **AVERAGE**, the stubble and grass left in corn fields after harvest—the winter, or *after-catage*.

Aw, the common pronunciation of I. Aw's, I am.

Aw was up and down, seekin for *maw* hinny,

Aw was thro' the town, seekin far *maw* bairn.

Song, *Maw Canny Hinny*.

AW-MACKS, *all makes*, all sorts or kinds. V. Boucher.

AWMUS, the pronunciation of *almus* in the North. Sax. *ælmesse*. Dan. *almisse*. Indeed, in most of the cognate languages the word is a dissyllable. Chaucer accordingly spells it *almesse*: other old writers have it *almous*.

AWN, *v.* to acknowledge, to *own*. Sax. *agan*, possidere. "You never *awn* us now-a-days."

AWN, **AWNE**, *a.* own, proper. Sax. *agen*, proprius.

This house! these grounds! this stock is all mine *awne*.

Ben Jon. Sad Shepherd.

AWN-SELL, **OWN-self**.—**AWN-SELLS**, **OWN-selves**.

AWSOME, appalling, awful. "The lightning was *awsome*."

AXE, to ask. This, now vulgar, word is the original Saxon form, and is used by Chaucer, Bale, Heywood, and many other ancient writers. It does not, however, appear to have obtained a footing in any of the cognate languages of the North, which seems to show that whilst we formed our vocabulary from the Saxons, other northern nations drew from Gothic sources.

AYE, always, continually, for ever. An old word; said in Todd's Johnson to be now rarely used, and only in poetry. For colloquial purposes, however, it is frequently made use of in Northumberland; and, so far as my recollection serves me, in other parts of the North. My friend, Archdeacon Wrangham, an elegant classical scholar, refers me to Greek *αις* or *αι* for a derivation. There is certainly a striking analogy. See **EIGH**.

AYONT, beyond. "Far *ayont* the hill." Sax. *a-geont*.

A YOU A, **HINNY**, **A YOU A**, **HINNY BURD**, a northern nurse's lullaby. Brand has observed that an etymologist, with a tolerably inventive fancy, might easily persuade himself that the song usually sung in dandling children in Sandgate, in the suburbs of Newcastle upon Tyne, the Wapping or Billingsgate of that place, "A you a, hinny," is nearly of a similar signification with the ancient Eastern mode of saluting kings, "Live for ever." V. Pop. Antiq. Vol. I. p. 377. The song here referred to will be found in Bell's Rhymes of Northern Bards, p. 296.

B.

BABBLEMENT, silly discourse. Probably from Fr. *babiller*. In the first edition of this work I admitted the derivation given in the Craven Glossary, and supported by other authority—"Heb: *Babel*, confusion of tongues"—which a correspondent (with whose criticisms in general I am not disposed to quarrel) deems worthy of Parkhurst. To be free from misconception and error is not the attribute of infallible men.

BABBY-BOODIES, broken pieces of earthen ware or glass, used by female children for decorating a play-house, called a *boody-house*, made in imitation of an ornamented cabinet.

Then on he went, as nice as owse,
Till nenst au'd Lizzy Moody's;
A whirlwind cam an' myed a' souse
Like heaps o' *babby-boodies*.

Song, *Jemmy Joneson's Whurry*.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON, a well-known flower, resembling a button—supposed to possess a magical effect on the fortunes of rustic lovers. See Grey's *Shak.* V. I., p. 107.

BACK-BY, behind, a little way distant. *Bey* (Germ.) is near:—hence in-by, out-by, back-by.

BACKERLY, late; as a *backerly* spring; a *backerly* harvest.

BACK-CAST, the failure in an effort, a relapse into trouble.

BACK-END, the autumnal part of the year,—the latter end of any given time.

BACKHOUSE, (pronounced exactly *Bacchus*,) a bakehouse. Sax. *bæchus*.

BACKSIDE, any ground on the back part of a house—not confined to the court or area behind. It has the same signification in Scotland. V. Jam. Supp.

Nicholas Ward, unfortunately smoor'd to death, in sinking for a draw well in his father's *backside*, 10 Feb. 1716.

Sharp, Chronicon Mirabile.

BACKSTONE, a heated stone for baking upon—a *bakestone*. Stones were first used for the purpose, and are still in use for oat-cakes.

As nimble as a cat on a hot *backstone*.—*Yorkshire Proverb*.

BADGER, a cadger or pedlar; but originally a person who purchased grain at one market, and took it on horseback to sell at another. Lat. *bajulus*, a carrier. Before the roads in the North were passable for waggons and carts, this trade of badgering was very extensive. Badger, I understand, is a common name in Lancashire for an ordinary shop-flour and butter dealer.

BADLY, sick, ill.—**SADLY BADLY**, very much indisposed.—**BADLING**, a worthless person—a *bad one*. Sax. *bædling*, homo delicatus.

BAG, the udder of a cow. Isl. *baggi*, onus, sarcina.

BAIL, **BALE**, a signal of alarm, a bon-fire.—**BAIL-HILLS**, or **BALE-HILLS**, hillocks on the moors where fires have formerly been. Isl. *bal*, pyra. See Crav. Gloss. *Baal-hills*.

BAIN, near, ready, easy. Isl. *beinn*, rectus. Germ. *bahn*, a path, a beaten way.—**BAINER WAY**, a nearer way.

BAIRN, a child. Sax. *bearn*. Mœ.-Got. *barn*. It is the same in the Islandic and Danish languages. The word is written by old English writers *bearn*, *bearne*. In All's Well, in the dialogue between the Countess and the Clown, it is observed, that "*bearns* are blessings;" and in the Winter's Tale, when the shepherd finds Perdita, he exclaims, "mercy on's, a *bearne*! a very pretty *bearne*." Among the vulgar—especially the pitmen—bairn is applied to a *female* child only. By the favour of a friend I am enabled to present the reader with the following illustration of this confined meaning of the word, from their own phraseology. "Assa! wor wife's gotten her bed, mun."—"No!—ist a *lad* or a *bairn*, then?" "Wey guess."—"Mebbies a *bairn*?"—"No." "Mebbies a *lad*, then?" "Odd smash thou's a witch, or somebody's telt th'." In Shakspeare's time, it would seem that a *child* signified a

a *female*, in contradistinction to a male infant; though it appears from Warton that it was once just the reverse.

A boy, or *child*, I wonder.—*Winter's Tale*.

BAIRNISH, silly, childish, having the manners of a child.

BAIRNLESS, childless, without progeny. Sax. *bearnleas*.

BAIRNS'-PLAY, the sport of children, any sort of trifling.

BAIRN-TEAM, a large family, a brood of children, or *lots of bairns*. Sax. *bearn-team*, liberorum sobolis procreatio.

BAIST, to beat severely. Isl. *beysta*, to strike. Swed. *basa*, to beat. In Scotland they use this word in the sense of *to overcome*; particularly at cards, where one has lost considerably.

It is also used as a substantive—one who is overcome.

BAITH, BEATH, B'YETH, both. V. Jam. *bathe*.

BALLANT, a ballad. This is the general pronunciation among the vulgar, in the North of England, as well as throughout Scotland.

BALL-MONEY, money demanded of a marriage company, and given to prevent their being maltreated. In the North it is customary for a party to attend at the church gates, after a wedding, to enforce this claim. The gift has received this denomination, as being originally designed for the purchase of a foot-ball.

BA! LOU! a nurse's lullaby. Thought by some to be a corruption of the French nurse's threat in the fable: *He bàs! là le loup!* hush! there's the wolf; an etymology not less fanciful than ingenious. In Scotland it is *balow*; as in Lady Bothwell's Lament.

BANE, (*North.*)—B'YAN (*Newc.*), a bone. Sax. *ban*. Teut. *bein*.

BAN-FIRE, BON-FIRE, a fire kindled on the heights at appointed places in times of rejoicing. Notwithstanding what Mr. Todd has alleged as to the primitive meaning of the word, I remain of opinion that *bone-fire* is a corruption. See BAIL.

BANG, *v.* to thump, to handle roughly. Su.-Got. and Isl. *bangá*. Teut. *bangelen*. A friend considers this word not

local; but surely "*Bang* her amang her een"—hit her between the eyes, is a *λεξις*, not to be understood by uninitiated South country ears.

BANG, *v.* to beat, to exceed, to surpass, to excel.

Harnham was headless, Bradford breadless,

Shaftoe picked at the crow;

Capheaton was a wee bonny place,

But Wallington *bangs* them a'.—*Northumb. Ballad.*

BANG, *s.* a leap, a severe blow. *In a bang*, suddenly, violently.

BANGER, any thing larger in proportion to the rest of its species.

V. Todd's John. *banging*.

BANKROUT, a vulgar name for a bankrupt; and, judging by the etymology, the right word. Fr. *banquerout*. Ital. *bancorotto*. Teut. *banckrote*. According to the compilers of the Dictionnaire de Trevoux, the term originally came from the Italians, who formerly transacted their business in a public place, and had coffers in which they counted their money. When a merchant found his affairs in disorder, and returned not to this place of business, it was said that his *banco*, or coffer, was *rotto*, broken.

BANNOCK, a thick cake of oaten or barley meal, kneaded with water; originally baked in the embers, and toasted over again on a girdle when used. Gael. *bonnack*, a cake. Irish, *boinneog*. Some, however, think that it may be from Isl. *baun*, a bean; such cakes having formerly been made of bean meal.

BANY, B'YANY, bony, having large bones. Sc. *bainie*.

BAR, *v.* to shut, to close. "*Bar* the door"—shut the door.

"*Bar* the yet"—close the gate.—BAR, *s.* the gate of a town.

BARGH, BERG, a hill, or steep way. Su.-Got. *berg*, mons. V. *Ihre*.

BAR-GUEST, a local spirit or demon; represented as haunting populous places, and accustomed to howl dreadfully at midnight, before any dire calamity. Perhaps from Dut. *berg*, a hill, and *geest*, a ghost. Grose, however, describes it as "a ghost all in white, with large saucer eyes, commonly appearing near gates or stiles, there called bars.—*Yorksh.* Derived

from bar and gheist." But see Drake's Eboracum, p. 7, Appendix; where it is supposed to come from Sax. *burh*, a town, and *gast*, a ghost—signifying a town sprite.

BARK, a box for holding candles; formerly made of *bark*, and sometimes so still.

BARK, *v.* to cough.—**BARK**, *s.* a cough. "What a *bark* he's got."

BARGE-DAY, Ascension day; when the Mayor of Newcastle and the River Jury make an aquatic perambulation in *barges*, according to ancient custom.

BARKED, **BARKENED**, **BARCLED**, covered with dirt, clotted, hardened. Isl. *barka*, cutem induere.

BARKER, a tanner—so denominated from *bark*, the great article used in his trade. The word is pure Danish. "The company of *Barkers*."—*Newc.*

BARKHAAM, a draught-horse's collar; formerly made of bark.

BARNEY-CASTLE, the old, and still the vulgar, name of Barnard-Castle.—*Dur.* "*Barney-Castle* gingerbread;" the best in world.

The rebels have gevyn over the sege of Barney-Castle.

Sadler's State Papers, 1569.

BARLEY, to bespeak or claim. "*Barley* me that"—I bespeak that—let me have that. Quasi, in corrupt contraction, "by your leave me that." But see Wilb. *vo. ballow*.

BARREL-FEVER, an illness occasioned by intemperate drinking—the frequent effect of a too copious sacrifice to the jolly god.

BASELER, a person who takes care of neat cattle.—*North.*

BASS, **BAST**, matting. Isl. *bast*, philyra. Bass, is also the name of a hassock to kneel upon at church. Likewise, in Yorkshire, the slaty part of coal after it is burnt white.

BASTE, to put a tar mark upon sheep. It is done with a tarred stick; and may therefore be derived from old Fr. *basten*, a stick. It is a variation of **BUIST**, **BEUST**, or **BUST**; which see.

BASTILE, a fortified building; similar to a **PEEL**; which see. *Bastillus*, in the sense of a tower or bulwark, occurs in

Hearne's edition of Elmham in Vit. Hen. V.; and *bastelle*, with the same meaning, is to be found in old French writers, as is also *bastiller*, to besiege. Hence the name of the notorious *Bastile* of Paris—that tremendous fortress—

Full of such dark, deep, damp, chill dungeons of horror and silence,

of which no reader requires to be reminded. The ruins of many of these strong-holds are to be found in that extensive tract of country in Northumberland, upon which once stood the famed Forest of Rothbury; and in most Border villages of antiquity.

BAT, a blow or stroke. Old Gothic, *bata*, to beat.—**LAST-BAT**, a play among children. See **TIG**.

BAT, state or condition. "At the same *bat*," signifying in the same manner; "at the *aud bat*," as formerly. *Bat* also signifies speed; as, "to go at a *great bat*," to go at great speed.

BATTEN, *v.* to feed, to bring up, to thrive. Sax. *batan*, to fatten. Swed. *beta*, to feed. "The wife a good church going and a *battening to the bairn*," is a common toast at the gossip's feast on the birth of a child.

Could you on this fair mountain leave to feed, and *batten* on this moor.—*Shak. Hamlet*.

BATTEN, or **BATTIN**, *s.* the straw of two sheaves folded together.

I have been referred to Germ. *beythun*, to join; formed from *bey*, double or both, and *thun*, to do or make. Sax. *ba twa*, *both two*, i. e. two together, seems analogous.

BATTS, low flat grounds adjoining rivers, and sometimes islands in rivers. V. Jam. Supp. *ana*.

BAUK, **BALK**, a cross beam or dormant. Germ. *balk*. Dut. *balck*, a beam. "*To be thrown ourt' balk*," is, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, to be published in the church. "*To hing ourt' balk*," is marriage deferred after publication. V. Crav. Gloss. *balk*. Before the Reformation, as observed by the author of that amusing little work, the laity sat exclusively in the nave of the church. The *balk* here appears to be the

rood beam, which separated the nave from the chancel. The expression, therefore, would seem to mean, to be helped into the choir, where the marriage ceremony was performed.

BAUKS, or **BALKS**, the grass ridges dividing ploughed lands; properly those in common fields. Also lengths of solid unbroken land left by a bad ploughman. Isl. *bauk-ur*, lira in agro, vel alia soli eminentia minor. Bauks are not so common as they used to be when land was ploughed by oxen.

BAUKS, or **BALKS**, a place above a cow-house, where the beams are covered with wattles and turf, and not boarded—a hen-roost, or hay-loft. Mr. Wilbraham supposes the hay-loft is so called, from its being divided into different compartments by balks or beams. *Balk* in the old northern languages is a separation or division; and the word is used for capita, or chapters, in the titles of the ancient Swedish laws. V. *Ihre*, in voce, *balk*.

BAWM, to dress, to adorn.—*West*. Mr. Wilbraham calls this a good old word, quoting Nychodemus' Gospell, 4to. 1532; and derives it from Su.-Got. *bo*, *boa*, to prepare. Isl. *bua*, is the same.

BAXTER, an implement used for baking cakes upon; common in old houses.

BAY, to bend. Sax. *bygan*. Whence a *bay* window (Shak. Twelfth Night)—also *bay-ice*, fresh ice, which is thin enough to bend. Capt. Ross explains *bay-ice*, "newly formed ice, of the same colour as the water;" but the above is probably the true origin.

BEAKER, a large drinking vessel, usually of glass, a rummer or tumbler-glass. In Scotland it is called a *bicker*, and made of wood. Germ. *becher*, Dan. *bæger*, a cup. The word is also used figuratively to express any other large thing.

BEAL, to roar. Sax. *bellan*. Teut. *bellen*, to bellow. Beal, bellow, and bawl, all seem cognate.

BEASTLINGS, the milk of the cow for a short time after calving. Sax. *bysting*. The pronunciation in Cumberland is *beastings*; and in Scotland *beistins*.

BEASTLING-PUDDING, a pudding made of the first milk of a cow—a favourite dish with many people. In Scotland they boil this milk into a thick consistence, which is called *beisten cheese*.

BEATMENT (vulgarly pronounced **BEAKMENT**), a measure of about a quarter of a peck; much used in Newcastle. Mention occurs of a *beatment*, and also of a *milner's beatment*, in an old book of the Society of Coopers, 1670. It has been suggested to me that *beatment* may be an *abatement*, a small quantity given in to abate the price; but I should rather incline to think it more nearly allied to *beetment*, a supply, a ration. See **BEET**.

BEAR, four-rowed barley. Sax. *bere*. This used to be the only species cultivated in Northumberland, though it is now rarely sown, except on crude soil.

BEAR-STONE, a large stone mortar, or trough, made use of by our ancestors in the North, to unhusk their *bear* or barley, as a preparation for the pot, long before barley-mills were invented.

BEAS, BEESS, cows, cattle; but never, I think, applied to sheep. Sc. *baiss*. Obviously a corruption of *beasts*. In some parts of Scotland, the horse, by way of eminence, is denominated the *beast*; no other animal receiving that designation.

BECK, *v.* to nod the head; properly to *courtesy* by a female, as contradistinguished from *bowing* in the other sex. Isl. *beiga*. Germ. *beigen*, to bow. **BECK**, *s.* a courtesy.

So sone as she knew who was her hostesse, after she had made a *beck* to the rest of the women standing next to the doore, she went to her and kissed her.

Sadler's State Papers, Vol. II. p. 505.

BECK. A horse is said to *beck* when its legs are weak.

BECK, *s.* a mountain stream or small rivulet, a brook. Common to all the northern dialects. Hickes (Gram. Franc. Theotisca, p. 92,) says, the word came from the Normans to the French, and from the Danes to the Northern inhabitants of England. See **BURN**.

BECRIKE, a sort of half oath—*by Christ?* See under **LABBERING**.

BEDS, called also **SCOTCH-HOP**, a game of children; in which they *hop* on one foot through different spaces chalked out, called *beds*. V. Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 286.

BEE-BIKE, a bee's nest, or hive, in a wild state. Teut. *bie-bock*; *bie-buyek*, apiarium.

BEELD, shelter, warmth; hence **BEELDING**, a place of shelter for cattle, or any covered habitation. Isl. *boele*, domicilium.

BEELDY, warm, affording shelter from cold. "*Beeldy flannel.*"

BEERNESS, the cellar or other place where the beer is kept; and so *milkness* for a dairy, or milk-house.

BEET, to help or assist, to supply the gradual waste of any thing. Isl. *betra*, emendare. Dut. *boeten*, to mend. Sax. *betan*, restaurare. *To beet the fire*, is to feed it with fuel. The word, in this latter sense, is most applicable to straw, heath, fern, furze, and especially to the husk of oats, when used for heating girdles on which oaten cakes are baked. Teut. *boeten het vier*, struere ignem.

BEET-NEED, resource, assistance in case of need. Applied, also, to the person affording it; as a helper or assistant on particular occasions. See the preceding article.

BERZEN, or **BERSEN**, blind. Sax. *biscn*, cæcus.

BELIKELY, probably. An old word, used by Bishop Hall.

BELIVE, anon, by and by, quickly, briskly, or immediately. It is a word of great antiquity; as it occurs in a passage in the Anglo-Normannic poem, printed in Hickes' *Thesaurus*, Vol. I. p. 224. It is also found in our elder poetry.

BELK, to belch. The old mode of writing the word. The Saxon **ƿC** was either hard or soft. V. H. Tooke, Vol. II. p. 138. Hence *sh* or *ch*, and *sk* or *k*, are frequently convertible.

BELLER, to cry aloud, to *bellow*. Sax. *bellan*. See **BEAL**.

BELLICON, one addicted to the pleasures of the table—a *belly-god*.

BELLY-GO-LAKE-THEE, take your fill, satisfy your appetite,—*York*.

BELLY-WARK, the gripes or colick. **WARK** (which see) is invariably used for *ache*.

BENE, a *benison*, or blessing. Sax. *bene*, prayers. See **CLAP-BENNY**.

BENSEL, to beat or bang. Teut. *benghelen*, *cædere fustibus*.

BENT, a long kind of grass, which grows in Northumberland, near the sea, and is used for thatch. Dr. Willan has **BENTS**, high pastures or shelving commons; hence, he says, **BENT-grass**, which, from the soil, is necessarily harsh and coarse.

BERRY, to thrash corn. Isl. *beria*, pulsare. Su.-Got. *baeria*, has the same signification. "Wull is *berrying* in the barn."

BERRIER, a thrasher of corn.

BERRY-PIE, a gooseberry-pie. A rank provinciality.

BESEEK, the present provincial pronunciation of *beseek*. It is the old and genuine form of the word, and so used by our early poets.

BETTERNESS, *a.* superior, eminent. "A *betterness* kind of body."

BE-TWATTLED, confounded, overpowered, stupified, infatuated.

BEUK, BUKE, the common pronunciation of book. Mæ.-Got. Su.-Got. Isl. and Sax. *boc*. The Northern nations, no doubt, gave this name to a book, from the beech-tree, of which it was first made, in the same manner as the Latins adopted the designation *liber*, and the Greeks that of βιβλος, from the materials on which it was customary for them respectively to write.

BEVEL, a violent push or stroke. V. Jamieson.

BEVER, to tremble, to quake with fear. Sax. *befian*, *trepidare*.

BIBBER, to tremble, to shake. There is a great similarity between this word and Alem. Franc. *bibun*, *tremere*.

BICKER, *s.* a small wooden dish, or vessel, made of staves and hoops like a tub. Germ. *becher*, a cup. Ital. *bicchiere*.

BID, to invite to a wedding, feast, or funeral; especially to the latter; in which case the invitation is called a *bidding*—probably from Sax. *biddan*, to pray—originally meaning, as Mr. Wilbraham suggests, the offering of prayers for the soul of the deceased. Two or four people, called *bidders*, are sent about

to invite the friends to the funeral, and to distribute the mourning.

BIDDABLE, obedient, of a compliant temper; as a *biddable child*.

BIDE, to stay or remain. Sax. *bidan*, manere. "*Bide off*, you stob!" said a chaise-driver to a boy attempting to get on behind; i. e. "remain where you are."

BIG, to build. Sax. *byggan*, ædificare. Isl. *bygg*. Dan. *bygge*. Swed. *bygga*. See **BIGGIN**.

BIGG, a coarse kind of barley; properly that variety which has six rows of grain on each ear, though often confounded with what is called *bear*, or four-rowed barley. Isl. *bygg*, barley. Su.-Got. *bing*. Dan. *byg*. There is a street in Newcastle called the Bigg-market.

BIGGEN, to recover after lying-in. The gossips regularly wish the lady a good *biggening*. Is it to be again?

BIGGIN, a building; properly a house larger than a cottage, but now generally used for a hut covered with mud or turf. Isl. *bigging*, structura. Swed. *byggning*, an edifice. The word enters largely into the composition of local names in the North.

BILDER, a wooden mallet, with a long handle, used in husbandry for breaking clods. Hence, observes the author of the Craven Glossary, *balderdash*, may with propriety be called dirt spread by the bilder, alias *bilderdasher*. This etymon is certainly as happy as that of Mr. Malone—the froth or foam made by the barbers in *dashing* their *balls* backwards and forwards in hot water. See, however, **BLATHER**.

BING, a provincialism for *bin*; as wine-*bing*; corn-*bing*.

BINK, a seat of stones, wood, or sods; especially one made against the front of a house. Sax. *benc*. Dan. *bænk*, a bench, or seat.

BIRK, the birch tree. *Betula alba*. Sax. *birc*. Teut. *berck*.

BISHOPBRIG, or **BISHOPPRIG**, Bishopric; by which name the county of Durham is always called by way of eminence. It was made a Palatinate soon after, if not anterior to, the Norman Conquest—the Bishop exercising within the county *jura*

regalia as fully as the king had in his palace : *regalem potestatem in omnibus*, as Bracton (who wrote in the reign of Henry III.) expresses it. Hence the maxim, *Quicquid Rex habet extra Episcopum habet intra*. But most of these princely honours and privileges were divested "at one fell swoop" by the act of a monarch, to whom one is prevented, by respect for royalty, from giving the epithet he deserves.

BISHOP'S-FOOT. When any thing has been burnt to the pan in boiling, or is spoiled in cooking, it is common to say, "the Bishop has set his foot in it." The author of the Craven Glossary, under *bishopped*, says, "pottage burnt at the bottom of the pan. 'Bishop's i' th' pot,' may it not be derived from Bishop Burnet?" That is impossible; the saying having been in use long before the Bishop was born! It occurs in Tusser's "Points of Husbandry," a well known book; and also in Tyndale's "Obedience of a Chrysten Man," printed in 1528. The last writer, p. 109, says, "when a thyng speadeth not well we borowe speach and say the *byshope hath blessed it*, because that nothyng speadeth well that they medyll withall. If the podech be burned to, or the meate over rosted, we say *the byshope has put his fote in the pottle*, or the byshope hath played the coke, because the byshopes BURN who they lust and whosoever displeaseth them." This allusion to the episcopal disposition to *burn* heretics, in a certain reign, presents a satisfactory explanation of the origin of the phrase.

BIT, without the preposition after it; as, a "*bit bread*," a "*bit bairn*."

BITE, or **BIGHT**, a bend or curve in a river—like an elbow. Probably from Sax. *bygan*, *flectere*.

BITTLE, *v.* to beat, especially hemp, or grain out of gleanings.

BITTLE, *s.* the mallet, or *beetle*, used for the purpose.

BIZON, a show or spectacle of disgrace. Sax. *bysen*, *byan*, *exemplum*, *exemplar*. In unguarded moments, when the *good women* in certain districts of Newcastle, glad of any opportunity of giving free license to their privileged member, indulge

in acts of termagancy rivalling any Billingsgate vocabulary, it is common to fulminate the object of their resentment with a "Holy Bizon;" obviously in allusion to the penitential act of standing in a white sheet, which scandalous delinquents are sometimes enjoined to perform in the church before the whole congregation.

A fixed figure for the hand of scorn
To point his slow unmoving finger at.

In this sense the word seems connected with Teut. *bæsinne*, *amica*.

BIZON, a shame or scandal, any thing monstrous or excessive.

Wiv a' the stravaigin aw wanted a munch,
An' maw shroopple was ready to gizen;
So aw went tiv a yell-house, and there teuk a lunch,
But the reck'ning, me saul! was a bizon.

Song, *Canny Newcastle*.

BIZZ, to buzz; conformable to its Teutonic origin, *bizzen*.

BLACK-A-VIZ'D, dark in complexion—*black visaged*.

BLACK-BOY WOWERS, bramble-berries—the fruit of the *Rubus fruticosus*.—*North*. See **BUMMEL-KITE**.

BLACK-MONDAY, the first day of going to scoool after the vacation; so denominated, no doubt, from the *Black-Monday* recorded in our history; for which see Stowe. The day following is called *Bloody Tuesday*.

BLACK-NES, a provincial name for the carrion crow, which is thought to be more numerous in the north of England, than in any country in the world.

BLACK-PUDDEN, **BLACK-PUDDING**, a pudding made of blood, suet, &c. stuffed into the intestines of a pig or sheep. I take notice of the word because this savoury and piquant delicacy is a standing dish among the common people in the North; and it affords me an opportunity of rescuing from oblivion, the peculiar cries of the present Newcastle venders of this *boudin ordinaire*.—"A nice *black-pudden*, man!" "A nice *het pudden*, hinnie!" "A nice *fat pudden*, maw jewel?"

BLAKE, yellow, or of a golden colour; spoken of butter, cheese, &c. Sax. *blæc*. Dut. *bleek*, pale. Hence, the yellow bunting (*emberiza citrinella*) is, in some places, called a *blakeling*.

Blake autumn.—Chatterton.

BLAKE, cold, exposed, *bleak*. “Blakelaw.”—*North*.

BLARING, crying vehemently, roaring loud; applied to peevish children and vulgar drunken noise; as well as to the “music of calves.” Dut. *blaaren*.

BLASH, to throw dirt; also to scatter, to plash; as the “*water blashed all over*.” Germ. *platzen*.

BLASHCANTER, **BLASHMENT**, any weak and diluting liquor.

BLASHY, thin, poor; as blashy beer, &c. It also means wet and dirty. Dr. Jamieson has *blash*, a heavy fall of rain.

BLAST, an explosion of foul air in a coal mine. In less philosophic times, the fatal effects of fire-damp were attributed to the agency of subterranean demons, the *virunculi montani* of the Swedes and Germans; one of whom, according to George Agricola, the great metallurgist,—who seems to have been as remarkable for his credulity as his erudition—destroyed an hundred men by the *blast of his poisonous breath*!

BLATE, *v.* to bleat or bellow. Sax. *blætan*, balare. Dryden uses *blatant*, in the sense of, bellowing as a calf. So Spenser calls detraction, the *blatant beast*. The puritanical Prynne, in his *Histrio-Mastix*, very unceremoniously stigmatizes the Church music of the day—the “*bleating of brute beasts*.”

BLATE, *a.* shy, bashful, timid. Su.-Got. *blode*. “A toom (empty) purse makes a *blate* merchant.”—*Scotch Proverb*.

BLATHER, to talk a great deal of nonsense. “He *blathers* and talks,” is a common phrase where much is said to little purpose. A person of this kind is, *by way of pre-eminence*, styled a *blathering hash*. One of my correspondents derives the word from *blatant*, used by Spenser and others; another ingeniously suggests that it may be “from the noise of an *empty bladder*,” but it manifestly appears to me to be from Teut. *blæteren*, to talk foolishly; an etymology supported by

Sul.-Got. *bladdra*, garrire, and Swed. *bladra*, to babble. Hence, BLATHERDASH, *Balderdash*, idle discourse, silly talk. See BILDER.

BLAW, to blow, to sound a horn. Sax. *blawan*. Ritson has published the following Lamentation on the death of Sir Robert de Nevill, Lord of Raby, in 1282; alluding to an ancient custom, of offering a stag at the high altar of Durham Abbey on Holy-rood-day, accompanied with the winding of horns.

WEL-I-WA, sal ys hornes blaw,
Holy-rode this day;
Nou es he dede, and lies law,
Was wont to blaw tham ay.

BLAW, to breathe thick and quick after violent exertion; applied to man or beast. Mrs. Page, on an accidental occasion, was "sweating and *blowing*, and looking wildly."

BLAZE, to take salmon by striking them with a three pronged and barbed dart, called a LEISTER; which see. I have often seen it practised in an evening, in the River Tees. In Craven, a torch was made of the dry bark of holly, besmeared with pitch. The water was so transparent that the smallest pebbles were visible at the bottom of the river. One man carried the torch (when dark) either on foot or on horseback, while another, advancing with him, struck the salmon on the red, or *röed* part, with the leister. V. Crav. Gloss. *bloazing*.

BLEA, BLEE, bluish, pale, or lead colour. Germ. *bley*, lead. The word is sometimes used to denote a bad colour in linen, indicating the necessity of bleaching. It is also applied to the discolouration of the skin by a blow or contusion. In this latter sense it seems allied to Fr. *bleu*.

BLEA-BERRY, BLAY-BERRY, the bilberry, or black whortle berry. Isl. *blaber*, *vaccinium vulgare myrtillus*.

BLEB, BLOB, a drop of water or bubble. Dut *bobbel*. Swed. *dubla*. Also a blister, or rising of the skin. Germ. *blaen*, to swell.

BLEE, or **BLEA**, colour, complexion. An old word; from Sax. *bleo*, color—not yet obsolete.

BLEED, to yield; applied to corn; which is said to "*bleed well*," when on thrashing it happens to be very productive. Fr. *bled*.

BLENDINGS, or **BLENDINGS**, a mixture of peas and beans. Swed. *blandning*, a medley; from *blanda*, to mix.

BLIN, to stop, to cease, to desist. Sax. *blinnan*, cessare, desinere. The word, indeed, occurs in almost all the ancient northern languages, although variously formed. V. Jam.

BLINK, *v.* to smile, to look kindly, but with a modest eye; the word being generally applied to females. Dan. *blink*, a glimpse.—**BLINK**, *s.* a smile, as well as a glance.

BLINKARD, **BLENKARD**, a person near sighted or almost blind.

BLIRT, **BLURT**, to cry, to make a sudden indistinct or unpleasant noise. "What's thou *blirtin'* at, lad."—**BLIRT**, is also used, both in the north of England and in Scotland, when a candle burns in the socket, and gives an unsteady light—a *blirting light*.

BLOACHER, any large animal. I know not its etymology; unless it can be connected with *bloat*, in a sense used by Addison,—
"I cannot but be troubled to see so many well-shaped innocent virgins *bloated* up, and waddling up and down like big-bellied women."

BLOB, a peculiar mode of fishing for eels.

BLONK, a blank.—**BLONKED**, disappointed, defeated of expectation. From the verb *blank*, to damp; used by Shakspeare.

But aw fand maw sel *blonk'd* when to Lunnen aw gat,

The folks they a' luck'd wishy washy;

For gowld ye may howk 'till ye're blind as a bat,

For their streets are like wors—brave and blashy!

Song, *Canny Newcassel*.

BLOUSY, or **BLOWSY**, wild, disordered, confused. Dr. Johnson has *blowzy*, sun burnt, high coloured.

BLOWER, a fissure in the broken strata of coal, from which a feeder or current of inflammable air discharges, and owing to

the explosion of which such heart-rending misfortunes have occurred in so many of our collieries.

To give detailed accounts of the tremendous accidents, owing to this cause, would be merely to multiply pictures of death and human misery. The phenomena are always of the same kind. The miners are either immediately destroyed by the explosion, and thrown, with the horses and machinery, through the shaft into the air, the mine becoming, as it were, an enormous piece of artillery, from which they are projected; or they are gradually suffocated, and undergo a more painful death, from the carbonic acid and azote remaining in the mine after the inflammation of the fire damp; or what, though it appears the mildest, is perhaps the most severe fate, they are burnt or maimed, and often rendered incapable of labour and of healthy enjoyment for life.

Sir H. Davy on the Safety Lamp, p. 3, 4,

BLOWN-MILK, skimmed milk. I suppose from the custom of blowing the cream off by the breath. It is also called *blue milk*. *Blawn-milk*, my friend Mr. Kinloch informs me, is used in Scotland to milk that is slightly soured by the air—*winded*.

BLUBBER, “the part of a whale that contains the oil.” Todd’s Johnson. But it is, in fact, the fat of whales.

BLUE-SNAW, the supposed result of some unexpected domestic occurrence.

BLUSH, resemblance. He has a *blush* of his brother; that is, he bears a resemblance to him.

BLUSTERATION, the noise or *blustering* of a braggart.

BOB, to disappoint. A *dry bob* is an old term for a sneering joke, or any secret stroke or sarcasm.

What, bobb’d of all sides?

Beaum. & Flet. Monsieur Thomas.

BOB, a bunch. Isl. *bobbi*, nodus. Fr. *bube*. “*Bob o’ ribbons*.”

BOBBEROUS, **BOBBERSOME**, hearty, elated, in high spirits.

BOBBERY, or **BUBBERY**, a quarrel; noise, uproar, or disturbance.

BOBBY, smart, neat, tidy. "The varry *bobby-o*."

BODE, a price, or sum bid—an offer at a sale. Germ. *bot*, licitatio et pretium oblatum; which Wachter derives from *bieten*, offerre.

BODWORD, an ill-natured errand. An old word for an ominous message. Su.-Got. and Isl. *bodword*, edictum, mandatum.

BOGGLE, **BOGGLE-BO**, a spectre or ghost, a nursery bug-bear.—*North.* and *Dur.* Celtic, *bug*, a goblin. Welsh, *bogelu*, to affright—*bugul*, fear. In *West.* and *York.* the word is **BOGGARD**, or **BOGGART**.

BOGGLE *about the stacks*, a favourite pastime among young people in the country villages, in which one hunts several others between the *stacks* in a corn yard. The diversion was formerly called *barley break*, or *barley brake*, and was once an attractive amusement for persons of both sexes "in life's rosy prime."

At e'en, in the gloaming, nae younkers are roaming,
'Bout *stacks*, with the lasses at *bogle* to play.

Flowers of the Forest.

BOILING, the entire quantity, the whole party. A metaphor from *brewing*; as batch is from baking.

BOKE, to belch. Sax. *bealcan*. Dut. *boken*. See **BOWK**.

BOLDON BUKE, **BOLDON BOOK**, an ancient survey of all the lands within the County Palatine of Durham, held in demesne, or by tenants in villenage; taken in the year 1183 by order of Bishop Hugh Pudsey. This ambitious prelate, styled by *Lambarde*, "the joly Byshop of Durham," exercised all the state of a sovereign in his own Palatinate, in which there were many royal rights; and probably it was in some degree in consequence of these exclusive privileges, that, when the Conqueror's General Census, or Domesday Book, was made, the bishopric of Durham was not included; though the bishop's property, as a tenant in capite, in other counties, is specifically mentioned in that great national record. The *Boldon Book*, therefore, forms a valuable Supplement to Domesday; and is

of great importance to the See of Durham, having been frequently appealed to and admitted as evidence, on the part of succeeding Bishops, to ascertain their property and seignorial rights. Besides its value to the topographer, it is highly interesting to the antiquary and historian. It tends greatly to elucidate the English tenures, manners, and customs of the twelfth century; and contains many words which are not to be found in Du Cange, or any of his continuators. This venerable record probably derived its name from Boldon, a village and parish near Sunderland, in the diocese of Durham, where either it was compiled, or according to the census of whose inhabitants other property within the Bishopric was regulated.

BOLE-HILLS, a provincial term for heaps of metallic scoria, which are often met with in the lead mine districts. They are the remains of a very ancient mode of smelting lead. It seems clear that the Saxons, as well as the Romans, worked mines in different parts of our island, and frequently made use of lead in works of ecclesiastical magnificence.

BOLL, **BOLE**, the usual corn measure in the north—in some places, two bushels; in others, six. It is common in Scotland, where it varies in quantity, in different sorts of grain; but, I believe, utterly unknown in the south of England.

BOLL, **BOLE**, the body or trunk of a tree. Su.-Got. *bol*.

BO-MAN, a hobgoblin or kidnapper. V. Todd's John. *bo*.

BONDAGEE, a cottager, or servant in husbandry, who has a house for the year, at an under rent, and is entitled to the produce of a certain quantity of potatoes. For these advantages he is bound to work, or to find a substitute, when called on, at a fixed rate of wages, lower than is usual in the country. In Northumberland much of this work is performed by the female part of the family, or by children. Swed. *bonddrång*, a farmer's man, a young peasant. This *bondage service*, the expediency of which economists have doubted, may be referred to the *villénage* tenure of a more barbarous period. In the ancient feudal ages, the land was generally cultivated by three sorts

of persons—the *small allodial* tenants, who, though originally freemen, and capable of disposing of their estates, sometimes elected, for the sake of protection, to become the vassals of their more powerful neighbours—the *villeins*, who held on condition of performing such servile works as the lord required, or their tenure was burthened with—and the *serfs*, or villeins *regardant*, who were literally slaves attached to the soil, and, together with their wives and children, transferred with it by purchase. In cases of great poverty and distress, it seems that it was not uncommon for freemen in this country to sell themselves as slaves. Thus, in 1069, Simeon of Durham relates that there was a dreadful famine in England, particularly in Northumberland and the adjacent provinces, and that some sold themselves into perpetual slavery, that they might in some way sustain a miserable life. Many modes by which a man, in a state of villenage, might acquire his freedom, are enumerated by *Glanville*, and in *The Mirror*. Before writing was much known, the enfranchisement was accompanied by great publicity and ceremony; but when it became common, the act was done by *deed*. The form for the emancipation of serfs is minutely described in the laws of the Conqueror; and various later grants and manumissions may be seen in *Madox's Formulæ Anglicanum*, p. 416, et seq. One of these is remarkable—being an enfranchisement of two villeins for the soul of the Abbot of Bath. To use a quotation that has been applied elsewhere with greater effect—

“I would not have a slave to till my ground,
To fan me when I sleep, and tremble when
I wake, for all that human sinews, bought
And sold, have ever earn'd.”

BONNY, beautiful, pretty, handsome, cheerful. Dr. Johnson derives this northern word from Fr. *bon*, *bonne*, good. If this be the etymon, it may have passed to the Scotch from the French; with whom, before the Union, the inhabitants of Scotland were closely connected. Through this channel our

border country has derived much of its language. Bonny, however, has been viewed by some as allied to Gael, *boigheach*, *boidheach*, pretty. The word is of frequent occurrence in the plays of Shakspeare, who appears to have understood it in all its different meanings.

We say that Shore's wife hath a pretty foot,
A cherry lip, a *bonny* eye, a passing pleasing tongue.

Richard III.

Match to match I have encountered him,
And made a prey for carrion kites and crows,
Ev'n of the *bonny* beast he lov'd so well.

2 Henry VI.

Then sigh not so but let them go,
And be you blithe and *bonny*.

Much Ado about Nothing.

BOODIES, the same as **BABBY BOODIES**; which see.

BOOMER, amuggled gin. So called from a place in Northumberland, where that staggering test of loyalty—the payment of imposts—is impenetrable.

BOOK, a service or *bonua*, done by a tenant to his landlord, or a sum of money paid as an equivalent. The remains of the ancient *bandagium*, or villenage servitude; from Sax. *bond*, bonds or fetters.

BOON-DAYS, days works, which the tenants of some manors are obliged or *bound* to perform for the benefit of their lord *gratis*. Vast quantities of land in the northern counties, particularly in Cumberland, are held under lords of manors by *customary* tenure, subject to the payment of fines and heriots, and the performance of various duties and services on the *boon days*. Spelman, vo. *precariæ*, refers to "BIDEN DAYS, quod Sax. *Dies precarias* sonat, nam *bidden* est orare et *precari*;" and gives a curious extract from the Great Book of the Monastery of Battel, where the custom is plainly set forth.

BOOR, **BOUR**, the parlour, or inner room through the kitchen, in country houses, in which the head person of the family generally sleeps. It is undoubtedly to be referred immediately to

Sax. *bur*, which bears exactly the same sense. The analogy between this term, and Isl. *bur*, a little dwelling, from *bouan*, to dwell, is striking. Spenser uses *bower*, for a lady's apartment. Fair Rosamond's *bower*, at Woodstock, is familiar to every reader.

BOORDLY, BUIRDLY, stout, strong, robust; also stately, noble looking.

BOORLY, rough, unpolished—*boorish*. Teut. *boer*. Sax. *bure*, a boor.

BOOR-TREE, or BOUR-TREE, the elder tree. I have heard this explained as the *boor's tree*—growing in cottage-garths, hedges, &c. But see BUR-TREE.

BOOT, BOTE, or BUTE, something given to equalize an exchange, or in addition. In the former edition of this work, I gave old Fr. *bote*, help, advantage, as a probable derivation. *Booty*, to play booty, i. e. partially, unfair, (with a reference to H. Tooke, *But* or *Bot*,) has been since suggested to me; as has also Sax. *butan*, to add—that which is added. But I think, on further consideration, that the word has been adopted from the Saxon expression to *bote*, compensationis gratiâ, insuper, ex abundanti.

BOOTED BREAD, *bolted bread*, brown bread made of bolted or sifted meal, and better than the common household bread—sometimes with a mixture of rye. Boot may be derived from Germ. *beuteln*, to sift.

BOOTHER, BOODER, or BOWDER, a hard flinty stone, rounded like a bowl. Sc. *boulder-stane*. V. Todd's John. *boulder*, and boulder-stones.

BORROWED-DAYS, BORROWING-DAYS, the three last days of March.

March borrowed of April
Three days, and they were ill:
The one was sleet, the other was snow,
The third was the worst that e'er did blow.

Northern Popular Rhyme.

These days being generally stormy, our forefathers, as my

friend Dr. Jamieson remarks, have endeavoured to account for this circumstance by pretending that March borrowed them from April, that he might extend his power so much longer. The superstitious will neither borrow nor lend any thing on any of these days, lest the article should be employed for evil purposes.

BOSS, empty, hollow, exhausted. Teut. *bosse*, umbo. Jam.

BOTHERATION, plague, trouble, difficulty. From *bothered*, perplexed or puzzled; or, as Grose has it, "talked to at both ears."

BOTTOM-ROOM, a vulgar term for a single seat in a pew. In Dr. Jamieson's Supplement to his Scottish Dictionary, vo. *bottom*, "the breech, the seat in the human body," the author states that he has not observed that the word is used in this sense in England. It is, however, very common in all our Northern counties.

BOUGHT, a fold where ewes are milked. Teut. *bocht*.

BOUGHT BREAD, bread of a finer quality purchased of the baker, in opposition to a coarser kind made at home.

BOUK, *v.* to wash linen; or rather to steep or soak it in lye of a particular description, with a view of whitening and sweetening it.—**BOUK**, *s.* the lye used on the occasion. Ital. *bucato*, lye to wash with. But see Jam. Supp. *boukin-washing*. *Buck* is used by Shakspeare, as well for the liquor in which clothes are washed as for the clothes themselves. Every one remembers the ludicrous adventure of our fat friend, Falstaff, in the great *buck-basket*. The process of bouking linen, adopted by the older Northumbrian house-wives, would, I fear, be considered too coarse and homely for their more southern neighbours to imitate, and therefore I refrain from particularizing it.

BOUK, **BOWK**, bulk, quantity, or size; the body of a tree. Su.-Got. *bolc*. Chaucer uses *bouke*, for the trunk of the human body, which Mr. Tyrwhitt says, is probably from Sax. *buce*, venter. The correspondent term in Swed. is *buk*.

BOUN, **BOWNE**, *bound*, destined, engaged, about to go to some place, or to do something. According to Dr. Jamieson, from

Su.-Got. *boa*, to prepare, to make ready, of which *boen*, or *boin*, is the participle. The word is used in Sir Walter Scott's *Poems*, *passim*.

BOURD, *v.* to jest.—**BOURD**, *s.* a jest. Old Fr. *bourd*. This is one of our oldest words, as Mr. Todd remarks, and is still used in the north of England.

BOUT, a contest or struggle; especially when applied to a jovial meeting of the legitimate sons of Bacchus, where

The dry divan

Close in firm circle; and set, ardent, in

For serious drinking.—*Thomson*.

BOUT, a northern pronunciation of *but*. V. Todd's John. *but*.

BOWDIKITE, a corpulent man, induced by eating plentifully; from *bou'd*, curved, and *kite*, the belly. The term also betokens contempt, and is often applied to a mischievous child, or an insignificant person.

BOWELL-HOLE, a small aperture in a barn, a perforation through a wall for giving light or air. V. Jam. Supp. *beal*.

BOWERY, plump, buxom; generally applied to a young female in great health. *Bowery* and *buxom* are, in reality, the same word; both referable to Sax. *bocsum*, obediens, morigerus, flexibilis; in old English *boughsome*, i. e. (according to H. Tooke) easily *bended* or *bowed* to one's will, or obedient. In an old form of the marriage ceremony in a MS. *Rituale in usum Sarum*, circa 1450, the bride promised "to be *boner & buzū*." V. Astle on Writing, tab. xxvii. p. 150, specimen 15.

BOWK, **BOUK**, to nauseate so as to be ready to vomit, to belch.

"*Bowking* full;" a state of repletion. An old English word.

"He *bocketh* lyke a churle."—*Palsgrave*.

BOWLING-MATCH, a game with bowls made of stone—not on *bowling-greens*, but, to the great annoyance of travellers, on the highways from village to village.

Box, a club or society instituted for benevolent or charitable purposes, and possessing a common chest, or box:—partners in the money deposited in this box; and derived from that

circumstance, as *bank* is from the *bench* on which money was placed, weighed, &c. in the good old times of gold and silver. The oldest institution of the kind, which I have been able to trace, is that of the keelmen of Newcastle and the neighbourhood; who, on the "head meeting day," after assembling at their hospital, walk in procession through the principal streets of the town, attended by a band of music. Much greater interest was formerly manifested in this business by the parties concerned, who made it a point of honourable emulation to rival each other in the grandeur of their apparel; especially in the *pea-jacket*, the sky-blue stockings, the long-quartered shoes, and large silver buckles. Cold was the heart of that female, old or young, connected with the "Keel lads o' coaly Tyne," who could look unmoved on such a spectacle; and if the fair ones did sometimes indulge in scenes which I neither wish to describe nor see repeated, their rencounters, generally commencing without any previous malice, were rarely again remembered.

BOX-DINNER, a customary *dinner* among the members of a society, or *box*.

BOX AND DIES, BOX AND DICE. A game of hazard, formerly much practised among the pitmen and keelmen at races, fairs, and hoppings, but now very properly prohibited.

BRABBLEMENT, a noisy quarrel, or indecent wrangling. Dut. *brabbelen*, to mingle confusedly. *Brabble* occurs in Shakespeare, in more instances than one.

BRACK, to break. Sax. *brecan*, frangere. Sc. *brak*.

BRACKEN, OR BRECKEN, fern. In Smoland, in Sweden, the female fern is called *bracken*. Sw. *Stotbraakin*. In is a termination in Gothic, denoting the female gender. V. Jam.

BRAD, to resemble. Mr. Hunter says, to *breed*. She breeds of him, she resembles him, or she favours of him, another colloquialism, and sometimes she favours him. Ray was of the same opinion. But the sense, as Dr. Jamieson has observed, is precisely the same with that of Isl. *bregd-a*, *bregth-a*, Su.-Got. *braa*, verbs denoting the resemblance of children, in

dispositions, to their progenitors. *Bregdur barni til aettar*, progenitoribus suis *quisque* fere similis est, G. Andr. p. 38. V. Ihre, v. *Braa*. The latter writer views Isl. *brag-ur*, mos, affectio, modus agendi, as the radical term.

Since Frenchmen are so *braid*,
Marry that will, I'll live and die a maid.

Shak. All's Well, &c.

The Commentators have mistaken the meaning of this passage. Mr. Steevens refers to *bred*, an Anglo-Saxon word, signifying *fraus*, *astus*; but it has no relation. The error also occurs in Todd's Johnson.

BRAFFAM, **BRAUGHAM**, a collar for a draught horse; sometimes made of old stockings stuffed with straw. Gael. *braighaidain*, a collar; from *braigh*, the neck. Sc. *brecham*.

BRAID, broad. Sax. *brad*, latus. This is the old English, and still the Northern and Scotch pronunciation.

BRAID, to nauseate, to desire to vomit; hence *upbraid*. *Braid* is an old word for reproach; stated in the first edition of this work to be obsolete, but which, I have since found, is still in use. In Wiclif, Luk. ix. 42, *brayde* is to *tear*.

BRAID-BAND, corn laid out in the sheaf on the band, and spread out to dry after rain. The phrase occurs in Scotland; and Mr. Kinloch informs me that it is also used there in a figurative sense; as *it's in the braid-band*; i. e. the thing is ready for being finally worked off.

BRAIDS, scales. In general use among the lower class of farmers in Northumberland.

BRAIRD, or **BREARD**, the first appearance of a plant above ground; more especially the tender blades of springing corn. Sax. *brord*, frumenti spicæ.

BRAKE, a heavy harrow used for *breaking* large clods of earth on rough fallow land. V. Nares' Gloss. for other significations.

BRANDED, having a mixture of red and black. Dut. *branden*.

BRANDER, v. to broil, to grill. Teut. *branden*, to burn.—**BRANDER**, or **BRANDER-IRON**, the instrument on which the meat is *brandered*, or grilled—a gridiron.

BRAND-IRONS, the same as **END-IRONS**; which see. V. *Skin. and-irons.*

BRANDLING, a name given to a species of trout caught in the rivers in Northumberland, where salmon is found, particularly in the Tyne. Early in the year they are seen about three inches long, but in the course of a few months increase to six or seven inches; after which, they are rarely found any larger. Like the salmon-smelt and whitling, they have no spawn. Some authors suppose them to be only the fry of the common salmon; but Pennant gives several good reasons for considering them a distinct species. They are faintly barred or *brand-ed* on the sides; hence, perhaps, the name. Dr. Jamieson traces it to Isl. *branda*, *trutta minima*, whence *brand-koed*, *foetura truttarum*. V. Supplement, vo. *brankie*.

BRANDLING, a small worm found in beds of tan; a good bait for trout; probably so called from being used in fishing for the brandling species.

BRANDRETH, or **BRANDRITH**, an iron tripod fixed over the fire, on which a pot or kettle is placed. Sax. *brandred*, a brand iron. Dan. *brandrith*.

BRANK, *v.* to hold up the head affectedly, to put a bridle or restraint on any thing. Ital. *branca*, a claw or fang,—or by metonymy, a gripe: *brancare*, to seize. This word gives me an opportunity of introducing another of kindred import—the **BRANKS**, an instrument kept in the Mayor's Chamber, Newcastle, for the punishment of "chiding and scolding women." It is made of iron, fastens round the head like a muzzle, and has a spike to insert in the mouth so as effectually to silence the offensive organ within. Ungallant, and unmercifully severe, as this species of torture seems to be, Dr. Plot, in his History of Staffordshire, much prefers it to the cucking stool, which, he says, "not only endangers the health of the party, but also gives the tongue liberty 'twixt every dip." See an engraving of Robert Sharp, an officer of the Corporation of Newcastle, leading Ann Bidlestone through the town, with a pair of *branks* on her head, in Gardiner's England's Grievance discovered,

orig. edit. p. 110; copied by Brand, in plate "Miscellaneous Antiquities," Vol. II. p. 47. On reference to Wachter, I find *prangen*, cogere, premere, coarctare. Hence, he says, the pillory is vulgarly called *pranger*, from the yoke or collar in which the neck of the culprit, thus exposed to public shame, is held. "Muzzle 'er, muzzle 'er, put 'er on the *branks*," is yet, I regret to state, to be heard in the good town where I reside.

BRANKS, a sort of bridle used by country people on the Borders.

—*North*. Mr. Culley, of Fowberry Tower, who kindly furnished me with an extensive MS. List of Local Words, thus describes it: "a halter for leading or riding a horse, when the head stool is made of hemp or birch twigs, and the piece that goes over the nose of two pieces of wood united by hemp or leather-thongs, and a hempen or birch-shank." According to Shaw's Galic Dictionary, *brancas* is a bridle. See Kilian, under *pranghe*, *myyl-pranghe*.

BRAN-NEW, **BRAND-NEW**, **BRAND-SPANDER-NEW**, quite new; any thing fresh from the maker's hand; bearing, as it were, his *brand*, or mark upon it. Often applied to clothes to denote the shining glossy appearance given by passing a hot iron over them. Teut. *brand-new*. Dut. *brand nieuw*. Shakspeare uses "*fire new arms*," and "*fire new fortune*." In like manner, a country blacksmith, on seeing an Honourable Baronet's bride for the first time, exclaimed, "its Sir John L——, with his *fire new wife*!"

BRANT, steep, difficult of ascent; as a *brant brow*, a steep hill. It also means consequential, pompous in one's walk; as "you seem very *brant*, this morning," i. e. you put on all your consequence. A game cock is said to be *brant*. Loftiness appears to enter into all the meanings of the word. Isl. *brattr*, acclivis, arduus. Swed. *brant*, steep.

BRASH, or **WATER-BRASH**, *s.* a sudden sickness, with acid rising in the mouth; as in the heart-burn. V. Wachter, *brassen*.—My worthy friend, Mr. Turner, suggests a *bursting forth of water*; from burst, often pronounced *brast*; at least in

Cheshire; where, he says, he has heard this rustic invitation: "Come, surs, eight (i. e. eat)—I can eight no more, I'm welly (well nigh, almost) brosten. Eh, surs, I wud I had aught to *brast* ye wi'."

BRASH, *a.* hasty, impetuous, rash.

BRASHY, delicate in constitution, subject to frequent bodily indisposition, or weakness. *V. Jam. brash.*

BRASS, money, riches. The word of course for wealth when *brass* was the standard; as *æs* was in Rome; *αργυριον* in the cotemporary, but more advanced, states of Greece; *de l'argent* now in France; and *gold* in England. Hence, in the North, a wealthy person is said to have plenty of brass, without being charged with impudence.

BRAT, the film on the surface of some liquids; as, for instance, that which appears on boiled milk when cooled.

BRAT, a rag, a child's bib, a coarse apron. *Sax. bratt, panniculus.* In Scotland it would seem to mean clothing in general; as in the well-known phrase, "a bit and a *brat*."

BRAT, a turbot. In the Newcastle fish market the hollibut is called a turbot.

BRATCHET, a contemptuous epithet; generally applied to an ill-behaved child; and similar in that sense to whelp. *Fr. Bratchet*, a slow hound.

BRATTISH, a shelf. Also a seat with a high back; as a screen near the kitchen fire. The word may be derived from Germ. *braten*, to roast—the screen within which the roasting is carried on; though I am rather inclined to view it as a corruption of *partition*, for which it is used in the pit language of the North.

BRATTLE, *v.* to make a clattering noise, to sound like thunder.—

BRATTLE, *s.* a clattering noise, a clap of thunder.

BRAVELY, in excellent health—however deficient in courage.

BRAW, finely clothed, handsome. *Teut. brauwe, ornatus.* The word is also used in the sense of, clever, worthy, excellent, strong. *Swed. braf*, good—*en braf karl*, a good man.

Waes! Archy lang was hale an' fank, the king o' laddies *braw*—
His wrist was like an anchor shank, his fist was like the claw.

Song, *Bold Archy Drowned*.

BRAWLY, very well, in good health, finely. Swed. *braf*, well—
han mår braf, he is well.

BRAWN, a common northern name for a boar. V. Tooke, *brawn*,
Vol. II. p. 79.

And there her grace sits mumping,
Like an old ape eating a *brawn*.

Beaum. & Flct. Mad Lover.

Mr. Ellis, of Otterbourne, to whom I am indebted for several additional articles to this edition of the Glossary, is of opinion that we should here read *prawn*; it being, as he justly remarks, much more natural for the ape to eat a small shell-fish than a boar. I have referred to the original folio of 1647, where it is *brawn*; but the mistakes in that book are so numberless that I am not inclined, on its authority, to question the propriety of this, at least very plausible, amendment. One modern edition reads *eating brawn*.

"The *Brawn* of Brancepath," to borrow the description and remarks of my friend, Mr. Surtees, "was a formidable animal, which made his lair on Brandon-hill, and walked the forest in ancient undisputed sovereignty from the Wear to the Gaunless. The marshy, and then woody, vale, extending from Croxdale to Ferry-wood, was one of the brawn's favourite haunts, affording roots and mast, and the luxurious pleasure of volutation. Near Cleves-cross, Hodge of Ferry, after carefully marking the boar's track, dug a pitfall, slightly covered with boughs and turf, and then toling on his victim by some bait to the treacherous spot, stood armed with his good sword across the pitfall—

At once with hope and fear his heart rebounds!

"At length the gallant brute came trotting on his onward

path, and seeing the passage barred, rushed headlong on the vile pitfall. The story has nothing very improbable, and something like real evidence still exists. According to all tradition the rustic champion of Cleves sleeps beneath a coffin-shaped stone in Merrington church-yard, rudely sculptured with the instruments of his victory, a sword and spade on each side of a cross."

BREA, BREE, or BROO, the brink or bank of a river, the steep face of a hill. Gael. and Welsh, *bre*, a hill. *Brac* is used in Scotland in a similar sense—"Ye banks and *braes* of bonny Down."

BREDE, bread—employment. "He's out o' *brede*, poor man."

BREDE, breadth or extent. An old English word from the Saxon. See **ABREDE**. Bracton uses *brede* for broad; and in that sense I found it in an English indenture, temp. Richard III.

BREEKS, the old, and still vulgar name, for the lower habiliments. Sax. *bræc*, *braccæ*, breeches. V. Thomson, *breeches*.

The bridegroom gaed thro' the reel,
And his *breeks* cam trodling down,
And his *breeks* cam trodling down;
And aye the bride she cried—
Tie up your leathern whang,
Tie up your leathern whang. *Old Scots Ballad.*

It is proper to mention, that, before the invention of braces, the gentlemen's "smalls" were usually supported by a leathern *whang*, or belt, round the waist.

BREME, BRIM, *v.* to desire the male; applied to a sow when *maris appetens*. Teut. *bremen*, ardere desiderio.—**BREME, BRIM, BRIMMING**, *s.* ardens in venerem. Sax. fervor, ardor, *æstus*.

She was as *bryme* as any boare.

Felon Sowe of Rokeby.

BÆME, cold, bleak, severe. Sax. *bremman*, to rage. Not used,

Dr. Johnson says; but I have often heard it in the North; especially in Yorkshire.

BRENT, steep. Synonymous with **BRANT**; which see. The word occurs in the well-known Scotch song, John Anderson, my Jo.

BRERE, **BREAR**, to sprout, to prick up as grain does when it first germinates. Bishop Kennett, in his MS. Glossary, among the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum (No. 1098), has to *brere*, or to be *brered*, as corn just coming up. See **BRAIRD**, or **BREARD**.

BREWIS, a large thick crust of bread put into the pot where salt beef is boiling and nearly ready: it attracts a portion of the fat, and when swelled out is no unpalatable dish to those who (like some of our Northern swains) rarely taste animal food. So says Mrs. Rundle, who, I believe, was long a resident in Northumberland. Brewis is also common in Hallamshire, where, Mr. Hunter informs me, the bread used in the preparation of the dish is commonly of oats. After this, I need hardly remark that my venerable friend, Mr. Wilbraham, is mistaken in thinking that it is used only in Cheshire and Lancashire. The probable etymon of the word is *briwas*, the Saxon plural of *briw*, sorbitio; though a learned correspondent of mine derives it from the Greek *βρωσις*; which he also considers, I think justly, as the original of the Scotch *brose*.

BREWSTER, a brewer. Hence, I conceive, the Brewster Sessions, when publicans receive their licenses.

BRIAN. To *brian an oven*, is to keep fire at the mouth of it; either to give light or to preserve the heat.—*North*.

BRIDE-ÅLE, the marriage feast at a rustic wedding. The day of marriage has always been, and it is to be hoped—in spite of disconsolate old maids, and love-crossed bachelors—will ever continue to be, a time of festivity. Among the plebeians in Cumberland it glides away amidst music, dancing, and revelry. Early in the morning, the bridegroom, attended by his friends on horseback, proceeds in a gallop to the house of the bride's

father. Having alighted, he salutes her, and then the company breakfast together. This repast concluded, the whole nuptial party depart in cavalcade order towards the church, accompanied by a fiddler, who plays a succession of tunes appropriate to the occasion. Immediately after the performance of the ceremony the company retire to some neighbouring *ale-house*, and many a flowing bumper of home-brewed, is quaffed to the health of the happy pair. Animated with this earthly nectar, they set off full speed towards the future residence of the bride, where a handkerchief is presented to the first who arrives. In some of the country villages in the county of Durham, after the connubial knot is tied, a ribbon is proposed as the subject of contention either for a foot or a horse race,—supposed to be a delicate substitution for the bride's garter, which used to be taken off while she knelt at the altar; and the practice being anticipated, the garter was generally found to do credit to her taste and skill in needle work. In Craven, where this singular sport also prevails, whoever first reaches the bride's habitation, is ushered into the bridal chamber; and after having performed the ceremony of turning down the bed clothes, returns, carrying in his hand a tankard of *warm ale*, previously prepared, to meet the bride; to whom he triumphantly offers his humble beverage, and by whom, in return, he is presented with the ribbon, as the honourable reward of his victory. Another ancient marriage ceremony of the same sort, still observed in remote parts of Northumberland, is that of *riding for the kail*, where the party, after kissing the bride, set off at full speed on horseback to the bridegroom's house; the winner of the race receiving the *kail*, or dish of spice broth, as the chief prize.

Four rustic fellows wait the while
 To kiss the bride at the church stile:
 Then vig'rous mount their felter'd steeds—
 —To scourge them going, head and tail,
 To win what country call "the kail."

Chicken's Collier's Wedding.

BRIDE-CAKE, the cake provided on occasion of the wedding—a remnant of the ancient mode of solemnizing a marriage by confarreation. In some places in the North, it is customary after the bridal party leave the church, to have a thin currant-cake, marked in squares, though not entirely cut through. A clean cloth being spread over the head of the bride, the bridegroom stands behind her, and breaks the cake. Thus hallowed, it is thrown up and scrambled for by the attendants, to excite prophetic dreams of love and marriage, and is said by those who pretend to understand such things, to have much more virtue than when it is merely put nine times through the ring. This custom is generally prevalent in Scotland. V. Jam. Supp. *breaking bread on the bride's head.*

BRIDE-SPURS, spurs allotted to the best runner after the marriage ceremony.—*North.*

BRIDE-WAIN, a custom in Cumberland where the friends of a new married couple assemble together in consequence of a previous invitation (sometimes actually by public advertisement in the newspapers), and are treated with cold pies, frumenty, and ale. The company afterwards join in all the various pastimes of the country, and at the conclusion, the bride and bridegroom are placed in two chairs, the former holding a pewter dish on her knee, half covered with a napkin. Into this dish every one present, high and low, makes it a point to put something; and these offerings occasionally amount to a considerable sum. I suppose it has obtained the name of *wain*, from a very ancient custom, now obsolete in the North, of presenting a bride, who had no great stock of her own, with a *wain* or waggon load of articles of use and luxury. On this occasion the wain was crowned with boughs and flowers, and the horses or oxen which drew it decorated with bride-favours.

BRIG, BRIGG, a bridge. Sax. *bricg, brigg.*

Beside yon *brigg* out ower yon burn,
Where the water bickereth bright and sheen,
Shall many a falling courser spurn,
And knights shall die in battle keen.

Prophecy of Thomas the Rhymer.

BRISSLE, or **BIRSEL**, to scorch, to parch by means of fire, to crackle. Sax. *brastlian*, to burn, to make a crackling noise.

BROACH, a spire-steeple; as Chester broach—Darlington broach—the broaches of Durham Cathedral. The Fr. *broche*, a spit, is the probable etymon; the structure being pointed like a *spit* or *broach*. In Yorkshire the pronunciation is *broitch*; the fine spire at Wakefield being always called “the *broitch*.”

BROACH, an instrument on which yarn is wound.

BROCK, a badger. Pure Saxon. Dan. *broak*. V. Thomson.

BROCK, a name sometimes given to a cow, or husbandry horse.

BROCK, the little insect in the gowk, or cuckoo-spit. Hence, I am informed, the common vulgar expression, “to sweat like a *brock*.”

BROCK-FACED, a white longitudinal mark down the face like a badger. Su.-Got. *brokug*, of more than one colour.

BROCKLE, **BRUCKLE**, inconstant, uncertain, variable; applied to the weather. It also means brittle, and to break; in a general sense. Teut. *brokel*, fragilis. Chaucer writes it *brotel*.

BROD, **BRODDLE**, to make holes. See **PROG**, **PROGGLE**.

BROSSEN, **BROSTEN**, **BRUSSEN**, **BRUSTEN**, *part. a.* burst. Also broken; as “*brossen* hearted.”

BROTCHET, **BROTCHERT**, or **BRAGWORT**, a thin liquor made from the last squeezings of honey-comb.

BROTH, plural. “Will you have some *broth*?” “I will take a *few*, if *they* are good.”

BROTT, shaken corn. Sax. *gebrode*, fragments. Swed. *brott*, fracture, breach. Isl. *brot*.

BROUGH, or **BRUFF**, a singular appearance in the moon—a sort of halo or circle, in misty weather, prognosticating a storm. It is a popular saying,

A far off *brough* is a storm near enough.

A Greek origin has been assigned to this word—*βεροχος*, a chain about the neck; but Mœ.-Got. *bairks*, mons, seems a more probable etymon.

BROUGHTON, an old Northumbrian dish; composed of two cakes, with thin slices of cheese in the middle. When sufficiently baked, it is cut into squares, and eaten with melted butter and sugar. It is a repast on Midsummer eve, and also on Saint Thomas' night.—*Ex relatione mulieris ætatis suæ* 99. Grose has *braughwham*, a Lancashire dish made of cheese, eggs, bread, and butter, boiled together.

BROWDEN, to be anxious for, or warmly attached to any object, to be enamoured of it—to *brood on*, that is to cherish by care.

Dut. *broeden*, to brood.

BROWDIN, or **BROWDANT**, vain, conceited, bold, forward.

BROWNIE, a domestic spirit; described, in the Border Minstrelsy, as meagre, shaggy, and wild, in his appearance—lurking in the day-time in remote recesses of old houses, which he delighted to haunt—and in the night sedulously employing himself in discharging any laborious task which he thought might be acceptable to the family. The history of "The Cauld Lad of Hilton," an elf of this sort, may be seen in Surtees' History of Durham, Vol. II. p. 24. The reader, curious in these matters, is referred to the amusing stories of the Scandinavian Nisses, in the 1st. Vol. of the Fairy Mythology; and of the German Kobolds, in the 2d. Vol. of the same entertaining work.

BROWN-LEAMER, or **LEEMER**, a ripe brown hazel-nut that easily separates from its husk. I once thought of deducing this word from *brown*, and Fr. *le mûr*, the ripe one; but Mr. Surtees, with much more probability, refers to *leam*, which in Saxon means easy; a derivation supported by Swed. *lemna*, to leave.

BRULLIMENT, a broil, or quarrel. Fr. *brouiller*, to quarrel.

BRUNT, burnt. "A *brunt* child dreads the fire."

BRUSSE, the same as **BRISSE**; which see. "*Brussed* peas"—peas scorched in the straw. V. Ray, *brusle*; and Jam. *birsle*.

BUBBLY, snotty. "The bairn has a *bubbley* nose."—Grose. For a further illustration, see The Sandgate Lassie's Lamentation.

BUBBLY-JOCK, a turkey cock. V. Jamieson.

BUCKLE, **BUCKLE TO**, to join in marriage. Significant enough surely. V. Jam. Supp.

BUCKLE-MOUTHED, a term applied to a person with large straggling teeth. *Buck-toothed* has the same meaning.

BUCK-STICK. See **SPELL AND ORE**, and **TRIPPIT AND COIT**.

BUD, a common pronunciation of *but*, among the vulgar; and also among some who consider themselves far removed from that circle.

BUDDY-BUD, **BUDDY-BUSS**, the flower of the burr, or burdock. *Arctium lappa*. It is well known how tenaciously it adheres to that against which it is thrown. *To stick like a burr*, is indeed proverbial.

BUDGE, to bulge, to give way, to desist, to abridge or lessen. "I wont *budge* a penny."

BUER, a common name given to the gnat.

BUSS, **BUSE**, a stall, station, or post of office or business; a beast-stall, or *boose*. Sax. *bosig*, præsepe. Swed. *bås*. Isl. *bas*.

BUIST, **BEUST**, or **BUST**, *v.* to put a mark or brand upon sheep or cattle by their owners. The word is also used as a substantive, for the mark or brand itself. My friend, Mr. Raine, derives it from *buro*, to burn. But see **BASTE**.

BULE, or **BOOL**, the bow of a pan or kettle. Sax. *bugan*, flectere. Dan. *boeyel*, a bending or curvature; Teut. *beughel*, hemicyclus; and Germ. *bugel*, a bow; are cognate.

BULLER, *v.* to bellow—to roar as a *bull* does.

BULLER, **BULDER**, *s.* noise, uproar, disturbance. Swed. *buller*. Dan. *bulder*, noise, bustle, tumult.

BULL-FRONTS, tufts of coarse grass. *Aira cæspitosa*.

BULLIRAG, to banter, to rally in a contemptuous way, to insult in a bullying manner—the northern pronunciation of *ballarag*. In a Review of the first edition of this Work, in the *Gent. Mag.* for May 1825, the writer asks, if it be not a verb formed from *bully-rook*, a word which is used by Otway in his Epilogue to Alcibiades, and which Steevens calls a compound

title, taken from the rooks at chess? Lye rather imagines it to be derived from Isl. *baul*, a curse, and *raegia*, to reproach.

BULLOCKING, noisy and violent, imperious. Allied to **BULLER**; which see.

BULLS AND COWS, the flower of the *Arum maculatum*. Sometimes called lords and ladies, and also lam-lakens.

BULL-TROUT, a large fine species peculiar to Northumberland, and much esteemed. The larger kind of salmon-trout taken in the Coquet, are in the Newcastle market called *bull trouts*; but these fish are larger than salmon-trout in the head, which is a part generally admired for its smallness.

Bilhope braes for bucks and raes,
And Carit haugh for swine,
And Tarras for the good *bull-trout*,
If he be ta'en in time. Old Ryme.

BULLY, the champion of a party, the eldest male person in a family. Now generally in use among the keelmen and pitmen to designate a brother, companion, or comrade. In Cumberland, and also in Scotland, *billy* is used to express the same idea as bully. There is probably some affinity between these terms and the Germ. *billig*, equalis; as denoting those that are on an equal footing, either in respect of relationship or employment.

BUM, *v.* to buzz, to make a humming noise, like a bee or a top.
Dut. *bommen*, to resound.

BUM, *s.* the assistant or *follower* of a bailiff. Dr. Johnson has *bum-bailiff*, a well-known name for an unpopular officer of the law; but the north country *bum*, is a distinct personage, following and assisting the bailiff. It may be, as has been conjectured, from *bound*; though more likely, I think, from *bum*, the buttocks; a word which "the poet of all nature" disdained not to use, when he thought it most expressive to designate this very delicate part of the human body by one of its right English names.

There was Preston the bailiff, Joseph Craggs was his *bum*.
Durham Song, Limbo.

BUMBAZED, confused, astonished, stupified.

BUMLER, **BUMBLER**, **BUMBLE-BEE**, a large wild bee which makes a great noise. In Scotland called *bum-bee*. Teut. *bommele*, a drone. My friend, Mr. Taylor, prefers Germ. *bommeln*, or *bammeln*, a reciprocating noise; as, *bammeln der glocken*, the ding dong of bells. When the late Lord Strathmore raised the Derwent Legion, in 1803, from a principle of economy, he clothed the infantry in scarlet-jackets, with black breeches and accoutrements. From this singularity of dress, the corps obtained the contemptuous designation of the *Bumlers*—as well as a coarser epithet, which it is not necessary or fit to repeat here.

BUMLER-BOX, or **BUMBLER-BOX**, a small wooden toy used by boys to hold bees. Also the Sunderland name for a van for passengers, drawn by one horse.

BUMMEL, or **BUMBLE**, to blunder, to bungle.

BUMMELER, or **BUMBLER**, a blundering fellow, a bungler.

BUMMEL-KITE, or **BUMBLE-KITE**, a bramble berry. *Rubus fruticosus*. In traversing the recesses of those woods and groves, where, in the words of Gray,

Once my careless childhood stray'd,

I have often been admonished, by the "good old folks," never to eat these berries after Michaelmas day; because the archfiend—"huge in length, and floating many a rood"—to borrow the language of another of our poets, was sure to pass his "cloven foot" over them at that time.

BUMMEL-KITE WITH A SPIDER IN'T, a bad bargain, a disappointment. A high-flown metaphor.

BUMMER, a carriage that sounds from a distance on the road.
"A road for foot, a road for horse, and yen for a' the *bummers*."

BUMP, a stroke or blow. Isl. *bomps*. "*Bump* against Jarrow," is a common expression among the keelmen, when they run foul of any thing. See the song, *Little Pee Dee*.

BUMPING, a peculiar sort of punishment amongst youngsters.

Too many boys have reason to remember the school discipline of *bumping*, admirably described by Major Moor, in his *Suffolk Words and Phrases*, p. 53.

BUNCH, to strike with the foot, to kick. To *punch*, I believe, means to kick,—in Lancashire;—to strike straight forward in the body,—elsewhere.

BUNCH-BERRY, the fruit of the *rubus saxatilis*; of which the country people often make tarts.

BUNTINS, **BUNTINGS**, balks of foreign timber, secured in rafts on the shores of the river Tyne; afloat at high water. "Let's go hikey on the *buntins*."—*Newc.* Dan. *bundt*, and Swed. *bunt*, a bundle or bale, seem cognate.

BURN, a brook, or rivulet. Pure Saxon. Although this word, on both sides of the Tweed, is used to denote any runner of water which is less than a river, yet, properly speaking, a *burn* winds slowly along meadows, and originates from small springs; while a *beck* is formed by water collected on the sides of mountains, and proceeds with a rapid stream; though never, I think, applied to rivers that become æstuaries.

BURNSIDE, the ground situated on the side of a *burn*, or brook.

BURN-THE-BISCUIT. A youthful game in Newcastle.

BURNT-HIS-FINGERS. When a person has failed in any object or speculation, or has been over-reached in any endeavour or undertaking, he is said to have burnt his fingers.

BURR, a peculiar whirring sound, made by the natives of Newcastle, in pronouncing, or rather, in endeavouring to pronounce, the letter R,—derived from their Northumbrian ancestors. "He has the *Newcastle burr* in his throat," is a well-known proverb, in allusion to this peculiarity. Mr. Springmann, the ingenious master of the Royal Jubilee School, has published "Six Lessons," to obviate the difficulty of articulating this unfortunate letter. If his scholars can be made to modulate anew,

Round the rugged rocks the ragged rascals run their rural
race,

the obstacle may be considered as no longer insurmountable. A literary friend, however, refers me to Persius,

— Sonat hic de nare canina,
Litera. *Sat. I.*

and suspects our Newcastle to be the true classical pronunciation. The Sandhillers and Sandgaters certainly give fine specimens of what Quintilian calls the "*canina eloquentia*."

BURR, something put under a wheel to stop its progress—any force or impetus. "To go with a *burr*,"—pleno impetu. V. Wilb. *bir*.

BURR-CASTLE, a contemptuous name for Newcastle. See Bell's Rhymes, p. 56.

BUR-TREE, the common elder. *Sambucus nigra*. Perhaps *bore-tree*, from the quantity or size of the pith, which renders it capable of being easily *bored*; though Dr. Willan says, it is so called because the flowers grow in a cyme, close together, like those of the bur. An intelligent relation of mine, on the contrary, thinks that it may have obtained the name from its being seldom without remarkable *burs*, or knobs, on its surface, especially on the older trees. A branch of this tree is supposed to possess great virtue in guarding the wearer against the charm of witchcraft, and other familiar agency. I remember, when a boy, during a school vacation in the country, at the suggestion of my young companions, carrying it in my button-hole, with *doubled thumb*, when under the necessity of passing the residence of a poor decrepit old woman; who, though the most harmless creature alive, was strongly suspected of holding occasional converse with an evil spirit. Under this impression, the country people were always reluctant to meet her. It is most extraordinary that Dr. Whitaker should have been ignorant of what is meant by *bur-tree*. See his History of Loidis and Elmete, p. 156.

BURTREE-GUN, BURTREE-PLUFFER, a small tube formed by taking out the soft pith of an elder-branch—employed by boys as an offensive weapon.

BUSH OF A WHEEL, cast metal employed to fill up the too great vacancy either in the aperture of the nave, or between the nave and the *hurters*; that is, the *knocking* shoulder of the axle; from Fr. *heurter*, to knock.

BUSK, a bush. Pure Danish. Su.-Got. and Isl. *buske*, frutex. Chaucer repeatedly uses the word. *Buss* is also a common vulgar pronunciation of bush.

BUSK, a piece of wood worn by females to strengthen their stays; still in use in the country; though generally superseded by steel or whalebone. V. Kennett's Glossary, vo. *busche*.

BUSKY, bushy, woody. The word occurs in Shakspeare, 1st. Henry IV. Milton uses *bosky*, in a passage which Dr. Johnson has misunderstood. V. Todd's John. *bourne*.

BUSS, to dress, to get ready. Germ. *putzen*, to deck or adorn. *Sich aufs beste putzen*, to dress to the best advantage. The Scotch use *busk*, in the first sense; as in their beautiful proverb, "a bonny bride is soon *busked*."

BUT AND BEN, the outer and inner apartment, where there are only two rooms. Many houses on the borders, where the expression is common, are so constructed. The phrase is undoubtedly *without and within*. Sax. *butan* and *binnan*; originally, it is supposed, *bi utan* and *bi innan*. *By* and *with* are often synonymous.

BUTLER, a term on the Tweed, applied to a female who keeps a bachelor's house—a farmer's housekeeper.

BUTT, a piece of ground, which, in ploughing, becomes disjointed from the adjacent land—a ridge shorter than the rest. Celt. *but*, terminus, limes. Schilter.

BUTTER AND BREDE. While *Southerns* say, bread and butter, bread and cheese, bread and milk, the *Northumbrians* place in the rear that great article—the staff of life. Probably arising from the greater facility, which, without reflection on their part, is felt, of elevating the voice on a long syllable, as *brede*, than on butter and milk; and the habit established in these two instances draws *cheese* after it, though as long as *brede*. The elevating of the tone, several notes, at the close of a sentence, is the characteristic of the Northumberland dialect.

BUTTER-FINGERED, said of persons who are apt to let any thing fall, or slip through their fingers. Mr. Losh thinks it is confined to persons who cannot hold any thing hot. It is used in this latter sense in Craven.

BUTTER-WIFE, a woman that sells butter—a butter woman. An old expression yet in use.

BUZZOM, a besom, or broom.—**BUZZOM-SHANK**, a broomstick.

BYAR, BYER, BYRE, a house in which cows are bound up—a cow-house. The origin, Dr. Jamieson says, is uncertain. But it is, perhaps, to be sought in Lat. *boarius*, of, or appertaining, to, oxen; or in our ancient law-term for a cow-house—*bove-ria*; if not in the Irish *buar*, which is said to mean oxen or kine, as well as what relates to cattle.

BYE-BOOTINGS, or **SHARPS**, the finest kind of bran; the second in quality being called **TREET**, and the worst **CHIZZEL**.

BYERLEY'S BULL-DOGS, a name for Colonel Byerley's troopers—still remembered in popular tradition.—*Durham*.

BYSPELT, a strange, awkward figure, or a mischievous person; acting contrary to reason, or propriety; as if labouring *under the influence of a spell*. Or is it an ironical use of Germ. *bey-spiel*, a pattern? as, "thou's a picture," addressed to a naturally plain, or accidentally disfigured, person.

C

CAA DEED, dead—*cold dead*. A very common redundant expression in Northumberland.

CAB. *Go cab my lug!* a vulgar expression of surprise. "Ye dinna say se," or, "whe wad ha' thought it," is likely enough to follow.

CA' BACK, CALL BACK, a wear or dam placed across a river or stream for the purpose of turning water to a mill—a dam-back.

CACK, *v.* alvum exonerare. Dan. *kakke*. Teut. *kacken*.—**CACK**,

CACKY, *s. stercus*. Sax. *cac*.—**CACKHOUSE**, a domestic temple. Sax. *cac-hus*, latrina. For cognate terms in other languages, v. Jam. Supp. *cacks*.

CACKLE, to make a noise like a hen, to giggle.

CADGE, to carry; hence **CADGER**; which see. Teut. *ketzen*, *discurrere*.—**CADGE** also means to stuff or fill the belly.

CADGER, a packman or itinerant huckster; one who travels through the country selling wares. Before the formation of regular turnpike roads from Scotland to Northumberland, the chief part of the commercial intercourse between the two kingdoms was carried on through the medium of cadgers. Persons who bring fish from the sea to the Newcastle market are still called *cadgers*.

CADGY, hearty, cheerful, merry; especially after good eating and drinking. I once thought that this word was derived from the second meaning of *cadge*; but an intelligent friend in Edinburgh refers me to Sc. *caigie*, cheerful, merry—approaching to wantonness. In the Gaberlunzie Man, *cadgily* certainly implies this idea—

My dochter's shouthers he 'gan to clap,
And *cadgily* ranted and sang.

Mr. Callender, the editor of this ancient poem, whose notes in general contain much valuable etymological learning, is, my friend remarks, greatly mistaken in the derivation of this word, and gives a very silly reason for it. Dr. Jamieson seems more correct when he derives it from Su.-Got. *kaett-jas*, lascivire.

CAFF, chaff. Sax. *ceaf*. Germ. and Dut. *kaf*.

CAGMAG, an old goose, which, from its toughness, is utterly unfit for the table.

CAINGY, peevish, ill-tempered, whining. Q. from *Cain*?

CAIRN, a rude heap of stones often found on the summit of hills and in other remarkable situations; generally supposed to have been thrown together in memory of some distinguished person whose body or urn was buried under it—the simple,

but impressive, funeral monument of our earliest inhabitants. All mankind, from the most remote antiquity, have agreed in erecting sepulchral monuments of some sort, to mark their admiration of the illustrious dead; and "I will add a stone to your *cairn*," is still a significant expression of gratitude. Gael. *carne*. Welsh, *kaern*.

CAITIFF, a cripple. Old Fr. *chetiff*, *chaitiff*, wretched. This (and not Ital. *cattivo*, a slave,) is the origin of the word in its classical sense.

CAKE, *v.* to cackle; spoken of a goose. Perhaps only a corruption.

CAKE, *s.* a contemptuous term for an insignificant person.

CALF-LICK, a tuft on the human forehead which cannot be made to lie in the same direction with the rest of the hair. This term may have been adopted from a comparison with that part of a calf's hide, where the hairs, having different directions, meet and form a projecting ridge, supposed to be occasioned by the animals licking themselves. But the act of licking, probably, has had no part in the original meaning. *Lick* is the assimilating German termination—*lich*, like. The hair, therefore, is *calf-like*.

CALF-YARD, the dwelling place of our infancy; for which it is natural to feel so many endearing recollections, even in their minutest traces.

If I could bid thee, pleasant shade, farewell
Without a sigh, amidst whose circling bowers
My stripling prime was pass'd, and happiest hours;
Dead were I to the sympathies that swell
The human breast.

Bowles.

CALL, *s.* occasion, necessity, obligation. "There's no *call* for it." It is also used as a verb. "Please, Sir, may I go out?" "Well, child, if nature *calls* you." "She does not *call*, Sir, but she shouts."—*School Dialogue, between B. A. and Mr. F.*

CALL, *v.* to proclaim, to give notice by the public crier. *To be called at church*, is to have the banns of marriage published.

The ceremony of proclaiming every fair in Newcastle, which is attended by the officers of the corporation, in state, is denominated *calling the fair*.

CALLANT, a stripling; a man clever or much esteemed. The etymology is doubtful. V. Jam. *callan, calland*.

CALLKEVERING, KALEEVERING, wandering abroad, gossiping, running about heedlessly—to use a modern cant phrase, *larking*.

CALLER, *a.* cool, fresh; as the *caller* air. “Caller herrings”—“caller cocks,” or “caller cockles”—“caller ripe grocers.”—*Newc. cries*. The word in form resembles Isl. *kalldur*, frigidus; though its meaning does not denote the same degree of frigidity as cold.

CALLET, to scold. Our old poet, Skelton, who was a native of Cumberland, uses the substantive; and so does Shakspeare, in the *Winter's Tale*. The only word which seems to have any affinity is Germ. *kahlheit*, nonsense.

CALLETING HOUSEWIFE, a regular, confirmed scold.

CAM, a hill, the remains of an earthen mound. Sax. *comb*, which Somner renders “a valley enclosed on either side with hilles.”

Sc. *kaim*. The great ridge in Yorkshire between Penygent and Whernside is called *Cam-Fell*.

CAMMEREL, *s.* a large stretcher used by butchers. Bullet, in his Celtic Dictionary, has *cambaca*, in the sense of a crooked stick.

CAMMEREL, *a.* crooked. See Jamieson in voce, *camy, camok*.

CAMPLE, to argue, to answer pertly and frowardly when rebuked by a superior. Germ. *kampfen*, to contend.

CANARY, a term on the borders for a *femme galante*. Lord Hailes, in his notes to the Bannatyne Poems, says, that *birde* is used in Chaucer for a mistress.

CANDLE-CAP, an old hat without a brim, with a candle in front; chiefly used by butchers.

CANGE, or CAINGE, to whine. See CAINGY.

CANKER, rust.—**CANKERED**, cross, ill-conditioned, rusty. V. Jam. Supp. *cankert*.

CANNINESS, caution, good conduct, carefulness. See **CANNY**.

CANNY, a genuine Newcastle word, applied to any thing superior, or of the best kind; hence, "Canny Newcassel," *par excellence*, has become proverbial. It refers as well to the beauty of form as of manners and morals; but most particularly is used to describe those mild and affectionate dispositions which render persons agreeable in the domestic state. It has also reference to mechanical genius and ingenuity. "A *canny* man was never rich." The word, I find, extends to Yorkshire; and I cannot do better than refer the reader, for an illustration, to the "Canny Yatton" of poor Margery Moorpout, in Reed's Farce of *The Register Office*; a production marked by an accurate exhibition of provincial manners and dialect. Dr. Jamieson suspects that the word has been imported from Scotland into the North of England. Being used in so many different senses, it is difficult to assign a satisfactory etymon.

CANNY HINNY, metaphorically a sly person, a smooth sinner;—especially in affairs of gallantry. See note in Sharp's *Life of Ambrose Barnes*, p. 21, where it is stated that Anne, one of the rich daughters and co-heiresses of Alderman Ralph Cock, was familiarly called one of "Cock's *canny hinnies*."

CANT, *s.* a corner. Germ. *kante*, an edge, or extremity.

CANT, to sell by auction. See **CANTING**.

CANT, *v.* to upset, to overturn. Germ. *kanten*, to set a thing on end.

CANT-DOG, a handspike with a hook; used for turning over large pieces of timber.

CANTING, a sale by auction, proclaimed publicly on the spot where it is to take place. Mr. Culley says, after a seizure only; but it is, I think, also used in a general sense. The derivation is evidently Ital. *incanto*, a public sale.

CANTING-CALLER, an auctioneer. From the nature of his occupation. In sales among the Romans, a crier proclaimed the articles to be disposed of; and in the middle ages they added a trumpet, with a very loud noise.

CANTY, merry, lively, cheerful. Su.-Got. *ganta*, ludificare.

CAP, to complete, to finish, to overcome in argument, to excel in any feat of agility, to crown all. Allied probably to Teut. *kappe*, the summit.—**CAPPER**, one who excels.

CAPSIZE, to overturn. A nautical word, though we have a northern senator's authority for its use in matters not maritime.

CARE-CAKE, a cake made by country people of thick batter like a pancake, with a mixture of hog's blood. In the Glossary to the Antiquary, it is stated that *care cakes* are pancakes; literally *redemption cakes*, or ransom cakes, such as were eaten on Easter Sunday.

CAR-HANDED, left-handed. One of the ancient Kings of Scotland was called "Kinath-Kerr," or Kinath the left-handed.

CARL, KARL, a country fellow, a gruff old man. Sax. *ceorl*, a countryman. Isl. *karl*, an old man. Germ. *kerl*, rusticus. The words *carl*, *chorl*, or *churl*, and *villain*, were among our ancestors the usual appellations for countrymen; though very often used in a bad sense, and to denote a compound of ignorance and idleness. In the *Northumbrensium Presbyterorum Leges*, the possessors of land were divided into three classes—the king's thanes and lords of land—the proprietors of land—and the *ceorls*, or husbandmen, who cultivated the soil.

CARLING-GROAT, a sum spent in drink at a public-house; the landlord providing his guests with the carlings gratis.

CARLINGS, grey peas steeped all night in water, and fried the next day with butter. In the North they are served at table, on the second Sunday before Easter, called **CARLING SUNDAY**; formerly denominated Care Sunday, as Care Friday and Care Week, were Good Friday and Holy Week—supposed to be so called from being a season of great religious care and anxiety. The peas appear to be a substitute for the beans of the heathens.

CARR, flat marshy land; a small lake. Su.-Got. *kaer*.

CARROCK, or CURROCK, a heap of stones, used as a boulder mark, or as a guide for travellers. See Genesis, chap. xxxi., v. 46 & seq. The word is also used for a mountain at a

distance, by which, when the sun appears over it, the country people compute the time of the day.

CARRY-ON-THE-WAR, to keep up or continue fun or mischief after it has commenced—to revel in bacchanalian orgies,

With a friend and a pipe puffing sorrow away.

CASINGS, CASSONS, COW-BLADES, cow dung dried for fuel.

CASKET, a stalk or stem; as a cabbage-casket. Probably derived from Su.-Got. *quist*, a branch.

CASSEN, cast off; as "*cassen* clothes."—**CASSEN-TOP**, a top thrown off with a string. The word is, probably, a corruption of *casten*, the Sax. *part.* of cast.

CAST, a twist or contortion, a warp. V. Jamieson.

CAST, opportunity, chance; as a *cast* on the outside of a coach.

CAST, a swarm of bees.—*Dur.* Span. *casta*, a race or breed.

CASTER, or **CASTOR**, a little box; as *pepper caster*. Inserted by Mr. Todd in his 2d. edit. of Johnson.

CAST-OUT, to quarrel or fall out. A Reverend Friend informs me, that he heard a methodist preacher quote Joseph's advice to his brethren—"See that you *cast* not out by the way."

CAST-UP, to upbraid, to reproach. Su.-Got. *foercasta*.

CAST-UP, to appear, or be found again, after having been lost. A metaphor probably taken from the sea casting up things that have been lost in it.

CATCHY, disposed to take an undue advantage, inclined to circumvent.

CATERWAULING, rambling or intriguing in the night. Adopted from the well known practice of cats.

CAT-HAWS, the fruit of the white thorn. Perhaps so named from *cates*, food, because they may be eaten as such by human beings. When large they are called *bull-haws*.

CAT-GALLOWS, a game played by children. It consists of two sticks placed upright, with one across, over which they leap in turns.

CAT-MINT, nep. *Nepeta cataria*. Cats are said to have a remarkable antipathy to this plant, tearing it up wherever they meet with it.

CATRAIL, or **PICTWORK-DITCH**, a vast fosse extending from the Peel Fell in Northumberland, to Galashiels, a distance of 45 miles—supposed to have been raised by the fugitive Britons, as a line of defence against the invading Saxons. *Catrail*, in the British language, is said to mean, the partition of defence.

CAT'S-FOOT, a common name for ground-ivy.

CAT-WITH-TWO-TAILS, a term for an earwig.

CAUD, cold. Teut. *kald*. Mœ.-Got. *kald*. Sax. *ceald*. Dan. *kaald*. “A *caud* hand and a warm heart.” “*Caud* and comfortless, like kissing a ploughman wi' his mouth full of snaw.”

CAUD COMFORT, an unpleasant communication—unwelcome tidings.

CAUD PIE, a cart or waggon overthrown—a disappointment or loss of any sort.

When the axle tree of a loaden waggon breaks, and stops a whole train of waggons on a railway, the workmen call it a *caud pie*. *Brand*.

CAVE, or **KAVE**, to separate; as corn from the short straw or chaff. Teut. *kaven*, eventilare paleas. This word, with the *ā* long, is used, I am told, in Northamptonshire, for the cracking of the clods, or separation of the earth, in drouthy weather; which is worth notice, as removing the objection to Milton's “Grassy clods now *calv'd*.—*P. L. Book VII*.”

CAVE, to toss, to paw; as a horse that beats the ground with its fore-foot. In this sense the word seems allied to Isl. *akafr*, cum impetu, vehementer.

CAVEL, or **KAVEL**, a lot, a share. Teut. *kavel*. To **CAST CAVELS**, to cast lots, to change situations. Teut. *kavelen*.

CAWKER, the hind part of a horse's shoe sharpened, and pointed downwards, to prevent the animal from slipping. Also an iron plate put upon a **CLOG**; which see. The etymology is uncertain. V. Jam. *cawker*; and Todd's John. *calkin*.

CHAFFS, **CHAFTS**, the jaws, chops. Su.-Got. *kiaeft*, *kæft*, the jaw-bone, seems the root. Dan. *kieft*, the chops, and Swed. *käfte*, jaws, are cognate.

CHALDER, a chaldron—a measure of coals containing 36 bushels;

being nearly equal to two London chaldrons. Eight Newcastle chaldrons make a keel. Bishop Kennett derives the word from old Latin *celdra*, a certain measure.

CHAMBERLYE, frequently pronounced CHEMMERLEY, urine. Omitted by both Johnson and Todd, though found in a passage cited from Shakspeare under the word *jorden*.

CHANCE-BAIRN, a spurious child. There is a legal maxim—*bastardus nullius est filius, aut filius populi*.

CHANGELING, a term applied to a child of a peevish or malicious temper, or differing in looks from the rest of the family—from a supposition of its having been changed, when an infant, by the gipsies. The fairies of old have been represented to us as famous for stealing the most beautiful and witty children, and leaving in their places such as were either prodigiously ugly and stupid, or mighty mischievously inclined.

CHANGÈR-WIFE, an itinerant apple-woman, or dealer in earthenware, who takes old clothes or rags *in exchange* for what she sells. "Cheap apples, wives! Cheap apples, wives! Seek out a' your aud rags, or aud shoes, or aud claise, to-day."—*Newc. Cry*.

CHANNER, to scold, not loudly but constantly; to be incessantly complaining. "She keeps *channer*, *channering*, all day long." Sax. *ceomian*, obmurmurare. The word bears a remarkable affinity to Ir. and Gael. *cannran*, to mutter or grumble.

CHAP, to knock, or rap; as at the door. A Scotch term. Probably the same as *chop*, which is sometimes used for, to strike, or knock simply, though more generally for, to strike with a cutting instrument.

CHAP, CHEP, a customer. From Sax. *ceap*, *ceap-man*. Hence, our word chapman, of which chap is an abbreviation.—CHAP, or CHEP, is also a general term for a man; used either respectfully or contemptuously. In this sense it may be from Ital. *capo*—quasi *caput*.

CHAP-BREAD, cakes made of oatmeal and baked on a girdle. See Agricultural Survey of Westmorland, p. 337.

CHARE, *v.* to stop, or turn. Sax. *cyrran*. Also to counterfeit.

CHARE, *s.* a narrow street, lane, or alley. Peculiar to Newcastle, where there are several; particularly on the Quayside. Sax. *cerre*, *viz flexio*, diverticulum; from *cyrran*, to turn; a chare being a turning from some superior street.

A laughable misunderstanding happened at our assizes some years ago, when one of the witnesses in a criminal trial swore that "*he saw three men come out of the foot of a chare.*"—"Gentlemen of the jury," exclaimed the learned judge, "you must pay no regard to that man's evidence; he must be insane." But the foreman, smiling, assured the judge, that they understood him very well; and that he spoke the words of truth and soberness.—*Vint and Anderson's History of Newcastle*, p. 30.

The late Lord Chancellor was born in a *chare-foot*; and in a facetious moment admitted it in court.

CHATTERED, bruised. I once thought it a corruption of *shattered*; but am now disposed to view it as allied to the Scots verb to *chat*, to bruise, to macerate.

CHATTER-WATER, a term for tea. I suppose from old ladies *chattering* or gossiping over it.

Whyles, o'er the wee bit cup an' platie,
They sip the scandal potion pretty.

Burns, Two Dogs.

CHEERER, a glass of spirit and warm water. Not a bad metaphor. It is also in use in the South of Scotland. In Northumberland, as a poetical friend of mine observes,

No bargain's made, or money paid,
But over a canny *cheerer*.

CHEG, or **CHEGGLE**, to gnaw or champ a resisting substance.

CHEPSTER, a common name for a starling. *Sturnus vulgaris*.

CHEWED-BREDE, a decorous term for a nameless composition; to describe which, many periphrastic phrases have been adopted.

CHIEL, a young fellow.—*North*. Sc. *chiel*, *child*.

CHIEVE, to succeed, to accomplish any business—to *achieve*.

Used by Chaucer in this form. Fr. *chevir*, to master.

CHILDER, children. The Saxon plural termination. In Palsgrave it is spelled *chyldre*.

CHILDERMASS-DAY, the feast of the Holy Innocents. Pure Saxon. This is a festival of great antiquity. An apprehension is entertained by the superstitious that no undertaking can prosper which is begun on that day of the week on which it last fell.

CHILD'S-FIRST-VISIT. The first time an infant visits a neighbour or relation, it is presented with three things—salt, bread, and an egg. This practice, which I do not find noticed either by Bourne or by Brand, though not overlooked by my vigilant friend, Sir Cuthbert Sharp, is widely extended over the North of England.

CHIMLAY, a chimney. Cornish, *tschimbla*. Pryce.

CHIMLAY-PIECE, a mantle-piece.—**CHIMLAY-NEUK**, the chimney-corner in a cottage—the fire-side.

CHIP, to break or crack; said of an egg when the young bird cracks the shell. Dut. *kippen*, to hatch or disclose.

CHIP, or **BROTHER-CHIP**, a person of the same trade; especially a carpenter and such like. Probably not local.

CHIRM, to chirp; applied especially to the melancholy under-tone of a bird previous to a storm. It would seem to be derived from the Sax. *cyrme*, a clamour or noise. But Dr. Jamieson says, the true origin is Belg. *kermen*, to lament; lamentari, quiritari. Kilian. The term is known among the fancy tribe of cock-fighters, in the sense of muttering an unpleasant noise. "These cocks *chirm* good-by."

CHIZZEL, a term for bran. See **BYE-BOOTINGS**.

CHOAK-DAMP, or **CHOKEDAMP**, foul air in a colliery—carbonic acid gas.

CHOLLER, a double chin. Also the loose flesh under a turkey-cock's neck—a cock's wattles. Sax. *ceolr*, guttur.

CHOPPING-BOY, a stout boy. Dr. Johnson, dissatisfied with Skinner's definition of *lusty*, says, "perhaps a greedy, hungry

child, likely to live," which is certainly erroneous. It seems to be a boy well fed; and may be traced to Germ. *schoppen*, to feed, to fatten.

CHOULS, or JOWLS, the jaws. Sax. *ceolas*, fauces.

CHOUP, CAT-CHOUP, a hip; the fruit of the hedge brier, or wild rose. *Rubus major*.

CHOW, *v.* to chew, to masticate. Sax. *ceowan*.—CHEW, *s.* a quid of tobacco.

CHRISTIAN-HORSES, a nickname for sedan-chairmen.—*Newc.*

CHRISTMAS EVE. The country people have a notion that on this evening oxen kneel in their stalls and moan. In boyhood I was induced more than once to attend on the occasion; but, whether for want of faith, or neglect of the instructions given me, I know not,—they would not do their duty.

CHUCK, a sea shell.—CHUCKS, a game among girls; played with five of these shells, and sometimes with pebbles, called *chuckie-stanes*.

CHUCKERS, DOUBLE CHUCKERS, potions of ardent spirits. Terms well known among Northern toppers.

CHUCKLE-HEADED, stupid, thick-headed. V. Jam. Supp.

CHURN, or KERN-SUPPER, harvest home. See MELL-SUPPER.

CHURNEL, an enlargement of the glands of the neck.

CLAG, to stick or adhere. Dan. *klæg*, viscous, glutinous. In Scotland it is used as a substantive, and in a metaphorical sense. "He has *na clag* to his tail;" i. e. no incumbrance.

CLAGGY, sticky, unctuous, clogging by adhesion.

CLAGHAM, CLAGGUM, treacle made hard by boiling.—*Newc.*

Called in other places in the North, clag-candy, lady's-taste, slittery, tom-trot, treacle-ball, and toughy.

CLAISE, CL'Yaise, the northern pronunciation of clothes.

CLAITH, CL'YAITH, cloth. Sax. *clath*.—CLAITHING, CL'YAITHING, clothing.

CLAM, *v.* to castrate a bull or ram; when the operation is performed, not by excision, but by compression; as is still practised in the emasculation of the human race in Italy; a savage mutilation fit only for Mahometans. The word may be

referred to Germ. *klemmen*, to pinch, to squeeze. Swed. *klämma* seems cognate.—CLAM, *s.* an instrument used for the purpose of castration.

CLAM, to starve, to be parched with thirst. Dut. *klemmen*, to shrink up. Teut. *klemmen*, stringere, coarctare.

—— When my entrails

Were *clamm'd* with keeping a perpetual fast.

Massinger, Rom. Actor.

In Lancashire it is *clem*. See Nixon's Prophecy, where that mysterious half-ideot, is made to say, that if he went up to (Henry VIIth's) Court, he should be *clemm'd*; which proved the case by an accident.

CLAMMERSOME, CLAMOURSOME, greedy, rapacious, contentious, clamorous. Dan. *klammer-vorn*.

CLAMP, *s.* a large fire made of underwood.

CLAMP, *v.* to make a noise, to tread heavily in walking. Dut. *klompen*. Swed. *klampig*.

CLAMPS, pieces of iron placed at the ends of a fire-place.

CLANK, a blow or stroke that makes a noise. "The door went to with a *clank*." Teut. *klanck*, clangor.

CLANKER, a sound beating, a severe chastisement.

CLAP, to touch gently, to fondle, to pat. "*Clap* his head."

CLAP-BENNY, CLAP-BENE, a request made to infants in the nurse's arms, to clap their hands, as the only means they have of expressing their prayers, or of signifying their desire of a blessing. Isl. *klappa*, to clap, and *bæn*, prayer.

CLAPPER, the tongue—a female weapon of great power and eloquence, especially in that part of rhetoric "stirring the passions." In the quaint title of an old and rare English Poem, in the Author's library,—"*The Anatomie of a Woman's Tongue*,"—it is divided into five parts—"a medicine, a poison, a serpent, fire, and thunder."

CLART, to daub, to bemire, to foul.—CLARTS, dirt or mire—in short, any thing that defiles.—CLARTY, miry, dirty, wet, slippery. V. Jam. *clarty* and *clattie*.

CLASH, *v.* to gossip, to tell tales. Germ. *klatschen*, to prattle.

CLASH, *s.* an idle story, tittle tattle, vulgar talk.

CLASH, *v.* to throw any thing carelessly or violently, to bang a door. Germ. *klatschen*, to make a noise.

CLATTER, to tell idle stories, to prattle. Teut. *klettern*, congregate.

CLAUT, to scratch or claw, to scrape together. V. Jam. *clat*.

CLAVER, **CLAVVER**, to climb up; mostly applied to children. It would seem to be a corruption of cleaving or adhering, mixed with the idea of climbing; though it may be satisfactorily deduced from Teut. *klaveren*, scandere in subrectum.

CLAVER, to talk fast, or to little purpose. Germ. *klaffer*, garrulus.

CLAVER, clover. Sax. *claefer*. Dut. *klaver*. The late Mr. Pegge pronounces *claver* to be a corruption of pronunciation, for clover; but it is more analogous to the etymology, and Mr. Todd has shown that it is used by an author of good note — Sandys.

CLAVERS, din, noisy talking, garrulities. Identical with **CLISH-CLASH**.

CLAY-DAUBIN, a custom in Cumberland, where the neighbours and friends of a new married couple assemble and don't separate until they have erected them a cottage; something in the style of the old British wattled dwellings, and not unlike the plastered houses in Norfolk, erected by the workmen called *daubers*. From the number of hands employed, the building is generally completed in a day. The company then rejoice and make merry.

CLEAN, entirely, completely. This sense is yet in use in the North.

CLECK, **CLOCK**, to hatch. Isl. *klekia*. Su.-Got. *klæcka*. A hen sitting, or desirous of sitting on her eggs, is called a **CLECKER**, or **CLOCKER**.

CLECK, **CLECKIN**, the entire brood of chickens. Dan. *klukken*.

CLECKING, or **CLOCKING**, the noise made by a brooding hen, or when she is provoked. Isl. *klak*, clangor avium. In

Scotland "clecking time is ae a canty time," as applied to child-birth.

CLED, to clothe.—*North*. Probably from Sax. *clathian*; though the pronunciation is more consonant to Su.-Got. *klaeda*, Germ. *kleiden*, and Dan. *klaeder*, the other cognate terms.—**CLEEDING**, clothing, apparel.

CLEET, a stay or support; a term among carpenters.

CLEET, **CLOOT**, **CLUTE**, the hoof of oxen or sheep. Grose has *cluves*, a Cumb. term for the hoofs of horses or cows. It seems to have affinity to Su.-Got. *klyfwa*, to divide, and Sax. *cleofian*, to cleave.

CLEETS, pieces of iron worn by countrymen on their shoes.

CLEG, the gad-fly; very troublesome in hot weather, particularly to horses. *Oestrus ovis*. Linn. Dan. *klaeg*.

CLEG, a clever person, an adept. Probably identical with **GLEG**; which see. Also a person difficult to get rid of—one who sticks like a *cleg*.

CLEGGING, **CLEANING**, **CLEANSING**, the after-birth of a cow.

CLEUGH, **CLOUGH**, a ravine, a valley between two precipitous banks, generally having a runner of water at the bottom—a narrow glen. Sax. *clough*, fissura ad montis clivum. Dan. *klof*, incisura, is radically the same. The old Norm. or Fr. *clough*, is a valley; whence, perhaps, as conjectured by Mr. Todd, the introduction of the word into Domesday Book. The admirers of old ballads are familiar with the valiant exploits of our celebrated Northern outlaws, Adam Bell, Clym of the *Clough*, and William of Cloudelee, whose skill in archery rendered them formerly as famous in the North of England, as Robin Hood and his companions were in the midland counties.

CLEVER-CLUMSY, a term of reproach; used ironically.

CLICK, to snatch hastily, to seize. Germ. *klicken*, to throw; or perhaps a contraction of Sax. *gelæccan*, apprehendere.

"*Clickem-in*," the name of a place in Northumberland.

CLIFTY, well managing, actively industrious, thrifty.

CLING, to dry up, to consume, to waste. See **CLUNG**.

CLIP, to shear sheep. Dut. *klippen*.—**CLIPPING**, a sheep-shearing.

CLISH-CLASH, **CLISH-MA-CLAVER**, idle discourse bandied about, uninterrupted loquacity.—**CLICK-CLACK**, and **CLITTER-CLATTER**, are also used in the same sense.

CLOCK, the downy head of the dandelion in seed. They think to count the hour by observing how many puffs it takes to dissipate the seed. It is, of course, a mere childish amusement.

CLOFFEY, a slattern, a female dressed in a tawdry manner. The nearest affinity I can trace is Isl. *klofa*, femora distendere.

CLOG, a sort of shoe, the upper part of strong hide leather, and the sole of wood, plated with iron, often termed a *cawker*. The *sceo* of our Saxon ancestors.

CLOINTER, to make a noise with the feet. A person treading heavily with shoes, shod with iron, is said to clointer.

CLOIT, a clown or stupid fellow. Teut. *kloete*, homo obtusus. The original idea is a mere log—*kloete*, a pole or log.

CLOSE, a confined street or entry—something in the nature of a chare. A narrow dirty street in Newcastle, wherein the principal inhabitants formerly lived, and in which the Mayor for the time being still resides during his Mayoralty, is called the Close. The word seems originally to have signified a blind alley. Dut. *kluyse*, clausura.

CLOUD-BERRY, the ground mulberry, or *rubus chamæmorus*. It grows on high uncultivated hills and moors—on Cheviot, plentifully—and probably received this name from its lofty situation. The fruit is red, of an insipid taste. According to Pennant, it is served as a dessert in the Highlands of Scotland.

CLOUTER, or **CLOWTER**, to work in a dirty manner, to perform dirty work. Probably allied to **CLOIT**; which see.

CLOUR, a small lump or swelling, caused by a blow or fall. Su.-Got. *kula*, a bump, is apparently allied.

CLUBBY, a youthful game, something like **DODDART**; which see.

CLUD-NUT,—quasi clubbed or clustered nut,—two nuts united to each other.

CLUFF, *v.* to strike, to cuff.—**CLUFF**, *s.* a blow, a cuff. Dr.

Jamieson conceives the word may have been retained from the Northumbrian Danes. V. Jam. Supp.

CLUMP, a mass of any thing. Gem. *klump*, a clod.

CLUMPY, **CLUMPISH**, awkward, unwieldy, misshapen.

CLUNG, (*p. p.* of *cling*) closed up or stopped; shrivelled or shrunk. Sax. *geclungne*. *Cling*, in the latter sense, is used by Shakspeare, in *Macbeth*.

If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,
'Till famine *cling* thee.

CLUTHERS, in heaps, clusters. Welsh, *cluder*, a pile.

COALS. To *call over the coals*, to scrutinize a person's conduct, to reprimand severely. An old expression, not yet disused. It is generally supposed to refer to purgation by the ancient ordeal of the burning ploughshare; though I think its probable origin is to be found in the rural sacrifice of *Bel-tein*, or *passing through Bai's fire*, a superstition, which, till of late years, appears to have been kept up in the Fells and remote parts of the North.

COAL-SAY, a fish. It is, I am informed, peculiar to the coast of Northumberland and Durham.

COALY, **COLEY**, a particular species of cur-dog—famous for sagacity. Sc. *collie*, the shepherd's dog. The word might, at first view, seem formed from the prevailing colour of these animals, a great proportion of them being as *black as a coal*; though I am inclined to consider it as radically the same with Gael. *culeaz*, a grown whelp; and Welsh, *colwyn*, a little dog.

COALY, **COLEY**, a contemptuous designation among the boys in Newcastle for the lamp-lighter. Can it, in this sense, be allied to Sul-Got. *kol*, ignis?

COALY-SHANGIE, or **CULLY-SHANGIE**, a vulgar expression for a riot or uproar. V. Jam. *collie-shangie*.

COALY TYNE, a well-known and appropriate designation of the river Tyne; evidently in reference to the coal,

For which, both far and near, that place no less is fam'd
Than India for her mines.

Drayton's Poly-otton.

COB, to pull the hair or ear, to strike, to thump.—**COBBING**, striking, thumping—a punishment among children and workmen.

COBBLER'S-MONDAY, every Monday throughout the year—a regular holiday among the scientific sons of St. Crispin. I am told that it originated from the masters requiring the greater part of this day to *cut out* the week's work for the "gentle craft."

COBBY, or **COFFY**, stout, hearty, lively; also tyrannical, headstrong, or in too high spirits. The latter form, Mr. Todd remarks, reminds one of *cop*, the head, as a probable etymon.

COBLE, a peculiar kind of boat, very sharp in the bow, and flat bottomed and square at the stern; navigated with a lug sail. Cobles are used on the North-east coast of England, by the pilots and fishermen, who are extremely expert in their management. A learned friend hints that the origin of this word is to be found in the ancient Welsh *cwrwgle*, or coracle—a boat made of wicker-work and covered with leather.—Fr. *corbeille*, a basket. But we have the very term in Sax. *cuople*, navicula; and, I may add, that Welsh *ceubal* denotes a ferry-boat.

COBLE, or **COBBLE**, a pebble or small stone—in some places a large round one.

COBLOAF, a crusty uneven loaf. Shakspeare applies the word contemptuously to personal appearance, where Ajax calls Thersites "a *cobloaf*."—*Troilus and Cressida*. A corruption, Mr. Todd says, of *cop*; a loaf with a large head.

COB-START, the commencement of the process of cobbing.

COCKERS, or **COGGERS**, properly half-boots made of untanned leather, or other stiff materials, and strapped under the shoe; but old stockings without feet, used as gaiters by hedgers and ploughmen, are often so called. *Cockers* occurs in Bishop Hall's Satires. In Lancashire the word is often used for stockings. There is a small place not far from Bolton, called Doff-Cocker, where, my friend, Mr. Turner, informs me, it

used to be the fashion for the country people who came from church or market to pull off their stockings and walk barefoot home.

COCKET, or **COPPET**, pert, apish. Sc. *cocky*, vain, affecting airs of importance. I find in Sherwood, "to wax cocket."

COCKLE, or **COKLE**, to cry like a cock.—*Cumberland*.

COCKLER, one whose trade it is to take and sell cockles.

COCKLING, cheerful. "A cockling person." There is a kindred expression, "to delight the cockles of the heart."

COCKMEDAINTY, one who is finical in dress or carriage.

COCK-PENNY, a customary present made to the schoolmaster at Shrovetide by the boys, in some of the schools in the North, as an increase of salary. This used to be the season for throwing at cocks, when that barbarous pastime was part of the amusement of the scholars. The play-ground belonging to the school was the place of diversion, and the master sometimes presided over the sport. Well might our inimitable artist, Hogarth, direct his satirical pencil to this "Stage of Cruelty."

COCKS, a puerile game with the tough tufted stems of the ribwort plantain. V. Moor. It is *hard heads* in *Lanc*.

COD, **CODD**, a pillow or cushion. Sax. *codde*, a bag. Isl. *kodde*, a pillow. Swed. *kudde*, a cushion. Dr. Meyrick, *Antient Armour*, Vol. II. p. 239, states that, about the close of Henry the Seventh's time, was introduced an exceedingly gross and indecent appendage to the taces, called a cod-piece; being an artificial protuberance, placed just over the os pubis. It was copied in armour, after having been first adopted in ordinary dress, and, indeed, in this manner formed part of the costume of every class, from the sovereign to the lowest mechanic; and what is astonishing, instead of shocking the delicacy of society, spread over all the civilized part of Europe. The same author, in a subsequent page, remarks that Gayton alludes to the custom of fools being provided with this unseemly part of dress in a more remarkable manner than other persons, when speaking of the decline of the stage in his

Festivous notes upon Don Quixote, p. 276. He says: "No fooler with Harry *cod-pieces* appeare;" an epithet which alludes to the time of its introduction into England. So Shakspeare, in *King Lear*, Act III. Sc. 2, makes the fool say: "Marry, here's grace and a *cod-piece*, that's a wise man and a fool."

CODDLE, to indulge with warmth, to make much of. Old Fr. *cadeler*, to bring up tenderly.

COFFIN, a cinder bounding from the fire, shaped like a coffin, and looked upon as an omen of death. There is another sort of a different form, called a purse, which is thought to be the presage of wealth.

Cog, a wooden dish, a milk pail. Welsh, *caug*, a bowl. V. Tooke; according to whom, *cog*, *cag*, and *keg*, are identical.

She set the *cog* upon her head,
An' she's gane singing hame!

Ballad of Cowdenknows.

COGGLE, to move from side to side so as to seem ready to be overturned. Germ. *kugeln*, to roll or tumble.

COGGLY, unsteady, moving from side to side, easily overturned.

COKE, to cry *peccavi*. Ruddiman says, it is the sound which cocks utter, especially when they are beaten, from which Skinner is of opinion they have the name of *cock*. Dr. Jamieson has to *cry cok*, to acknowledge that one is vanquished, which he derives from O. Celt. *coc*, mechant, vile.

COIL, a lump on the head from a blow. It is also used to express a great stir, or tumult. In the *Tempest*, Shakspeare uses the word in this latter sense; but "mortal coil" in *Hamlet's Soliloquy*, though quoted in Todd's *Johnson* as an example, seems rather to mean the human body with the muscles, tendons, blood-vessels, nerves, &c. *coiled* around it.

COTT, to throw. Hence, the rural game of *coits*, or *quoits*. The word may be referred to Isl. *kucita*, violenter jactare.

COLD-FIRE, a fire, or rather fuel, made ready for lighting.

COLE, to put into shape, to hollow out. Sc. *coll*, to cut, to clip,

to cut any thing obliquely; which Dr. Jamieson derives from Su.-Got. *kulla*, *verticis capillos abradere*.

COLLEY, butchers' meat. A term chiefly among children.

COLLOQUIING, conversing secretly, plotting. Lat. *colloqui*.

COLLOP MONDAY, the day before Shrove Tuesday, on which it is usual to have collops and eggs for dinner. The primitive custom was to regale with eggs on slices or collops of fried bread, which is now exchanged for bacon.

COLT-ALE, an allowance of ale claimed as a perquisite by the blacksmith on the first shoeing of a horse. Hence, a customary entertainment given by a person on entering into a new office, is called "*shoeing the colt*." The first time a gentleman serves on the Grand Jury he is called *a colt*. Shakspeare used this word in the sense of what is now understood by the term *green-horn*.

Ay, that's a *colt*, indeed, for he doth nothing but talk of his horse.

Merchant of Venice.

COMB, or COUM, a confined valley, a sharp ridge. Sax. *comb*, *vallis montibus utrinque obrita*; and that probably from British *kum*, or *cum*, any deep or hollow place.

COME-OVER, to wheedle, to circumvent—to *overcome*.

COME-THY-WAYS, COME-THY-WAYS-HINNIE, common expressions for come forward; generally spoken to persons in great kindness. In Drayton's *Poly-olbion* is a beautiful line:—

While Aire to Calder calls, and bids her *come her ways*.

COMFORTABLE, a covered passage-boat on the river Tyne, so called from its containing superior accommodations to "Jemmy Joneson's Whurry;" but little patronized since the introduction of steam-packets.

COMMOTHER, a godmother. Fr. *commère*. V. Todd's John.

CON, CONN, a squirrel.—Cumb. and West. Swed. *korn*.

CON, to fillip. Also to calculate, to consider.

Coo, Cow, *v.* to intimidate, to keep in subjection. Isl. *kuga*, *adigere*. Swed. *kufwa*, to suppress, to keep under,—COOED,

COWED, daunted, dastardly, timid.

England was *cowed*.—*O'Driscoll's Hist. Ireland.*

COO, Cow, *s.* fear, intimidation. "He's tuin the *coo*"—he's afraid, he has acted cowardly.—*Dur.*

COOK, to disappoint, to punish, to manage so as to obtain one's end, to circumvent. Ital. *cuocere*, to grieve, to vex.

COOM, the dust and scrapings of wood, produced in sawing. Sc. *coom*, the dust of coal. Germ. *kummer*, rubbish, seems the origin.

COOP-CART, a cart enclosed with boards. Dr. Jamieson refers to Teut. *kuype*, a large vessel for containing liquids. But see COUP-CART.

COPPIE, a dram. Sax. *cop*. Ital. *coppo*, a cup or drinking vessel.

COP-WEB, a cobweb. The pure Saxon root is here preserved. See ATTERCOP.

COPY-CHRISTY, a corruption of Corpus-Christi. "Copy-christy day"—"Copy-christy fair." Brand gives some curious particulars concerning the Corpus-Christi Plays, or Miracle Plays, anciently performed by the trading companies of Newcastle. V. Hist. of Newc. Vol. II. p. 369 & seq.

CORBY, the raven. *Le corbeau*. Buffon. *Corvus corax*. Linn. The carrion crow (*corvus corone*) is also, I find, called a corby, or corby-crow.

CORF, a large wicker-work basket, used for drawing coals out of the pits; made of strong hazel rods from one-half to one inch in diameter, called *corf-rods*. Dut. *korf*, a basket. Isl. *koerf*. Dan. *kurv*.

CORNEY, half tipsey. The allusion is obvious enough.

CORN-CRAKE, the landrail, or daker hen, which visits us in the spring, and leaves us the latter end of October. *Rallus crex*. It derives the name of *crake*, from its loud and incessant, creaking harsh note, resembling that word.

CORN-LAITERS, newly-married peasants who beg corn to sow their first crop with.—*Cumb.* In some parts of Wales, it is customary

for poor women newly married to ask for cheese. V. Owen's Welsh Dict. vo. *cawsa*.

CORPSE-CANDLE, a thick candle, placed in a candlestick of a peculiar form—used formerly at *lake-wakes*. The Rev. W. N. Darnell has one of these candlesticks.

COSEY, **COZIE**, snug, warm, sheltered; implying a feeling of comfort, attended with satisfaction and delight. Fr. *cozzi*. V. Le Roux.

COT, a small bed or cradle. Gr. *Koίτη*, a bed. Old Fr. *coite*.

COTTED, **COLTERED**, **CLOTTED**, entangled, matted together. The word is usually applied to hair or wool, as *hankled* is to silk, thread, worsted, &c.

COTTERELS, cash. "The loss o' the *cotterels* aw dinna regaird."

COTTERIL, a small iron wedge for securing a bolt.

COUL, **COWL**, to scrape together dung, mud, dirt. &c. Fr. *cueiller*. Ital. *cogliere*, to gather or bring together.—**COUL-RAKE**, **COWL-RAKE**, the instrument by which this is performed. In the Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum, it is written *colrake*. This term is also used for a fire-iron, in which sense it is more properly a *coal-rake*.

COUNGE, a large lump; as of bread or cheese.

COUNTRY-SIDE, the common term for a district, or tract of country.

COUP, to empty by overturning, to overset, to tumble over. Swed. *guppa*, to tilt up.

COUP, **COWP**, or **COPE**, to barter or exchange. Su.-Got. *koepa*. To *chop* in the South. "Always *chopping* and changing." So in nautical language, "the wind *chopped* round."

COUP-CART, a short team—a cart that is capable of being *couped*, or turned up to be emptied; the "long cart" not being so.

COUPER-FAIR, a market held at Kirby-Stephen, the day before Brough-hill; where the phrase, "helter for helter," implies a proposal to barter or exchange horse for horse.

COUR, **COWER**, to stoop low, to crouch down by bending the hams. Su.-Got. *kure*. "Cowering o'er the hearth stone."

COURTAIN, or **CURTAIN**, a small court attached to a house. In the South, a *curtilage*.

COUTHER, to comfort. Allied perhaps to **CUTTER**; which see.

COVE, a cavern, a cave. Isl. *kofe*. Sax. *cofe*. Sc. *cove*.

COWEY, or **COWED-COW**, a cow without horns. Such an animal is also said to be *cowit*. V. Jam. *coll*, and *cow*.

COWEY, **COW-FOOTED**, club-footed.—*Dur.* See **ACOW**.

COWK, or **GOWK**, to reach ineffectually, to threaten, to vomit. Germ. *kochen*.

COW-LICK, the same as **CALF-LICK**; which see.

COW-PAW'D, left handed, awkward, clumsy.

COW-PLAT, the dung of a cow, as it drops in a small heap. Dr. Jamieson says, perhaps from Teut. *plat*, planus, because of its flat form. In Cheshire it is called *cow shot* or *cow plague*.

COW-SHAREN, the leavings of the cow. Sax. *scearn*. Dung in Teutonic, is *sharn*, and in Suio-Gothic, *skarn*. We have also *Shar-bud*, an old word for a beetle; supposed to be so called from its being continually found under horse or cow dung. It will probably astonish some of my South country readers when I inform them that fresh cow-sharen is occasionally applied, as a cooling poultice, to the faces of young damsels in Northumberland, if over flushed with any cutaneous eruption.

Moreover, they say that bull's *sherne* is an excellent complexion forsooth, to set a fresh rosat or vermilion colour in the ball of the cheek.—*Holland's Plinie*, Vol. II. p. 327.

COWSTROPPE, a cowslip; i. e. *cow's thropple*, or throat—looking deeper than the cow's lip. Hurdia looks deeper still. The cowslip, he says, “hangs its head to hide a bleeding heart.”

COW-WA, often pronounced like Q'UAY, come away!

COYSTREL, a raw inexperienced lad; a contemptible fellow. From *kestrel*, or *coystrel*, a bastard hawk.

He's a coward and a *coystrel* that will not drink to my niece.

Shak. Twelfth Night.

CRACK, v. to brag or boast of any thing. Dut. *kraaken*.

Ethiops of their sweet complexion *crack*.

Shak. Love's Lab. Lost.

CRACK, *s.* chat; conversation, news. "What's your *crack*?"

Probably, Dr. Jamieson says, from *crack* as denoting a quick and sharp sound. A correspondent refers me to Germ. *krachen*, to crackle, as green wood in the fire, from the confused noise of chattering.

CRACK, *s.* most excellent of its kind—that of which one may brag or boast. "The *crack* of fancy breedin."

CRACKER, a small baking dish. Also a small water biscuit of fine flour.

CRACKER, a piece of glass shaped like a pear, and which, when the small end is broken off, flies into a thousand pieces; called by the glassmen, garnets.

Honour's like that *glassy bubble*
That gives philosophers such trouble,
Whose least part *crackt* the whole does fly,
And wits are *crackt* to find out why. *Hudibras.*

CRACKET, a low stool. V. Todd's John. *cricket*, 3d sense.

CRACKS, an act of superiority. "I'll set your *cracks*." Also news. "What *cracks* to day?"

CRADDEN, or **CRAWDEN**, to betray cowardice, to show the white feather. V. Todd's John. *craven*.

CRADDENLY, or **CRAWDENLY**, recreant-like, faint-hearted, pusillanimous.

CRAIG, a rough steep rock. A pure British word. The Celtic *craig* is also a rock.

CRAIG, the old, and still the vulgar word for the throat—sometimes the neck. Su.-Got. *krage*, the neck.

They are obliged to obey the law, and keepe the peace all the dayes of their life, upon the perill of their *craigges*.

King James' Dutie of a King.

CRAM, to stuff with falsehood; in other language, to "pull a long bow."—**CRAMMER**, a story without the slightest foundation.

CRAMBLE, to walk feebly and slowly; or, as a valuable correspondent explains it, with a stiff, short, and confined motion.

CRAMBLY, CRAMMELLY, weak, lame, or tender in the legs. "The horse goes rather *crammelly* this morning."

CRAMH, to mend by uniting; as joining broken china, or wooden bowls.—**CRAMER**, the operator; generally a *faw*, or travelling tinker. A learned friend derives the word from Fr. *cran*, a notch. The Academie define it "entaille en corps durs, pour accrocher quelque chose." It is always to be remarked that the nasal sound of the French confounds *n* and *m*, so that in oral language (where the nasal is dropped as English mouths soon do) the *n* or *m* is assumed indifferently.

CRAMP, to contract, to crumple, to pucker. Teut. *krompen*.

CRANCH, to crush a hard substance between the teeth. Coarse—or as it is more generally called—round sand, thrown upon the floor, is said to cranch under the feet. Perhaps there is something of imitative sound in the term. Some of our poets speak of dry snow "*crunching*" under the feet. The French have a phrase, *grincer les dents*.

CRANK, to make a harsh noise, to creak. "The door *cranks*."

CRANKLE, weak, shattered. Teut. *krank*. Dut. *kranch*, sick.

CRANKS, two or more rows of iron crooks in a frame, used as a toaster.

CRANKY, *s.* a cant name for a pitman. That man in the village, who is most conspicuous for dress, or who excels the rest of the villagers in the sports and pastimes held in estimation amongst them, is also, by way of pre-eminence, called the *Cranky*.—*Dur.* and *North*.

CRANKY, *a.* sprightly, exulting, jocose. Serenius refers it to the W. Goth. *kranger*, bold, daring. **CRANKY** is also used in the opposite sense of, ailing, sickly; from Dut. *kranch*, sick. There is a common expression, "crazy and *cranky*."

CRANKY, checked; as a cranky neckcloth, a cranky apron.

CRATE, a sort of basket made rectangularly of strong, upright rods inserted into cross pieces, and forming an open-work side, for packing glass and pottery ware. Lat. *crates*.

CRAW, a crow. Sax. *craw*. Dan. *crage*.

CREE, to bruise wheat or barley with a wooden pestle in a stone

trough until the husks fall off, and it becomes in a fit state for frumenty.

CREEPERS, an uneasy sensation, to which, I am told, the lower class of people are subject. It seems to be what, among the gentry, is called the fidgets.

CREIL, or **CREEL**, a kind of semi-circular basket of wicker work, in which provender is carried to sheep in remote pastures, or on the mountains, during the distress of a snow storm. Its sides are stiff, and its bottom supple, serving for hinges. This is called a *sheep creil*, and is strapped over a man's shoulders. Baskets for fish and eggs, pens for poultry, and wicker utensils for various other purposes, are also called *creils*, in Newcastle and the neighbourhood. Gael. *criol*, a chest, a coffer. Su.-Got. *baerl*, a vessel, is apparently allied.

CREILED, placed or packed in a creil; as poultry or eggs.

CRIB, a child's bed. Now in Todd's Johnson.

CRIMBLE-I'-TH'-POKE, to fly from an agreement, to act cowardly. I am unable further to explain it.

CRINE, to pine, to shrink, to shrivel. The word is of Celtic origin. Welsh *krino*, Irish *krionam*, to wither. Gael. *crionam*, to grow less.

CRINKLE, to wrinkle, to bend under a load. Swed. *skrynkla*.

CRIS-CROSS, the mark or signature of those who cannot write.

It was the method of our Saxon ancestors, whether they could write or not, to affix the sign of the cross. An inability to write, a cross being made in its stead, is honestly avowed by Caedwalla, a Saxon king, at the end of one of his charters. V. Seldeni Jani Anglorum Fac. alt. l. i. §. 42. This is not a solitary instance of a potentate's ignorance of one of the most useful acquisitions of mankind; for, according to Procopius, the Emperor Justin in the East, and Theodoric king of the Goths in Italy, were both so illiterate as to be unable to write. Since these dark and barbarous ages, there has indeed been a rapid *march*!

CRIS-CROSS-ROW, *Christ-cross-row*, a provincial term for the alphabet; so called because a cross was placed at its beginning—† A, B, C, &c.

CROAKUM-SHIRE, a cant name for Northumberland, in which Newcastle may be included,—from a peculiar croaking in the pronunciation of the inhabitants.

CROCK, to grow little in bulk, to suffer decay from age. Hence, on old ewe is in some places called a *crock*. So is *under hair* in the neck. *Su.-Got. kræk*, animal quodvis exiguum, presents a satisfactory etymology.

CROOK, a disease in sheep; causing the neck to be *crooked*.

CROOPY, **CROUPY**, hoarse. *Isl. hropa*, clamare. *Mæ.-Got. hropjan*.

CROFFEN, *past pa. crept*.—**CROFFEN TOGETHER**, bent with age.

CROSS-GRAINED, testy, ill-tempered. Significant enough.

CROSS-THE-BUCKLE, **CROSS-OWER-THE-BUCKLE**, a peculiar and difficult step in dancing, practised in humble life.—*Newc.* To do it well is considered a great accomplishment. Since the publication of my first edition, I find from the Irish Fairy Legends, that there is an Hibernian step called *cover the buckle*.

CROUSE, or **CROUSE**, merry, brisk, lively. “As *crouse* as a new washen louse.”—*Old Proverb*.

CROWDY, a mess of oatmeal—a genuine Northumbrian dish; especially when *prepared* and *eaten*, according to the *approved receipt* of my Reverend Friend, the Author of “*Metres*, addressed to the Lovers of Truth,” &c. See his admirable directions p. 213, 2d. edit. The word, as Dr. Jamieson has shown, is very ancient, and claims affinity with a variety of similar terms in other languages. It may have been adopted by us from *corrody* (Lat. *corrodium*) an allowance of meat—a sort of *whittle gait* in a Monastery.

Crowdie! ance; *crowdie!* twice;

Crowdie! three times in a day:

An’ ye *crowdie!* ony mair,

Ye’ll *crowdie!* a’ my meal away.

Old Scottish Ballad.

CROWDY-MAIN, a riotous assembly—a cock-fight—a crowded mixture. For *main*, see Tooke, Vol. II. p. 387.

CROWLEY'S-CREW, sons of Vulcan attached to the extensive iron-works, at Winton and Swalwell, in the vicinity of Newcastle, established about the year 1690, by Sir Ambrose Crowley, who is ridiculed in No. 299 of *The Spectator* (under the name of Sir John Anvil,) as "a person of no extraction, having begun the world with a small parcel of rusty iron." The Knight, however, appears to have been a very worthy character; and instituted an excellent, though peculiar, code of laws for the government of his workmen.

CROWN, to hold an inquest on a dead body.—**CROWNER**, the vulgar, though ancient, word for coroner. This office is of great antiquity, mention being made of it in King Athelstan's charter to Beverley, anno 905. It was once filled by persons of high station; and seems peculiar to the English.

CRUD, *v.* to curdle.—**CRUD**, *s.* a curd. "*Cruds and cream.*"

CRUDDLE, to coagulate, to congeal; for which *curdle* is now used; though we have the authority of Spenser and other ancient writers in favour of the vernacular pronunciation.

CRUDDLE, to crowd together, to keep close. Mr. Wilbraham has **CREWDLE**, or **CROODLE**, to crouch together like frightened chickens on the sight of a bird of prey.

CRUICK-YOB-ELBOW, *crook your elbow*, attest it, affirm it to be true. Perhaps from the Scotch mode of holding up the hand when taking an oath.

CRUICK-YOB-BOUGH, *crook your hough*, sit down—a friendly invitation—a right hearty welcome.

Wiv huz i' the North, when aw'm wairsh i' my way,

(But t' knaw wor warm hearts ye yor-sell come,)

Aw lift the first latch, and baith man and dame say,

Cruick yor hough, canny man, for ye're welcome.

Song, *Canny Newcasel.*

CRUICK-YOB-THUMB, *crook your thumb*, a charm against witches.

CRULL, **CRULE**, *v.* to work with worsted. See **CRULLS**, **CRULES**.

CRULLS, **CRULES**, worsted of various colours—crewel. The term is now chiefly confined to what is used by females in

learning embroidery by the working of their samplers at school. Lexicographers seem not to have understood the meaning of the word. One of the commentators on Shakespeare, quite ignorant of its sense, might have spared his remarks.

CRUMMEL, a crumb; conformable to Germ. *krummel*.

CRUMMY, *a.* crooked. Isl. *krumme*. Su.-Got. and Dan. *krum*.

CRUMMY, *s.* a favourite name for a cow with crooked horns.

CRUMMY, in good case, getting fat—quasi *crumby*, one who “picks up his crumbs.”

CRUMP, hard, brittle, crumbling; as bread or cake of that quality. Sax. *acruman*, in micas frangere. Hence crumpets.

CRUNE, to bellow like a disquiet ox.—**CRUNING**, the cry of the beast; being the genuine Saxon word to denote that vociferation, and which is still preserved in Dut. *kreunen*, to groan. The term *cruning* is also frequently applied to the cowardly and petted roaring of a disappointed child. In *The Gentle Shepherd*, *crune* is used in the sense of a lowly muttered incantation.

She can o'ercast the night and cloud the moon,
And mak the deils obedient to her *crune*.

CRUT, a dwarf, the smallest of a brood or litter—any thing *curbed* in its growth. Fr. *court*, short; interchanging the *r* and *u*, as is so frequent. The Armorican name conveys a similar idea; *crot*, according to Bullet, being a little child. Isl. *hrota*, effretum animal decrepitæ ætatis, is nearly allied.

CRUTTLE, a crumb, a broken piece or small fragment.

CUCKOO'S-MAIDEN, a northern name for the wryneck (*Yunx Torquilla*) which usually arrives here a few days before the appearance of the cuckoo. The two birds are often found together; probably as agreeing in the same taste of food. Though called the cuckoo's attendant and provider, it is far from following it with a friendly intent: it only pursues as an insulter, or to warn its little companions of the cuckoo's depredations. See Mr. Fox's Synopsis of the Newcastle Museum, p. 59.

CUDDLE, *v.* to embrace, to squeeze, to hug. Teut. *kudden*.—

CUDDLE, *s.* an embrace, a squeeze, a hug. See the songs of *The Pitman's Courtship*, and *The Lea Rig*.

CUDDY, an abbreviation of Cuthbert; a very common Christian name in the North; in honour, perhaps, of our Patron Saint.

CUDDY, or **CUDDY-ASS**, a common name for that very useful and much enduring quadruped—the ass. It might seem to have received this designation from Teut. *kudde*, grex; though it is probably only the familiar appellation of *Cuthbert*. In Norfolk and Suffolk the term is *Dicky*; in Cheshire *Neddy*; and in other places *Jacky*, or *Jack-ass*. But Dr. Jamieson says, “this word is most probably of oriental origin, and may have been imported by the Gypsies, this being their favourite quadruped. Pers. *gudda* signifies an ass; and I am informed that *Ghudda* has the same signification in Hindostanee.”

CUDDYS'-LEGS, a barbarous unmeaning term for large herrings; peculiar to the Newcastle fish market.

CUIFF, to walk in an awkward manner; especially with large broad feet.

CULL, *s.* a fool, a stupid person, a cully. Ital. *coglione*, a fool. “Thou’rt a *cull*,” is often used by a Northumbrian to cheat the devil of his due, by avoiding a denunciation of a more unseemly character.

CULL, *a.* silly, simple, foolish. “A *cull* person”—“a *cull* letter.” Mr. Surtees has published the following fragment of a genuine Sandhill ballad, relating to the troublesome times of Charles I.—

Ride through Sandgate both up and down,
There you’ll see the gallants fighting for the crown,
All the *cull* cuckolds in Sunderland town,
With all the bonny blewcaps, cannot pull them down.

The blewcaps did, however, at last succeed in pulling them down; for, after a most gallant defence, Newcastle was stormed on the 19th of October, 1644, and entered by the White Fryer Tower and Sandgate. V. Hist. Dur. Vol. I. p. 257.

CUMMED, *past pa.* of come. This provincialism is of long standing. V. Jam. *cumd.*

CUN, to learn, to know. Sax. *cunnan*. Teut. *kunnen*. Germ. *kennen*. *Cunning*, knowing, skilful, may evidently be traced to this origin.

CUN, to express a sense of obligation, to feel grateful. "I *cun* you nae thanks," I do not acknowledge myself obliged to you. Similar to the French phrase *savoir gré*.

CUNDY, a small sewer or shore, a *conduit*.

CUR, a disrespectful term for a man. "A *ketty cur*," a very vile person.

What would ye have, ye *curs*.—*Shak. Coriolanus*.

CURFEW, the evening bell. Old Fr. *carre-fou*, or *cerre-feu*; now changed into *couvre feu*. It has been generally supposed by historians and law writers, that the regulation of the curfew-bell, by which every inhabitant of England was obliged to extinguish his fire at 8 o'clock in the evening, originated with William the Conqueror, and that the measure was imposed upon his new subjects as a badge of servitude. There is, however, no foundation for this opinion. On the contrary, sufficient evidence exists that the same custom prevailed in most of the monasteries and towns in the North of Europe, before the arrival of our Norman visitor. The law was intended as a precaution against conflagrations, which, when so many houses were built of wood, were very frequent and fatal. See Lord Lyttelton's Hist. Henry II. 8vo. Vol. I. p. 433; Warton's Essay on Pope, Vol. I. p. 22; and Henry's Hist. Brit. 4to. Vol. III. p. 567. See also Lacombe Dict. du vieux Lang. Franç. vo. *couvrefeu*. The purpose, as well as the name of the curfew-bell, is still retained in Newcastle; where it is rung at the original time—eight o'clock at night.

CURN-BERRIES, currants. **CHURRY-RIPE-CURN-BERRIES**, the Newcastle cry for currants; i. e. currants as big as cherries.

CUSHAT, the ring dove, or wild pigeon. *Columba Palumbus*. Major Moor is disposed to derive this pretty word from

Coochat ; that is, *cooing* and *chattering* ; but I have little doubt the true etymology is Sax. *cusceate*, from *cusc*, chaste—in allusion to the conjugal fidelity of the bird. Among the Greeks and Latins the dove—dedicated to Venus Urania—was the emblem of pure love: the chaste Daphne was purity personified. CUSHY-DOW, is another of the popular names of this bird. See PEE-WIT.

CUSHY-COW, a cow. Perhaps from the word *cushy* being used to sooth that animal. But what is *cushy*? Has it any connection with Su.-Got. *kuska*, to sooth by fair speeches?

CUSHY-COW-LADY, a beautiful little scarlet beetle, with black spots; sometimes called *Lady-Bird*. *Coccinella*.

CUST, CUSSEN, *preterite* of cast. Very common.

CUT, a quantity of yarn, twelve of which make what is called a *hank*, the same as skein in the South.

CUTE, quick, intelligent, sly, cunning, clever. Generally thought to be an abbreviation of *acute* ; but, in all probability, direct from Sax. *cuth*, expertus.

CUTES, KUTES, the feet. Sc. *cute*, *cuitt*, the ankle.

CUTTER, to fondle, to make much of. Sc. *couth*, *couthy*, loving, affectionate.

CUTTERING, the cooing of a pigeon. Also applied to private or secret conversation. Dut. *kouten*.

CUTTY, *s.* a knife. Obviously from Fr. *couteau*.

CUTTY, *a.* small, diminutive. Perhaps from the verb to *cut* ; though I feel much inclined to trace it to Gael. *cutach*, short.

CUTTY-GUN, a familiar term for a short tobacco pipe.

D.

'D, an abbreviation for *it*, after a verb; thus—"mind ye dinna spill'd."

DAD, *v.* to shake, to strike.—DAD, *s.* a blow, a thump. Teut. *dodde*, fustis.

DAD, *s.* a large piece, a thick slice; as of bread or cheese.

DADDLE, or **DAWDLE**, to walk unsteadily, to be slow in motion or action, to saunter, or trifle. Mr. Todd refers to Isl. *dudda*, to be slow footed. I may add Germ. *tandeln*, to totter, to loiter.

DADDY, a childish name for father. The word is said to have been found in use among the South Americans, and the Africans of Angola. See Thomson, *dad*, *dadda*.

DADDY'S-BAIRN, a child resembling its father, not only in features but in conduct.

DADGE, or **DODGE**, to walk in a slow clumsy manner.

DADGE, a large slice, a lump. The same as **DAD**.

DAFF, to daunt, to stun. Su.-Got. *doftwa*, to stupify.

DAFFLE, to betray loss of memory and mental faculty. Persons growing old and in their dotage, are said to *daffle*, and to be *dafflers*. In some parts of the North they have the verb *deaffle*, to become deaf; which seems allied. But see **DAFF**, and **DAFT**.

DAFT, simple, foolish, stupid, insane. Su.-Got. *doef*, stupidus. *Daffie* occurs in Peirs Ploughman, Chaucer, &c.

The æ half of the world thinks the other *daft*.—*Redgauntlet*.

DAFTLIKE, having the appearance of folly, approaching to insanity.

DAG, *v.* to drizzle.—**DAG**, *s.* a drizzling rain, dew upon the grass. Isl. *daugg*, pluvia. Swed. *dagg*, dew.—**DAGGY**, *a.* damp, wet. "A *daggy* day." Swed. *daggig*, dewy.

DAG, an old North country word for a pistol—not a poniard, as generally supposed. Old Fr. *dagge*, a small gun. The term *dagger*, appears to have sprung out of this word; because a poniard was often attached to a *dag*, or pistol, as a bayonet now is to a musket. I have the authority of Sir Walter Scott for stating that, in Scotland that part of the cock of a gun which holds the flint is still called the *dag-head*.

The Maior of *New-Castle* with the Aldermen his Brethren
rid to visit on hors-backe the colepits, as their office is to do

every quattrer of yeer, where by the way he was shot with a *dag* into the arme, which caused him to fall off his horse.—*Doleful Newses from Edinburgh, 4to. 1641.*

DAGGER-MONEY, a sum of money formerly paid to his Majesty's Justices of Assize on the Northern Circuit, to provide arms, and other security against marauders. The Mayor of Newcastle still presents each judge with a piece of gold on his departure for Carlisle.

The Northumberland Sheriff gave us all arms; that is, a *dagger*, knife, penknife, and fork, all together.—*North's Life of Lord Keeper Guilford.*

DAGGLE, to trail in the dirt—to draggle.—**DAGGLED**, dirtied by walking—draggled. See **DAG**; from which, perhaps, *daggle* is originally derived.

DAIKER, to wander, to saunter. "I was just *daikering* up street."

DAINTY, pleasant, worthy, excellent. Isl. *daindis*, excellenter, optimus. It also means, finically nice. "The *dainty* Mr. Gray."—*Johason's Lives.*

DAIRNS, a term for small, unmarketable fish.

DAMAGE, cost, expense. "Noo, Sir, ye've kirsen'd mi bairn, whats't *damage*."

DANG, DANG IT, a foolish evasion of an oath. V. Jennings.

DARK, *v.* to listen with an insidious attention, to hearken obscurely or unseen. Allied to the old verb, *dark*, used by Chaucer, Spenser, and other early writers.

DARK, *a.* blind.—**ALMOST DARK**, nearly blind.—**QUITE DARK**, stone blind. "Pity a *quite dark* man."

DARKENING, the close of the day, evening twilight. Sax. *deorcung*, crepusculum.

DARN, to mend holes by chequering the threads in imitation of the stuff. Welsh, *darn*, to patch. But see Todd's John.

DARNTON, the old, and still the vulgar, name of Darlington.

He was in great danger to be robbed about *Darnton* and Neesum by thieves and highwaymen.—*Letter of Bishop Casin.*

DARNTON TROD, or DARNTON ROAD. *To take Darnton Trod; or Darnton Road,* (that is, I suppose, the London road,) is to adopt desperate measures, in order to avoid immediate consequences—to fly the country for debt or crime.

DASH-MY-BUTTONS, an imprecation. V. Jam. Supp. *dash you.*

DAUBER, a plasterer. The ancient style of a branch of the fraternity of bricklayers in Newcastle was *Catters* and *Daubers*. The *cat* was a piece of soft clay thrust in between the laths, which were afterwards *daubed* or plastered.

DAURG, DARG, or DAEG, a day's work, either of men or husbandry cattle; as four *daurg* of mowing—four *daurg* of ploughing. A *daywere* of land was anciently as much arable ground as could be ploughed up in one day's work. Sax. *dæg*, dies.

DAVER, to stun, to stupify. Teut. *daveren*, tremere.—**DAVERED,** benumbed, stupified. Isl. *dauf*, fatuus, surdus.

DAW, to thrive, to mend, to recover from an illness. An old English word. "*Dawing*, gettynge of lyfe." Palsgrave.

DAW, to dawn. Sax. *dægian*, to grow light. Teut. *daghen*.

The other side from whence the morning *daws*.

Drayton, Poly-olbion.

DAWING, break of day—*dawning*. Sax. *dagung*, aurora.

DAWDY, a slattern. Isl. *dauda doppa*, homuncio ignavus.

DAYS-MAN, an arbitrator, or elected judge. An old word still in use among the farmers. Dr. Hammond says, that the word *day*, in all idioms, signifies judgment.

DAYTALEMAN, a day labourer, chiefly in husbandry—one who works by *day-tale*; i. e. a man whose labour is *told* or reckoned by the day, not by the week or year.—**DAYTALEWORK,** the work so performed.

DAZE, to dazzle, to stupify, to frighten. Teut. *daesen*, delirare, insanire. Sc. *daese*, or *daise*.

DAZED, blinded with splendour, astounded, benumbed by frost, stupified with liquor.

DAZED-MEAT, meat ill roasted.—**DAZED-BREAD,** bread not well baked. See **DEAZED**; which seems allied.

DEAD-HOUSE, a place for the reception of drowned persons.

DEAD-KNOCK, a supposed warning of death. The superstitious imagine they hear a mysterious noise upon the door or bed; and, not knowing the cause, view it as a notification of the decease of some relation.

DEADLY FEUD, a ferocious contest among the wild Northumbrians on the Borders, where Saxon barbarism held its latest possession. In those days, it is almost superfluous to remark, there was no law in this part of the kingdom; but the stronger oppressed the weaker, and the whole country was little better than a den of thieves.

If any two be displeased, they expect no lawe, but bang it out bravely, one and his kindred against the other, and his; they will subject themselves to no justice, but, in an inhumane and barbarous manner, fight and kill one another; they run together in clans (as they terme it) or names. This fighting they call their *feides*, or *deadly feides*.

Grey's Chorographia, 1649.

The most celebrated of our Border chiefs,

Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,

occasionally indulged in these sanguinary frays; with all the "pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war;" and afterwards made truce, or final peace, with each other, with as much formality—and as little sincerity—as actual monarchs.

DEAD-NIP, a blue mark on the body; ascribed by the vulgar to necromancy. V. Kilian, *dood-nepe*; and Jam. *dede-nip*.

DEAF. In the North, this adjective has a much more extensive signification than, wanting the sense of hearing. It means, decayed generally, or deprived of the ordinary properties; as a "*deaf nut*," a nut of which the kernel is rotten; "*deaf corn*," barren or blasted corn. The latter term—*deaf corn*, is a pure Saxon expression.

DEAME, D'YAME, or DAME, the matron or mistress of the house.

V. Note in Cumb. Ball. p. 65. See also Jennings.

DEAN, DEANE, or DENE, properly a *dell*, or deep wooded valley

between two steep hills, with running water at the bottom; but applied to any hollow place where the ground slopes on both sides. Castle-Eden Dean, in the County of Durham, is a ravine of great extent, with the wildest and most luxuriant scenery, requiring "a poet's lip, or a painter's eye," adequately to depict its beauties. Sax. *den*, a cave or lurking place, a valley.

DEAR-KNOWS, a sort of half appeal to God of the speaker's ignorance. Q. *Dieu*?

DEARN, or DERN, solitary, lonely, melancholy. Pure Saxon.

DEAVE, to deafen, to stupify with noise, to din. See DAVER; which seems cognate.

DEAZED, withered, sapless, wanting moisture. As applied to the weather, cold, raw, parching.

DEBATEABLE-LANDS, large tracts of wild country, on the confines of Northumberland, which so often caused the English bows and the Scottish broad swords to be drawn, and, in more modern times, were a continued source of feud and contention among a variety of claimants. These territories in ancient records were called *terra contentiosa*. After the Union, they received the name of *disputed ground*, and were so inserted in all but the last Map of Northumberland, long after they had ceased to be so. All disputes respecting them, so far as concerned the houses of Percy and Douglas, were compromised, under an arbitration, many years ago. Those on the marches of Sir John Swinburne's estates, after a long and expensive litigation, both in the English and Scotch courts, were settled in his grandfather's time.

DEED, our Northern word for dead.—A DEED PIG, all over with any thing; as the squeaking when a pig is dead? There is a story of a late Alderman of Newcastle (whose discourse would have added much to this collection) that, when Mayor, playing at whist with Judge Buller, and having nine, and six tricks, he called out in transport, "Noo, noo, canny Judge, play the reet caird, and it's a deed pig!"

DEEDS, the rubbish of quarries or drains. Probably the *dead* or unprofitable parts—mere *dead* stuff.

DEEL, a familiar name in Northumberland for the prince of darkness. Sc. *deil*. See OLD-BENDY.

DEET, or **DIGHT**, to dress, to wipe or make clean, to sift or winnow corn. Sax. *dihtan*, parare, disponere. Sc. *dicht*. See KEEL-DEETERS.

DEFT, pretty, neat, clever, handy. Sax. *dæft*, idoneus. Stated in Todd's John. to be obsolete; but it is not so in the North.

DEG, to moisten with water, to sprinkle. Sax. *deagan*, tingere. Isl. *deigr*, madidus, humidus. This word is used by Shakespeare in the Tempest. It is not in Nares' Glossary.

DELFS, pits out of which iron stone has been dug. Large quantities of scoria or slag lie scattered on the *Fells* in the North—supposed to be the remains of ore wrought by the Romans. The smelting of metal, as practised by them in Britain, presents a subject of curious investigation. Though iron has been refined and manufactured uninterruptedly from this early æra, it does not appear, so far as the author has been able to discover, that the melting or casting of steel has been introduced above a century ago.

DELL, a little dale, or narrow valley. Got. *dal*, a cavern or deep place.

DERWENTWATER'S (Lord) LIGHTS, a popular name for that wonderful phenomenon—the Aurora Borealis; which appeared remarkably vivid on the night of the unfortunate Earl's execution; so much so, indeed, that some of his more zealous partisans imagined they saw in this novel appearance, *men without their heads*. Many of the peasantry in Northumberland still believe, that, on that fatal day, Dilston Brook, a rivulet near his residence, ran with blood. Certain it is, that of all the victims who perished in the rash enterprise of 1715, none fell more lamented than the young and generous Derwentwater, whose memory is cherished and respected, with all the fondness of traditionary attachment, by the descendants of those who experienced the bounty, and had the best means of appreciating the character, of their last unhappy lord. In

the year 1807, his body was discovered in the family chapel at Dilston, in a state of perfect preservation. The suture round the neck, and the appearance of the corpse, agreeing exactly with the age of the deceased, removed every doubt of its identity.

DESS, *v.* to lay close together, to pile up in order. Chaucer uses *deis*, for a seat, or rather the raised step for the high table of the lord and his companions; and Spenser has *desse*, a desk or table; from old Fr. *dais*.

DESS, *v.* to cut a section of hay from the stack. Dut. *tassen*, to gather.

DESS, *s.* the portion of a hay stack usually cut at one time.

DEUSE, the Devil, or any evil spirit. *Dusius* was the ancient popular name among the Gauls for a kind of demon or spirit. St. Austin makes mention of some of these *dusii*, which, for impudicity, he compares to the Silvans, the Pans, and the Fauns of old. They were properly *incubi*. V. Aug. de Civit. Dei, Lib. xv, c. 23. There is a German ballad by Goethe, on the subject of the Deuses, who were in the Northern Mythology supposed to be demons of two classes, presiding over fire and frost respectively. See a translation in the Monthly Mag. Vol. VI. p. 197.

DEVALD, to cease. "The pain *devalded*." Su.-Got. *dwala*, to delay.

DICKY-WITH-HIM, all over with him. Said of a person who is ruined or thwarted. So of states—*actum est de republica*.

DIDDER, to shiver with cold, to quiver. Teut. *diddern*.

DIFFICULTER, more difficult. A common comparative.

DIKE, a hedge, or fence—that which is *digged*,—whether a ditch, or an embankment. Sax. *dic*. Teut. *dijck*, agger.

DIKE, in a coal mine, means a large crack or breach of the solid strata. A *dépôt* for coals at the staith is also called a *dyke*.

DIKER, a hedger, or ditcher. Conformable to our old lexicography.

DILL, to soothe pain, to still, to calm. Isl. *dilla*, lallare.

DING, to push or drive, as well as, to dash with violence. Sax.

denegan, to beat. Su.-Got. *daenga*, tundere. Swed. *dänga* to bang.

DING, a moderated imprecation. "Ding it, but thou's an ass."

DING-DOWN, to overthrow. "*Ding down* the nests, and the rooks will fly away," is a maxim that has been attributed to the rough reformer, Knox. The saying gave an edge to the fanatical rage of the Covenanters and Cameronians, in the destruction of the architectural grandeur of the Romish church in Scotland.

DINMAN, or DINMONT, a male sheep from the first to the second shearing, when it becomes a *wedder*.

DINNA, for *do not*. "*Dinna* ye speak on't."

DINNEL, or DINDLE, to be affected with a prickling or shooting pain, as if of a tremulous short motion in the particles of one's flesh; such as arises from a blow, or is felt in the fingers when exposed to the fire after frost. Dut. *tintelen*, to tingle. V. Sewel's Eng. and Dut. Dict.

DIPNESS, depth. Sax. *deopnysse*, profunditas.

DIRDUM, DURDUM, a great noise, or uproar. Gael. *diardan*, anger. Welsh, *dwrdd*, a sound, a noise, a stir.

DIRL, *v.* to move round quickly. Sax. *thirlan*, perforare. Swed. *dallra*, to vibrate, seems allied.

DIRL, *v.* to give a slight tremulous pain or stroke.—DIRL, *s.* the sensation occasioned by a stroke of this description. Burns uses the word, with considerable effect, in his Poem of *Death and Doctor Hornbook*.

DISANNUL, to injure. "I never *disannulled* thy cow."

DIGEST, digest. Common among the vulgar. It is used by Beaumont and Fletcher, and several other old writers.

DISHER, a person who makes wooden bowls or dishes.

DISH-FACED, hollow-faced—probably as resembling a *dish*.

DIRT, rain. "We'll have more *dirt*."—DIRTY, wet; as dirty weather.

DIRT-BIRD, a bird that sings on the approach of wet weather. See RAIN-BIRDS.

DIV, for *do*. Very common among the vulgar.

DIVET, or DIVOT, a turf, or sod.—*North.* Lat. *defodere*, to dig in the earth. V. Jamieson.

DOBBY, a fool, a silly old man. Sc. *dobie*, a dolt.

DOBBY, or DOBBIE, a spirit or demon. Dobbies appear to be of different kinds. Some—attached to particular houses or farms—are represented as good humoured in disposition, and (though naturally lazy) in cases of trouble and difficulty, are said to make incredible exertions for the advantage of the family; such as stacking all the hay, or housing the whole crop of corn in one night. Others—residing in low granges or barns, or near antiquated towers or bridges—have a very different character imputed to them. Among other pranks, they will sometimes jump behind a horseman, and compress him so tightly, that he either perishes before he can reach his home, or falls into some lingering and direful malady. See Willan.

DOCKON, the dock. *Rumex obtusifolius*. A charm is connected with the medicinal application of this plant. If a person be severely stung with a nettle, it is customary to collect a few dock leaves, to spit on them, and then to rub the part affected, repeating the incantation, "*In dockon, out nettle*," till the violent smarting and inflammation subside. These words are said to have a similar effect with those expressed in the old Monkish adage, "*Exeat ortica, tibi sit periscelis amica*;" the female garter bound about the part which has suffered, being held a remedy equally efficacious. Mr. Wilbraham remarks that, "*In dock, out nettle*" is a kind of proverbial saying, expressive of inconstancy. This observation will contribute to explain an obscure passage in Chaucer's *Troilus and Creseide*, B. IV. st. 66.

Thou biddest me I should love another
 All freshly new, and let Creseide go,
 It lithe nat in my power, leve brother,
 And though I might, yet would I nat do so,
 But canst thou plaien raket to and fro,
Nettle in, dock out, now this, now that, Pandare?
 Now foule fall her for thy wo that care.

DADD, to cut wool from and near the tails of sheep, to trim their hind parts.—**DODDINGS**, the cuttings, or trimmings. *Dod*, to lop, as a tree, is an old word. See **DODDED**.

DODDART, a bent stick used in the game called *doddart*; which is played in a large level field, by two parties of nearly balanced powers, either as to number or dexterity, headed by two captains who are entitled to choose their followers by alternate votes. A piece of globular wood, called an *orr* or *coit*, is thrown down in the middle of the field, and the object of each side is to drive it to one of two opposite hedges assigned respectively before the game begins, as the *alley*, *hail*, *goal*, or boundary.

DODDED, without horns; as *dodded* sheep. Said in the Craven Gloss. to be an abbreviation of *doe-headed*. Our old lexicography, however, militates against this opinion. *Dodded*, according to Phillips, (*New World of Words*, fol. 1678,) is an old word for “unhorned; also lopped as a tree, having the branches cut off.”

DODDER, or **DOTHER**, to shake, to tremble; to nod, as in the palsy of decrepitude.—**DODDERED**, or **DOTHERED**, decaying and shattered; as a *doddered* oak—stupid with age or infirmity. “An and *dothered* karl.”

DODDERING-DICKIES, the quivering heads of the *briza*, or quaking grass.

DODDLE, to walk infirmly, to totter. See **TODLE**, or **TODDLE**.

DODGE, in the sense of, to jog, to incite.

DODY, a corruption or diminutive of George; originating in a childish pronunciation of Georgee, by the common infantile substitution of *d* for *g*, and the not uncommon omission of *r*, especially in Newcastle, when a broad vowel precedes.

DOFF, to undress, to put off. From to *do off*. Not obsolete, as Dr. Johnson thought. See **DON**.

DOG, a wooden utensil in the rude form of a dog, with iron teeth for toasting bread. Also a piece of iron placed at each end of the fire-place to keep up the fire; chiefly used where wood is burnt, and called in French *chenet*, from *chien*.

DOG-LOPE, or **DOG-LOUP**, a narrow slip of ground between two houses, the right to which is questionable—the place through which a *dog leaps*.

DORRED, stupid, superannuated. Dr. Johnson has doted, stupid; which he says is not used; but which is evidently the same as this Northern word.

DOLE, *v.* to set out or allot; applied to land. Sax. *dalan* to divide. Sc. *deal*. In Cumb. a narrow plot of ground in a common field, set out by land-marks, is called a **DEAIL**.

DOLE, *s.* a charitable gift or donation, a benefaction left to the poor—any thing distributed or *dealt out*. Sax. *dæl*, pars, portio. In former times it was applied to the relief given to the poor at the gates of great men, and to the benefactions delivered out by the almoner of religious houses. In the county of Durham we have still *Franklin's Dole*, *Cocken Dole*, and *Brabant's Dole*. There is also the *Widow's Dole*, distributed once a month by the Hospital in Greatham, to twenty-six poor persons or families residing in the place.

DOLE, grief, sorrow, lamentation. Old Fr. *dol*. Mod. Fr. *deuil*. By no means obsolete, as stated in Todd's Johnson.

DON, to dress, to put on. An old word from to *do on*—the contrary to *doff*. Stated in Todd's Johnson to be obsolete; but it is in common use in the North.

DONCY, affectedly neat, accompanied with the idea of self-importance. Perhaps from don; as like a *donno*, or *donna*.

DONCH, or **DONSH**, nice, dainty, particular; as an appetite pampered by indulgence. I am unable to offer any satisfactory etymology.

DONK, damp, moist, humid. Su.-Got. *dunken*, mucidus.

DONNAT, or **DONNART**, an idle, good for nothing person—a *do-naught*. In Cumberland it is viewed as equivalent to the Devil. The term has great verisimilitude to Dan. *doegenight*, rendered by Wolff, an idle rascal or rogue.

DOOSE, a blow. "*Doose-i'-the-chops*," a blow on the face.—

DOOSEY, or **DOOSEY-CAP**, a punishment among boys.

DOSENED, cold, shrivelled, benumbed. Cognate with **DOZENED**.

- DOUCE**, snug, comfortable, neat, sweet-looking—applied to a beautiful and attractive woman. Lat. *dulcis*. Fr. *doux*, *douce*.
- DOUGHTER**, **DOUTER**, the vulgar and ancient pronunciation of daughter. Sax. and Germ. *dokter*.
- DOUK**, or **DUCK**, to bathe. Sax. *doucan*. Dut. *ducken*.
- DOUKY**, damp, humid, wet. "A *douky* morning."
- DOUP**, **DOWP**, clunes. Isl. *döf*. Ital. *dopo*. "As fine as *Petty-Poke's* Wife, who dressed her *doup* with primroses," is a Newcastle comparison of long standing, though of little delicacy.
- DOUR**, sour looking, sullen. "A *dour* countenance."
- DOUSE**, respectable, prudent. See **DOUCE**; which appears identical.
- DOUTSOME**, hesitating, uncertain as to the event—doubtful.
- DOW**, **DOO**, or **DOUGH**, a little cake. See **YULE-DOUGH**.
- DOWLY**, lonely, dismal, melancholy, sorrowful, doleful. "A *dowly* place"—"a *dowly* lot." My friend, Mr. Raine, refers me to Gr. *δουλιον ημας*. We have also the form of the word in Fr. *deuil*, *douleur*; and Lat. *dolor*.
- DOWN-COME**, a fall in the market—degradation in rank, or injury in worldly circumstances—any other depression or downfall.
- DOWN-DINNER**, tea, or any afternoon's repast—quasi *done-dinner*, the meal or refreshment which succeeds after *dinner* is *done*, or over. It is a very common term among the lower classes in the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and also in the North Riding of Yorkshire.
- DOWN-HOUSE**, a country term for the back-kitchen.
- DOWN-LYING**, the lady's confinement in her travail.
- DOWN-POUR**, an excessively heavy fall of rain. V. Jam. Supp.
- DOWN-SITTING**, a comfortable settlement; especially in marriage. "A hinnies, she wed him just for a *down-sitting*." *Newc.*—Said of a handsome young girl, who marries a rich old man; where Plutus, not Hymen, is the presiding deity; where it is obvious that the lady loves the house and furniture as dearly as she does her husband.
- DOWP**, a vulgar name for the carrion crow.

DOWPY, the smallest and last-hatched of a breed of birds. Front-Ital. *dopo*; or, as an ingenious friend will have it, from its being always least feathered *par arriere*. See RITLING, and WRECKLING.

DOXY, a sweetheart; but not in the equivocal sense used by Shakspeare, and other play writers. Fr. *doux-cœur*.

DOZENED, spiritless, impotent, withered—in a *doze*.

DRAB AND NORR, a game. York. The *drab* is what is elsewhere called a trippit; and the *drab-stick*, a buck-stick. See SPELL AND ORE, and TRIPPIT AND COIT.

DRABL'D, DRAHLE-TAILED, dirtied. See DAGGLE, DAGGLED.

DRAFF, brewers' grains, with which cows and swine are fed.—Teut. and Swed. *draf*. Both Hanmer and Johnson have misinterpreted this Shakspearian word, and Archdeacon Nares hath perpetuated the error. In Dunbar's singular performance, "The Testament of Mr. Andro Kennedy"—representing the character of a drunken, graceless scholar—the facetious testator, after having consigned his soul to the wine-cellar, orders his body to be laid

In ane *draf-midding* for ever and ay.

DRAPE, a cow whose milk is dried up. Sax. *drepen*, to fail—having failed to give milk. *Drape* sheep, oves reijiculæ, credo ab. A. S. *dræpe*, expulsio, *dræped*, abactus. Skinner.

DRAUP, DREAP, to drawl, to speak slowly and monotonously.

DRAW, for drawer; and **DRAWS**, for drawers; by the usual Newcastle mode of slurring the *r*.

DRAWK, DRACK, to saturate with water. Su.-Got. *draenka*, aqua submergere.

DREAP, to drench, to drop with wet. Sax. *drypan*, to drip.—Swed. *drypa*. Sc. *dreip*.

DREE, *v.* to suffer, to endure. Sax. *dreogan*, to undergo.

He did great pyne and meikle sorrow *dree*.—Ross, *Helenore*.

DREE, *a.* weary, long, tediously tiresome. "A *dree* road." The word is apparently a rapid pronunciation of Germ. *durre*, dry,

both in a physical and metaphorical sense ; but see Jamieson, vo. *dreich*, where several corresponding terms in other languages are enumerated. See also Wilbraham.

DREE, *s.* a sort of cart without wheels, drawn by one horse, used by the farmers in Northumberland, within the memory of old people. This carriage is probably the same as the *traga, traha*, or sledge of Du Cange. The sledge peculiar to Bristol is called a *draw*.

DRIBLET, "a small sum ; odd money in a sum."—*Dr. Johnson*.

It, however, means a small inconsiderable thing of any sort.

DRIP, a north country term for stalactites, or petrefactions.

DRITE, to speak indistinctly ; as it were through the nose, like country children when they are learning to read.

DRONING, a lazy indolent mode of doing a thing.—*Dronish* is a very old word. Swed. *droenig*, dull, sluggish.

DROP-DRY, water-tight ; said of a building well secured in the roof.

DROUGHT, a team or *draught* of horses in a cart or waggon, both collectively taken.

DROUK, to drench, to soak, to besmear. Fr. *druger*, to wet thoroughly.

DROUTH, thirst, dryness. The old form of *drought* ; which was also written *dryth* and *drith*. V. Tooke, Vol. II. p. 413, 414.

DROUTHY, thirsty. "To moisten his *drouthy* clay."

DRUCKEN, possessed of a "full measure of the best"—*drunken*.

Su.-Got. and Dan. *drukken*. Isl. *druckin*. Sc. *drucken*.

DRUMLY, **DRUMMELY**, muddy, thick ; as applied to the mind, confused. Misled by Hanmer and Pegge, to *drumble* is in Todd's Johnson misinterpreted, to drone, to be sluggish. The example from Shakspeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, "Look how you *drumble*," unquestionably means *how confused you are*.

DRUMMOCK, meal and water mixed. V. Jam. Supp. *dramock*.

DRUNKARD'S-CLOAK, a great tub or barrel of a peculiar construction, for the punishment of drunkards in Newcastle. V. Gardiner's *England's Grievance discovered*, p. 3, and Brand's *History of Newcastle*, Vol. II. p. 192.

DRUVE, **DRUVY**, dirty, muddy. Sax. *ge-drefan*, turbare.

DUB, a small pool of water ; a piece of deep and smooth water in a rapid river. Celt. *dubh*, a canal or gutter.

DUBLER, or **DOUBLER**, a large dish of earthenware. *Dubler*, Mr. Watson says, is a British word for a dish. Old Fr. *doublier*, plat, assiette. *Dobeler* occurs in Peirs Ploughman.

DUB-SKELPER, a bog-trotter ; a term applied to the Borderers.

DUCKET, a dove-cot. Sc. *doucat*. *Ducket-close*, and *ducket-garth*, are common names of fields in the North.

DUCKS AND DRAKES, a pastime. Flat stones or slates are thrown upon the surface of a piece of water, so that they may dip and emerge several times, without sinking. "Neither cross and pile, nor *ducks* and *drakes*, are quite so ancient as handy-dandy."—*Arbuthnot* and *Pope*, quoted in Todd's *Johnson*. I do not pretend to know the exact age of handy-dandy, but the sport of *ducks* and *drakes* is of high antiquity, and elegantly described by Minutius Felix. V. Min. Fel. Octav. notis Ouzeli, 8vo. Lug. Bat. 1672, p. 24.

DUCKY, a drink. "Give the bairn a *ducky*."

DUD, a rag. Gael. *dud*.—**DUDS**, clothes of a dirty or inferior kind. V. Jam.—**DUDDY**, ragged.—**DUDMAN**, a scare-crow.

DUFFIT, a sod. Identical with **DIVET**, or **DIVOT**. "*Duffit*-theek'd," thatched with sods.

DUG, the female breast ; a word now only among the vulgar ; though it was formerly otherwise.

Lord Chancellor Hatton sent to Queen Elizabeth, a ring against infectious air, "to be worn betwixt the sweet *dugs*" of her bosom. *Fosbroke's Encyclop. Antiq. Vol. I. p. 213*.

DULL, hard of hearing. It is the same in Scotland.

DULLBIRT, **DULBARD**, a stupid person, a blockhead—one of *dull birth* ; or it may be a provincial corruption of *dullard*, a word used by Shakspeare. But see Jam. Supp. *dulbart* ; which the learned author derives from Isl. *dul*, stultitia, and *birt-a*, manifestare ; q. one who shews his foolishness.

DUMB-CAKE, a species of dreaming-bread, prepared by unmarried females with ingredients traditionally suggested in witching.

doggrel. When baked, it is cut into three divisions; a part of each to be eaten, and the remainder to be put under the pillow. When the clock strikes twelve, each votary must go to bed backwards, and keep a profound silence, whatever may appear. Indeed, should a word be uttered, either during the process, or before falling asleep, the charm is broken, and some direful calamity may be dreaded. Those, who are to be married, or are full of hope, fancy they see visions of their future partners hurrying after them; while they, who are to live and die old maids, or are not very sanguine of obtaining their errand, see nothing at all.

DUMPY, sullen, discontented.—**DUMPS**, ill-humour, sullen taciturnity. Dut. *dom*, dull, stupid. *Dump* is an old word for melancholy, sadness.

DUN-COW, a celebrated legend relating to the Cathedral of Durham. V. Surtees, Gen. Hist. p. x.

DUNELM OF CRAB, a dish of a gouty complexion. Dr. Hunter says, it takes its name from an ancient city in the North of England, where 'good eating' and 'good living' are clerically considered as synonymous terms.

DUNGEONABLE, shrewd; or, as the vulgar express it, *devilish*.—As *Tartarus* signifies hell and a dungeon; so dungeon is applied to both.—*Ray*. See also Jam. *dungeon*.

DUNSH, or **DUNCH**, to push or jog with the elbow. Teut. *donsen*.

DUNTER, a common name for a porpoise. Sold for food in Newcastle market, in 1575.

DUSH, to push violently, to move with velocity. Teut. *doesen*, pulsare cum impetu et fragore.

DUST, tumult, uproar. "To kick up a *dust*." Su.-Got. *dyst*, *dust*, tumultus, fragor. Also money. "Down with your *dust*." The association is obvious in both these vulgarisms.

DWAIN, **DWARM**, or **DWALM**, a fainting fit or swoon. See **DWINE**.

DWINE, to pine, to be in a decline or consumption. Sax. *dwinnan*, tabescere. Swed. *tvyna*, to languish, to dwindle. Teut. *dwynen*.—**DWINING**, a lingering illness, a consumption.—**DWINY**, ill thriven.

E.

EALD, old age. Pure Saxon. Chaucer uses *elde*, and Shakspeare, in *Measure for Measure*, *palsied eld*.

EALDREN, **ELDREN**, advanced in life—elderly. Dan. *aldrende*, old.

EAM, **EAME**, uncle. Sax. *eame*, avunculus. Germ. *ohm*.

Henry Hotspur, and his *eame*,
The Earl of Wor'ster.—*Drayton, Polyolbion*.

The nephues straight depos'd were by the *eame*.

Mirror for Magistrates.

EAR, a kidney; as the ear of veal. It is supposed to be so called from its resemblance to an ear, and being a name more delicate than kidney; but it is probably a corruption of Germ. *niere*, a kidney—a pronunciation partially retained in the county of Durham, and also in Yorkshire. Swed. *njure*.—The old name, presenting a less familiar idea, might be retained from delicacy, as the old French words mutton, veal, beef, and pork, are considered less offensive than sheep, calf, ox, and pig, when these animals are brought to table. It is, however, curious, that the meat which would have been, one might have imagined, most annoying to the feelings by its real name, yet retains it—lamb.

EARLES-PENNY, or **ARLES-PENNY**, an earnest-penny. See **ARLES**.

EARN, **YEARN**, to coagulate milk. Germ. *gerinnen*, to curdle.

EARNING, **YEARNING**, cheese-rennet. Sax. *gerunning*. V. **Lye**.

EASINGS, the eaves of a house. Sax. *efese*. Somner. Peirs

Ploughman has *everynges*.—**EASING-DROP**, an eaves-drop.

EATH, **EITH**, easy. Sax. *eath*. Sc. *eith*, *eyth*.

Where ease abounds yt's *eath* to do amiss.—*Spenser, F. Q.*

EAVE, **EEVE**, a corner or quarter of the heavens. Common in Cumberland, and also in Cheshire. V. **Wilbraham**.

EDDER, the long part of brush wood put upon the top of fences. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says. But I have heard the word in most of the Northern counties. Old Tusser recommends the farmer to

Save *edder* and stake
Strong hedge to make.

EDDER, a viper. Sax. *ætter*. Still so called in Lancashire.—Todd's John. It may be added, in Northumberland and Durham also. *Edder-cap*, when applied to a female of a violent temper, has the same signification as *attercap*. See **ATTERCOP**.

EDGE, a ridge—the side of a hill; such as many places in Northumberland—*Biddlestone Edge*, *Sharperton Edge*, &c.

EE, the Northern singular of eye. Sax. *eag*.—**EEN**, plural.—Sax. *eagan*. Chaucer uses *eyen*, for the eyes.

EE, a spout; as the *mill-ee*. Probably *eye* (the aperture of the spout) by association.

EELRATOR, a term among children for a young eel.

EEM, leisure. Sax. *æmtan*, rest, leisure, spare time. The word, I think, is seldom used, except in Cumberland. Mr. Wilbraham has *eam*, or *cem*, *v.* to spare time, to have leisure.

EFTER, the Northern form of *after*. Sax. *eftyr*, post. Su.-Got. *after*.

EGG, **EGG-ON**, to instigate, to incite. An old word, from Sax. *eggian*. Dan. *egger*; Isl. *eggia*; and Swed. *ägga*, are cognate.

EGGLER, one who goes about the country collecting eggs for sale—hinc forte *higgler*.

EIGH, or **AYE**, yes; one of the strongest characteristics of our Northern dialect. Much has been written respecting this contested particle of affirmation. See Tooke, and Boucher, under *aye*. In Newcastle, and the surrounding districts, its orthoepey answers to the Greek *u*, which many South country Grecians find it difficult to pronounce properly.

EIGH, pronoun interrogative, what? what do you say?

EIGH-WYE, a careless mode of expressing assent—yes, yes.

EKE-OUT, to use sparingly. Chaucer has *ecke*, to add to; in which sense, I find, it is still in use in several of the Northern counties. This, or rather to continue, seems to be the proper meaning of the word; which may be derived from Swed. *öka*, to increase, to augment.

ELBOW-GREASE, hard rubbing, or any persevering exercise with the arms. "Lucernum olere." *Old Proverb.*

ELDIN, ELDING, fuel; such as turf, peat, or wood. Sax. *æled*, ignis. Isl. *elldr*. Dan. *ild*. Swed. *eld*, fire. The word is also used for, brushwood for fences.

ELF-LOCKS, entangled or clotted hair. In *elfin* days it was supposed to be a spiteful amusement of Queen Mab, and her fantastic subjects, to twist the hair of human beings, or the manes and tails of horses, into hard knots, which it was not fortunate to loose.

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night;
And bakes the *elf-locks* in foul sluttish hairs,
Which, once untangled, much misfortune bodes.

Shak. Romeo and Juliet.

ELF-SHOTS, the name vulgarly given to the flint arrow heads, made use of in war by the ancient Britons; of which quantities have been found in the Northern counties. The common people imagine them to have been *shot* by *elves*, or fairies.

There every herd, by sad experience knows
How wing'd with fate, their *elf-shot* arrows fly,
When the sick ewe her summer food foregoes,
Or stretch'd on earth the heart-smit heifers lie.

Ode, Pop. Superstit. Highlands, p. 10.

ELL-DOCKENS, butter bur, or colt's foot. *Tussilago petasites.*

ELLER, the alder tree. Germ. *eller*. Sax. *æler*. This tree abounds in the North of England more than in any other part of the kingdom, and seems always to have been *there* held in great respect and veneration. It was the same among other northern nations. V. Keysler *Antiq. selec. Septent. et Celt.* p. 76. A contrary notion, however, has elsewhere prevailed;

in consequence of Judas (as it is pretended) having been hanged on a tree of this kind; but for which I have in vain searched for a more ancient authority than the Visions of Peirs Ploughman, where it is said,

Judas he by japede thorgh Jewene selver
An afterward he *heng hym hyc* on an *elkene*.

ELL-MOTHER, a step mother. Originally, perhaps, a grandmother; from Sax. *ealde-moder*, avia.

ELSE, already. Sax. *elles*. In frequent use.

EL SIN, ELSON, a shoemaker's awl. Teut. *aelsene*, subula.

ELSPETH, Elizabeth. Sc. *Elspeth, Elspet*.

ENANTERS, lest, in case. V. Jam. Supp. *enaunter*.

END-IRONS, two moveable iron plates used to contract the fireplace—irons placed at each *end* (or side) of the *fire*. See Strutt's Horda, Vol. III. p. 68, where a highly ornamented pair of these utensils is described.

ENEW, plural of *enough*. Old writers used *enow*.

ENOO, by and by, presently—*e'en now, even now*.

ERNE, the cinereous eagle. *Falco albicilla*. Linn. The term is general in the Northern languages. This powerful bird, common in the wild maritime districts of Scotland, has frequently been seen in Northumberland, during the winter months.

ESH, the ash tree. Teut. *esch*, fraxinus. Germ. *esche*.

ETTL, to intend, to attempt, to contrive. V. Ihre, *ætla*.

ETTL, to earn. Synonymous with **ADDLE, AIDLE, EDDLE**.

ETTLINGS, earnings, wages. The same as **ADDLINGS, AIDLINGS**.

EVENDOON, *even down*, plain, honest, downright; having **EVENDOON-THUMP**, for the comparative degree.

EVIL-EYED, envious, maliciously inclined. Superstitious people supposed that the first morning glance of him with an *evil-eye* was certain destruction to man or beast. Though the effect were not instantaneous, it was thought to be eventually sure. But if he, who had this unfortunate influence were well disposed, he cautiously glanced his eye on some inanimate object, to prevent the direful consequences. See Crav. Gloss. 2d.

edit. vo. *evil-eye*. In remote ages, talismanic rings were made use of as a charm against the fascination of an evil-eye. Connected with this subject, is a common expression in the North, "no one shall say *black is your eye*;" i. e. no body can justly speak ill of you..

Doll, in disdaine, doth from her heeles defie;
 The best that breathes shall tell her *black's her eye*:
 And that it's true she speaks, who can say nay?
 When none that looks on't but will sweare 'tis gray.
Old Epigram.

EWE-GOWAN, a term for the common daisy. *North Tindale*.

EWER, URE, YURE, an udder. *Swed. jur.* Germ. *euter*.

EXCISE, to impose upon, to overcharge—without relation to government exaction. The word is now well known in this enlarged sense, and ought to be in our dictionaries.

EXPECT, to suppose, to believe. A common northern expression.

F.

FAD, FAWD, fashioned. "*Ill-fad*"—"aud-fad." The Scotch have *ill-faur'd*, ill favoured or plain; and *weel-faur'd*, well favoured or handsome; terms which are now generally received in Northumberland. Indeed, the word under consideration is only the *r* sunk or slurred of *faur'd*. Ital. *fatto*—*mal-fatto*. In the Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum, a very rare old English and Latin Dictionary, printed in 1499, but compiled about 1440, we find, "comly or well *farynge* in shape; elegans;" and in Horman's *Vulgaria*, published in 1519, we have, "he looked *unfaringly*, aspectu fuit incomposito."

Well faring looks is still a common expression. See **FARAND**.

FAD, or FAUD, a bundle of straw. Sax. *feald*, plica. Fr. *far-deau*.

FADGE, a bundle of sticks, a fagot. *Swed. fagga*, onerare.

FADGE, a small flat loaf, or thick cake. Fr. *fouace*, a bun.

FADGY, corpulent, unwieldy, having a shuffling gait.

FAFFLE, to saunter, to trifle—to *faddle*.

FAIKES ! BY MY FAIKES ! a kind of minced oath ; equivalent to *faith, upon my faith*—verily. Sc. *fegs*.

FAIN, glad, earnestly desirous. “Fair words make fools *fain*.”
Proverb. Sax. *fægen*, lætus, hilaris.

Ah York, no man alive so *fain* as I.—*Shak.* 2. Hen. VI.

FAIR, a present at or from a fair—a fairing.

FAIR, FAIRLY, evidently, manifestly. “It’s *fair* swindling.”
“He *fairly* cheated me.”

FAIR-FALL-YOU, a common benediction—a blessing attend you.

FAIRY-BUTTER, a fungous excrescence, sometimes found about the roots of old trees. After great rains, and in a certain degree of putrefaction, it is reduced to a consistency, which, together with its colour, makes it not unlike butter. When met with in houses it is reckoned lucky.

FAIRY-MONEY, found treasure. The discovery, if revealed, was supposed to bring on the blabber’s ruin.

A prince’s secrets are like fairy favours,
Wholesome if kept, but poison if discovered.

Honest Man’s Fortune.

FAIRY-PALACES. The belief in fairies is by no means extinct among the vulgar in the remote parts of the North ; and village superstition can still point out the green hillocks “beautiful as fairy land” under which the mysterious sovereign is supposed to have dwelt in all her pomp and splendour. An excellent institute of “Fairy Mythology” has just been published, which, no doubt, will soon become as familiar to the reader as Sir Walter Scott’s Essay on the Fairy Superstition in the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.

FAIRY-PIPES, small tobacco pipes, of an ancient and clumsy form, frequently found in ploughed fields in the North of England. They are also, it seems, met with in Ireland, particularly in the vicinity of those singular circular entrenchments, called

Danish forts, but which, more probably, were the villages or settlements of the native Irish. See a sketch of one of these pipes, with a curious paper on the subject, in the *Anthologia Hibernica*, for May, 1793.

FAIRY-RINGS, green and highly verdant circles, frequently visible in meadows and pastures; around which, according to our traditionary accounts of Fairy Mythology, the popular elves or "*pretty creatures*," all of the softer sex, were accustomed to dance by moonlight, in their nocturnal scenes of revelry and merriment. In the dramas of Shakspeare, it was not to be expected that the luxuriant imagination of the immortal poet should overlook so characteristic a trait of the Fairies. Accordingly, we find Prospero, in the *Tempest*, thus invoking them :—

You demy-puppets, that
By moon-shine do the *green-sour ringlets* make,
Whereof the ewe not bites; and you whose pastime
Is to make midnight mushrooms.

Dr. Withering, in his *Botanical Arrangement*, Vol. IV. p. 277, states, that these circles are caused by the growth of an agaric, which he fully describes. They have also, with less probability, been attributed to the circumgyratory burrowings of the mole.

FALLS, the divisions of a large arable field attached to a village—annually cultivated in a fixed rotation of crops.

FAMILIOUS, relating to a family. "'Tis a *familious* complaint."

FAND, for found. Retained in Scotland, Dr. Johnson says. It is proper to state, in the North of England also.

FANTOME-CORN, lank, or light corn.—**FANTOME-HAY**, light, well gotten hay. V. Ray.

FARAND, *s.* state of preparation for a journey—fashion, manner, custom.—**FARAND-MAN**, a traveller or itinerant merchant.—

FARANT, *a.* equipped for a journey—fashioned, shaped; as *fighting-farant*, in the fighting way or fashion; *well* or *ill-farant*, well or ill looking. See **AUD-FARANT**. All these

expressions may be traced to the old verb *fare*, to go, to travel. Sax. *faran*. Dan. *fare*. Swed. *fara*. We may, as remarked by Dr. Willan, wonder at the ideas of foresight, preparation, and formal style, connected with a journey in our island; but on reverting to the time of the Heptarchy, when no collateral facilities aided the traveller, we shall be convinced that a journey of any considerable extent, must have been an undertaking that would require much previous calculation, and nice arrangement. Indeed, within the last century, a journey from Newcastle to London, was considered so perilous an enterprise, that the traveller, as a necessary precaution, regularly made his will, and arranged his most important affairs, before his departure. Such, however, in the present days of scientific improvement, is the rapidity of vehicular conveyance, that, while I am writing this, the prescribed time for the direct mail from London to Edinburgh is 46 hours:—in 1712, the journey was advertised to be performed in *thirteen days*, without stoppages, *Deo volente*.

FARANTLY, *adv.* orderly, in regular or established modes. The Rev. Joseph Hunter, the learned historian of Hallamshire, who is peculiarly conversant with the dialectical varieties and archaical words of that part of Yorkshire, and to whose friendly attention I am indebted for a valuable MS. communication, informs me, that the Hallamshire sense of *farantly* is not exactly that which I and others have given to it. It includes, says he, more of good humour—social qualities. His conjecture upon it is, that it is in full, *farant-man-like*, and that it expresses those qualities by which the itinerant merchant was accustomed to recommend himself to the simple inhabitants of the wilder parts of the country, whose periodical arrival was probably considered (as indeed it is by some now) as an important æra in an unvaried life.

FARE, to near or approach. “The cow *fares* a-calving.”

FARLIES, or **FERLIES**, trifles, unusual or unexpected things.

“*Spying farlies*,” making a wonder of every day, or trifling matters. Sax. *ferlic*, subitus. Su.-Got. *farlig*. Isl. *ferlig*.

The word occurs in Peirs Ploughman's Vision, and in the writings of Chaucer, and other old English poets.

FARN, or FAREN-TICKLED, freckled, sun burnt.—FARN-TICKLES, freckles on the skin, occasioned by the influence of the sun; said to be so called from resembling the seeds of the fern—freckled with *fern*; but perhaps, *fair* and *tickled*, fair and freckled. Major Thain refers me to Swed. *fråkna*, plur. *fråknor*, freckles.

FASH, *v.* to trouble, to tease. "I cannot be *fash'd*." Fr. *facher*, to vex.—FASH, *s.* trouble, care, anxiety. Fr. *facherie*.—FASHOUS, *a.* troublesome. Fr. *facheux*, *facheuse*.

FASSENS-KEN, or FASTERN'S-EVEN, Shrove Tuesday evening. The eve of the great fast as preceding Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent.

FAT-HEN, goose foot, or *muck* weed—growing rank in *manured* land. *Chenopodium album*. V. Moor.

FAUD, FAD, a fold yard.—PIN-FAUD, a pinfold. Sax. *fald*, *stabilum*.

FAUGH, fallow. My friend, Mr. Wilbraham, says, "an abbreviation of the word;" but it seems allied, I think, to Isl. *faaga*, polire, or Su.-Got. *feia* vel *fæia*, purgare.

FAUR'D, favoured.—ILL-FAUR'D, ill favoured. See FAD, FAWD.

FAUSE, cunning. This word is used as an adjective, but is evidently the Saxon *fox*; and it describes those qualities in man which are popularly attributed to that animal. Sometimes it is used in a good sense; as sharp, clever.

FAUT, or FAUTE, a fault. The old form of the word.

FAVOUR, to resemble, to have a similar countenance or appearance. "He *favours* his father." The use of this word is not confined to Cheshire, as Mr. Wilbraham supposes.

FAW, an intinerant tinker, tinner, or brazier—a travelling besom-maker, potter, clogger, &c.

FAW-GANG, a general name in Northumberland for all sorts of wandering people, who go about in companies, encamp by the highway sides in summer, and are employed in making and selling besoms, and vending crockery ware. Most of them,

as remarked by my friend, Mr. Hodgson, from whose recent History I have adopted the above description, are desperate poachers both in the field and fold yards. Like their ancestors, the gipsies, the female branches still practise palmistry and fortune telling, and deal in various departments of the black art. In Lodge's Illustrations of Brit. Hist. Vol. I. p. 135, is a curious letter from the Justices of Durham to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord President of the Council in the North, dated 19th Jan. 1549, concerning the gipsies and *faws*. There was a *Johnnie Faw*, who styled himself Lord and Earl of Little Egypt, with whom that gallant monarch, James IV. of Scotland, found it necessary, or thought it prudent, to enter into a treaty. Queen Mary, also, granted a writ in his favour. From him and his tribe arose the appellation of *faws*, and *faw-gang*, as applied to this singular race of Border gipsies. In more recent times, old *Will Faw* was king or leader of one of these gangs.

FEACIGATE, impudent, brazen-faced. "A *feacigate* jade."

FEAL, to hide; especially any thing surreptitiously obtained.

"He that *feals* can find." *Prov.* *Isl. fel*, occultare. The French have a term, *filer sa corde*, to go the way to the gallows.

FEARFUL, very, exceeding. "Fearful sorry"—very sorry. The word is common, also, in the sense of, awful, frightful. A *fearful* sight; a *fearful* man; i. e. a *sight*, or a *man* to cause fear in the beholders.

FEAT, neat, dextrous. *Su.-Got. fatt*, apt, ready. *Swed. fatt*, disposed, inclined—*fatta*, to comprehend.

FEATLY, dextrously. "She dances *featly*."—*Winter's Tale*.

FECK, might, activity, abundance. Perhaps, *Sax. faeck*, space. In Scotland, *feck* means the greater portion, either of time, or of number. *Germ. fach*, a portion or compartment; *ein fach*, single; *wey fach*, double; *mehr fach*, many fold.

FECKFUL, strong, powerful, active, zealous, brawny.

FECKLESS, weak, feeble, helpless, inefficient, ineffectual.

FEG, the name invariably given by the vulgar to *fig*. *Germ.*

feige. The word is also used for, what is of no value. "A *feg* for you."

FELL, *s.* a rocky hill, a mountain or common scarcely admitting of cultivation,—frequently used for any moor or open waste, though properly a high or *alpine* tract only. Isl. *fell*, one mountain resting on another. Su.-Got. *fiacell*, a ridge of mountains. Germ. *fels*, a rock.

FELL, *a.* sharp, keen. Hence *fell*, savage, cruel, &c.

ELLON, a disease in cows, occasioned by cold. Skinner derives it from Sax. *felle*, cruel, on account of the anguish the complaint occasions; and the author of the Crav. Gloss. from Dut. *felen* or *feylen*, to fail; because milch cows, which are subject to it, fail of giving their milk; or from *hellen*, to bow or hang down, as the udders of cows are frequently enlarged in this disease. I may add Ital. *fello*, whence the augmentative *fellone*, the obvious primitive of *felon*,—about whose derivation much nonsense has been written. See Black. Comm. Vol. IV. p. 95. Spenser uses *felon* exactly as Ariosto or Tasso *fellone*.

FELLON, a name given to a cutaneous eruption in children.

FELTRE, or **FELTRE**, to entangle, to clot together. In Todd's John. it is derived from Ital. *feltrare*; to which may be added Germ. *falten*, to plait, to fold.

His *feltred* locks that on his bosom fell.—*Fairfax*.

FEMMER, **FREMMER**, weak, slender, feeble. Isl. *framur*, mollis.

FEN, to appear to do any thing neatly or adroitly—not to be deterred by shame. "I cannot *fen*," signifies I am restrained by a sort of awe arising from the presence of some person for whom I have a respect or dread.—**FENSOME**, neat, becoming, adroit. Swed. *finlig*, inventive, quick at contrivance, ready at expedients.

FEND, to endeavour, to make shift, to be industrious, to struggle with difficulties, to ward off. "He *fends* hard for a living." It is also used in allusion to the state of a person's health; as "how *fends* it;" i. e. how are you in health.—**FENDY**, good at

making a shift, warding off want, careful, provident. *Fend* is an old word for support.

FEND AND PROVE, to argue and defend.—*Fend* (defend) is here used in the French sense—to 'fend and prove, to *deny* and prove. So still in pleading.

FERE, FIERE, a brother, friend, or companion. Sax. *fera*, socius. "*Play-ferē*"—a play-fellow. See *Auld Lang Syne*. The word is used for a husband, by Spenser, in the *Faerie Queene*. So for a wife, in the epitaph quoted in *The Spectator*.

FERLY, *v.* to wonder.—**FERLY**, *s.* a wonder. See **FARLIES**.

FEST, *v.* to bind or place out an apprentice under an indenture. Sax. *festnian*. Su.-Got. *faesta*, to fasten or confirm.

FEST, or **THE FEST**, *s.* a place on the Quay, Newcastle, where keelmen receive their orders—the fastening. Germ. *fest*, the place for making fast.

FESTING-PENNY, money given by way of earnest, to a servant, when hired or retained in service. Among the Saxons a *festinman* signified a surety or pledge.

FETTL, *v.* to put in order, to repair or mend any thing that is broken or defective. Dr. Johnson explains this word, "to do trifling business, to ply the hands without labour," and calls it a cant word from *feet*. Mr. Todd corrects this mistake; and, quoting Grose's definition, which is different from that here assigned to it, thinks it probably comes from Su.-Got. *fykt*, studium. The word in Cheshire, has the same meaning as that which I have given, and Mr. Wilbraham says, it appears to him to be derived with some deflection of the word *faire*, to do, which itself comes from the Latin *facere*. The nearest which occurs to him is the old French word *faiture*, which has exactly the same meaning as our substantive *fettle*, and is explained by Roquefort, in his *Glossaire de la Langue Romaine*, by *façon, mode, forme, &c.* I am, however, inclined to consider it as from the same root as **FEAT**; which see.

FETTL, *s.* order, good condition, proper repair. Used by Roger Ascham, in his *Toxophilus*. V. Crav. Gloss.

FEUD, a family war on the Borders in days past; the *fehde* of the German chivalry. See **DEADLY FEUD**.

FEUTH, FOUTH, fill, indulgence, plenty. "Let them have their *feuth*"—give them enough to eat or drink.

FEW, number, a large quantity. "A good *few*"—"a gay *few*"—what our Southern neighbours call "a good many."

FEW, is also used for a small quantity; as a "little *few* broth;" originally, perhaps, a few *broes*, the Scotch for broth, and taken in England for the plural.

FIDDESTICKS-END, an interjectional expression of disbelief or doubt, bestowed on any absurd, nonsensical conversation.

FIDGING, uneasy, impatient, restless. "*Fidging* fain."

FIG, to supply ginger to a horse, under pretence of wiping or cleaning him, but really to excite him to carry a fine tail. A common practice at fairs. A correspondent says, it is from Germ. *fegen*, to wipe. But see Craven Glossary, 2d. edit.

FIKE, *v.* to fidget, to be restless, or busied about trifles. Su.-Got. *fika*, cursitare. Swed. *fika*, to be eagerly in search of.—

FIKE, FIKES, *s.* restlessness, trifling cares. "To have the *fikes*."—**FIKY**, *a.* fidgetty, itchy, minutely troublesome.

FILE, to soil, to foul—to *defile*. Sax. *afylan*, contaminare.

FINKLE, the plant fennel.—*Dur.* Sax. *fyncl*. Germ. *fenchel*.

FINNIKY, trifling, scrupulously particular—*finical*.

FIPPLE, a name for the under lip. V. Jam. *faiple*.

FIRE-DAMP, the inflammable air, or carburetted hydrogen gas of coal mines.

The accidents arising from the explosion of the *fire-damp* or inflammable gas of coal mines, mixed with atmospherical air, are annually becoming more frequent and more destructive in the collieries in the North of England.—*Sir H. Davy*.

FIRE-FANGED, fire bitten. V. Jam. *vo. fyrefangit*.

FIREFLAUGHT, lightning, a flash of fire. Sc. *fireflaucht*.

FIRST-FOOT, the name given to the person who *first* enters a dwelling-house on *New Year's Day*—regarded by the superstitious and the credulous as influencing the fate of the family, especially the fair part of it, for the remainder of the year. In order to exclude all suspected or unlucky persons, I find, it is

customary for one of the damsels to engage, before hand, some favoured youth, who—elated with so signal a mark of female distinction—gladly comes *early* in the morning—and never *empty handed*—to offer the gratulations of the season. Should a woman enter *first*, she is considered unpropitious, be she lovely as an angel.

FISSE, or **FISTLE**, to make a rustling noise, to fidget. Teut. *futselen*, agitare.

FITT, to vend and load coals. An application of the usual verb to *fit*, to a particular purpose. V. Brand's Hist. Newc. Vol. II. p. 272.—**FITTERS**, persons who vend and load coals—*fitting* ships with cargoes.—**RUNNING-FITTERS**, their deputies.

FIX-FAX, gristle, the tendon of the neck. Germ. *flachse*.

FIZ, to scorch, to fly off, to make a hissing noise. Isl. *fysa*.

FIZZLE, or **FISSE**, a jocular name for a mistake of the most offensive kind. Teut. *vijst*, flatus ventris, sine strepitu aut sonitu.

FLACKER, **FLECKER**, to flutter, to vibrate like the wings of a bird under alarm, to quiver. Sul.-Got. *fleckra*. Germ. *flackern*.—*Flicker* is used by Chaucer and Shakspeare.

FLAFFER, the same as **FLACKER**, **FLECKER**; which see.

FLAH, **FLAW**, a square piece of turf, dried and used as fuel. Sax. *flæan*, to flay off. Dan. *flaæ*, to flay.

FLAIK, or **FLECK**, a portion or space of stall; so denominated to this day by the fish women in Newcastle. Germ. *fleck*, a spot of ground, a place. "Aw've had a *flaik* in this market thur sixty year." *Old Dolly Simpson*.

FLAIK, **FLAKE**, a wooden frame at the top of a kitchen for keeping oat cakes upon.

FLAM, a violent fall, a heavy stroke. Teut. *flabbe*.

FLANG, the old preterite of *fling*; still in common use.

FLANNEN, the vulgar pronunciation of flannel. Welsh, *gwlannen*; which Davies derives from *gulan*, wool.

FLAPPER-GHASTED, frightened, as if by a ghost. Major Moor has *flabber-gasted*, in the sense of astonished, confused.

FLAPPY, wild, irregular, unsteady. "An old *flappy* body."

FLATLINS, plainly, peremptory. I should have thought it an inveterate vulgarism, had not Dr. Jamieson quoted *flatlynys* from Barbour.

FLAUGHTER, the thin turf turned up when ground is pared. Isl. *flag-torf*, *cæspites graminei*.

FLAUT, **FLOUGHT**, a roll of wool carded ready for spinning. Germ. *flausch*, a tuft of wool, a handful.

FLAY, to frighten.—**FLAY'D**, affrighted, terrified, timorous.

"Aw's *flayed*," I'm afraid.—**FLAYING**, an apparition or hobgoblin.—**FLAY-SOME**, frightful.—**FLAY-CRAW**, a scare crow.

Probably connected with Germ. *fliehen*, to fly away.

FLEA-BITE, **FLEE-BITE**, a ludicrous designation for any trivial pain or danger, or for any slight injury or damage.

FLECKED, spotted, streaked. Isl. *flecka*, discolour. Dan, *flek*, and Swed. *fläck*, a stain, spot, blot.

FLEE, *v.* to fly. Sax. *fleogan*.—**FLEE**, *s.* a fly. Sax. *fleage*.

FLEE-BY-THE-SKY, a silly, flirting, absurdly dressed, giggling girl—
—a wanton hussy—any silly body.

FLEECH, to supplicate in a flattering manner, to wheedle. Teut. *fletsen*.—**FLEECING**, flattering, supplicating; or, according to "*The Bee*," earnestly intreating, with a desire to gain any one over to the purpose wanted, by artfully drawing them to form a good opinion of the *fleecher*.

FLEEING-EATHER, the large dragon fly; chiefly seen about ponds and marshes. *Eshna grandis*. The vulgar are afraid of being stung by it; from which circumstance it is, in some places, called a *stinging-eather*, and, in others, a *tanging nadder*; both meaning a *stinging adder*. I shall only add, that in Aelfric's Glossary we find *fleonde naeddre*.

FLEET, shallow; as a *fleet* pan or vessel; *fleet* water. Sax. *fleding*, fluxus, inundatio; hence *fleet*, a creek where the tide flows.

FLEET-MILK, milk without cream; from old verb *fleet*, to skim.

FLEER, to mock at, to grin with scorn. See **FLIRE**; which

seems cognate. Stubbes, in his violent philippic, the Anatomie of Abuses, uses the word in describing the church-ales of his day.

Then the foolish people they looke, they stare, they laugh, they *seere*, and mount upon forms and pewes, to see these goodly pageants solemnized in this sort.

FLICK, a side or flitch of bacon. Sax. *flicce*, succidia.

Another broughte a spycke
Of bacon *flicke*.—*Skelton*.

FLIGGED, fledged. "*Fligg'd ower the doup*." Isl. *fleygr*, volucris. Hence *figgers*, young birds that can fly.

FLINDERS, shreds, broken pieces, splinters. I formerly referred to Dut. *fenters*; but according to Ihre, the true origin of the word is the Gothic *finga*, frustum, utpote quod percutiendo rumpitur.

The bow in *finders* flew.—*Christ's Kirk on the Green*.

FLING, to dance in a peculiar manner, as in the *Highland fling*.

Perhaps from Swed. *flänga*, to romp.

FLIRE, to laugh, or rather to have a countenance expressive of laughter, without laughing out. Isl. *flyra*, subridere. There is a Scotch expression, to *flyre the face*, to be in a *fierce passion*.

FLIRTIGIG, a wanton giggling lass—an unsteady girl.

FLISK, to skip or bounce. Swed. *flissa*, to laugh immoderately.
—FLISKY, frolicksome. "She's a rare *flisky* jade."

FLIT, to remove from one habitation to another. Su.-Got. *flytta*. Dan. *flytte*. Swed. *flytta*.—FLITTING, the act of removing the furniture.—MOONLIGHT-FLITTING, carrying away at night the household goods without paying the rent to the landlord,—flying the country for debt. *Flitwite* is an old term for an amercement where a person, having been a fugitive, returned of his own accord, or without a license.

FLITE, to scold, to make a great noise. Sax. *flitan*, to brawl.
Sc. *flyte*.—FLITING, the act of scolding, or brawling.

FLIRY, giddy, light headed, non compos. *Sc. flyty*.—Mr. Taylor suggests, that it should be written *flighty*, a *fly-away*.

FLOUGH, FLOW, cold, windy, boisterous, bleak. "Its *flough* weather." "Here's a *flow* day." The word seems allied to Swed. *flåning*, violent respiration.

FLOUGHTER, or FLOWTER, a fright.—**FLOUGHTERED**, affrighted.

FLUCK, FLUCKER, JENNY-FLUCKER, a flounder. *Sax. floc*.

FLUM, FLUMMERY, using an illusory pretext—misleading you to expect something—deceitfulness.

FLUNG, deceived, beaten. "He was sadly *flung*, poor man."

Probably a metaphor from being thrown off horseback; as also he was thrown, he was cast—both which phrases are in use.

FLUSTERATION, hurry, confusion, sudden impulse.

FLY-BY-NIGHT, a term for a worthless person, who gets into debt, and runs off, leaving the house empty.

Fog, Fogg, the grass grown in autumn after the hay is mown—the second crop, or aftermath. *Law Lat. fogagium*.

One with another they would lie and play,

And in the deep *fog* batten all the day.—*Drayton*.

Fog, a term in *North*. for moss; of Danish origin—*fug*.

Foggy, a. fat, bloated. *Sc. foggie*, dull, lumpish.

FOGIE, a person advanced in life, an infirm man. "An old *fogie*."

FOIST, to smell musty. *Shakspeare*, in *Hamlet*, uses to *fust*; which is probably the same word.

FOLLY, an appropriate designation given to a building, not meant for use, but for ornament; or to one, which has not answered the purpose for which it was originally intended.

FOOL-FLOUGH, a Christmas Pageant; consisting of a number of rustics, dressed in white, and bedizened with various coloured ribbons—who drag a plough in procession up and down the country villages, begging money to drink, in allusion to their labours having ceased in that severe season. In these perambulations, to say nothing of the music, they are accompanied by a tawdry and grotesque figure in the habit of an old woman,

denominated the *Bessy*, as well as by a humorous countryman, called the *Fool*, distinguished by a still more antic dress; and whose office it is—in which he is very assiduous—to rattle a box amongst the spectators, and to receive their donations. When any thing is given, the gratitude of the party is expressed by the exclamation, *Largess!* but if not requited at any house, they draw the plough through the ground in front. The money thus collected, as such contributions usually are, is afterwards spent in feasting and conviviality. This custom is of very ancient origin, derived from the Feast of Fools. In like manner, the keelmen in Newcastle, when the navigation of the river Tyne is blocked up with ice, sometimes haul a boat about the streets, to show that they are deprived of their ordinary means of earning a livelihood.

FOOT-ALE, or **FOOTING**, an entertainment given on taking possession of any new place or office—a fine imposed on a beginner.

FOND, silly, foolish. An old Northern word. Su.-Got. *fñig*, delirius, stultus. Swed. *fñig*, foolish, silly.—**FOND-AS-A-BUZZOM**, remarkably silly, ridiculously good natured.—**FONDY**, or **FONDLING**, a fool. Old Burton uses *fondling*.

FORCE, or **FORSE**, a cascade or waterfall. Su.-Got. *fors*, a cataract. The *High Force*, or great fall of the river Tees, is a scene of great sublimity, and perhaps the finest cataract in the island.

FORDER, to promote, to advance—to *forward*. V. Jam. Supp.

FOREBY, besides, over and above. Dan. *forbi*, by, past, over.

FORE-ELDER, an ancestor. Sax. *forealdian*, senescere. Swed. *föråldrar*, parents. Dan. *forældre*. Mr. Hunter informs me, that he never heard this word south of York; and there only once. But ancestors, which has supplanted a word better than itself, is hardly quite naturalized, being sometimes pronounced *auncêtres*, showing through what channel it has come to us.

FORE-END, the spring, or early part of the year.

FORE-HEET, forethought; from **FORE-HEED**, to pre-consider.—

HAVING-TO-THE-FORE, having any thing forthcoming.

FORENEKST, opposite to, over against, towards—as in part payment of a debt. Sc. *foreanent*.

FORKIN-ROBBIN, an ear wig; so called from its forked tail. Ray.

FORTHERLY, forward, early. “A *fortherly* harvest”—“*fortherly* potatoes.”

Fou, tipsy, Bacchi plenus—*full* of his orgies. The situation of the “wee bit wifeikie,” who, forgetting both the temperance and gentleness of her sex, happened to get “*fou*,” is felicitously ridiculed in a Scottish song attributed to Geddes.

FOUMART, a polecat; probably *foulmart*, from its intolerable scent. There is *fulmart* in Sherwood’s dictionary, and some of our old writers use *fulimart*. Mr. Cotes derives the word from Fr. *feuillemort* (dead leaf), a species of weazel, so called from its colour.

FOUR-O’CLOCK, refreshment in the harvest field at that hour.—*Dur.* Our ancestors in the 13th and 14th centuries (as may be collected from the Northumberland Household Book), appear to have breakfasted at 7, dined at 10, and supped at 4; after which, they had livery at 8 or 9, and then retired to rest.

FOUR, **POWT**, an indulged or spoiled child; any foolish person. A friend says, *fou’d*, stultified. Fr. *fol*, *fou*. Ital. *folle*.

FOUTER, a term of contempt. Fr. *foutre*.—**FOURY**, base, mean, despicable. In Scotland, it is sometimes used in the sense in which the low people in Spain and Italy apply the term or sign *fco*.

FOZY, **FUZZY**, light and spongy. Sax. *wasig*, humidus. Teut. *voos*, spongiosus.

FRA, from. A pure Saxon word; in constant use.

FRAME, to attempt. “He *frames* well”—he appears to do it well.

“How does he *frame*”—how does he set about it. Sax. *fremman*, efficere et formare. See Judges xii. 6.

FRATCH, to scold, to quarrel. Germ. *fratzen*, fooleries?

FRATCHER, a scold, or quarrelsome person. See **FRATCH**.

FRATISHED, or **FRETTISHED**, perished, half frozen, benumbed with cold. We also hear of a *fratishment*, or *frettishment*.

FREELAGE, the freedom or privilege of a burgess, in a Corporation. Germ. *frilatz*, free.

FREET, to lament, to grieve. From *fret*, to vex. Swed. *fråta*. "She *frets* dreadfully after the bairns."

FREET, or **FREIT**, a spectre or frightful object, a superstitious observance or charm. Isl. *frett*, an oracle.

FREM, **FREM'D**, strange, foreign, unknown. Sax. and Germ. *frem'd*. Dan. *fremmet*. *Frem'd* is also used to denote any thing uncommon. "It's rather *frem'd* to be ploughing with snow on the ground." Likewise, in the sense of cold; as a *frem'd* day.

FREM'D-PERSON, a stranger. Dan. *fremmet*. Swed. *främmande*.

FRESH, the swelling or overflowing of a river, a flood, a thaw.

FRETEN, spotted, marked. Sax. *frothian*, fricare.

FRIDAY. In the calendar of superstition, not only in the North of England but in Scotland, this day is viewed as one of ill omen, on which no new work or enterprise must be begun. Marriages, I believe, seldom happen on it, from this cause. Dr. Buchanan, in his interesting paper on the religion and literature of the Burmas (*Asiatic Researches*, Vol. VI. p. 172), informs us, that with them "Friday is a most unlucky day on which no business must be commenced."

Friday's noon,

Come when it will, it comes too soon.—*Prov.*

Hopton, in his *Concordancie of Yeares*, is profuse on the subject of unlucky days and hours.

FRIM, handsome, thriving, in good case. Sax. *fream*, fortis.

FROATING, anxious, unremitting industry.

FROSK, a frog.—*Dur.* Sax. *frox*, rana. Germ. *frosch*.

FROUGH, loose, spungy, easily broken; often applied to wood, as brittle is to mineral substances. Fr. *froissé*, bruised.

FROW, **FROWE**, a slattern—also a lusty female. Dut. *vrouw*. Germ. *frau*, a woman. Beaumont and Fletcher, in *Wit at several Weapons*, use *froe*.

Buxom as Bacchus' *froes*, revelling; dancing,
Telling the musick's numbers with their feet.

- FROWSEY**, *a. slovenly, coarse-looking, bloated.* Sc. *fruesome*.
- FRUGGAN**, the pole with which the ashes in an oven are stirred.
Fr. *fourgon*, an oven-fork.
- FRUMPISH**, scornful, contemptuous. Bailey, has *frump*, *v.* to flout, &c. derived from Teut. *frumpelen*, to frizzle up the nose, as in derision.
- FUDDER**, as much as a two-horse cart will contain. Sax. *fother*, a wain-load. Germ. *fuder*, a cart load; from *fuhren*, to carry.
- FUDDLE**, *food ale*, drinking to excess, so as to make *ale* the chief food. This is the derivation (fanciful and unsatisfactory, I confess) inserted in the first edition of this work, but which I omitted to state had been previously given in the Craven Glossary—a publication to which I have been indebted for many words, depending on oral usage alone, which are alike peculiar to the counties of Northumberland and Durham, and the Deanery of Craven.
- FUDDLE**, to intoxicate fish. A poaching mode of destroying them—unacknowledged by Waltonians.
- FUFF**, to blow or puff. Germ. *pfuffen*.—**FUFFY**, light and soft.
- FUN**, **FUND**, (*p. p.* of *find*) found. Used by old people.
- FUNK**, to smoke, or rather to cause an offensive smell. Isl. *funa*, putrescere.—**FUNKING THE COBBLER**, filling an old person's room with brimstone and assafoetida—a mischievous pastime among boys.
- FUNNY**, comical. V. Todd's John. See also, Jam. Supp. *funnie*.
- FUR**, a furrow. Sax. *fur*, *furh*, sulcus.—**RIG-AND-FUR**, ridge and furrow. "*Rig and furr'd stockings.*"
- FUSBA'**, *fuzzball*, a fungus found in fields, which, when pressed, emits quantities of dust—a puff-ball. *Lycoperdon proteus*.
- FUSIN**, **FUZZEN**, nourishment, abundance. V. Todd's John. *foisin*.
- FUSOME**, handy, handsome, neat. Probably *viewsome*, as *viewly*, which is common in the sense of *pleasant to look upon*. In Scotland, Mr. Kinloch informs me, it is the reverse—it means disgusting.

Fuss, *v.* to attempt to do any thing in a hurried or confused manner. Sax. *fysan*, to hasten. Su.-Got. *fysa*.

G.

GAB, *v.* to prate, to prattle. An old word.—**GAB**, *s.* idle talk, prating—the mouth. V. Tales of the Crusaders, Vol. III., p. 25.

GAD, **GAED**, a fishing rod—a wand. Sax. *gad*, stimulus.

GAD, **GAED**, or **GED**, a long stick with a pike at the end, formerly used to drive oxen when they were employed as beasts of draught. It is a term still used for a riding stick. The scriptural expression of kicking against the pricks is founded on the same custom. Sax. *gad*, a goad.

GADGER, or **GAUGER**, a name for that recording angel of the law, ycleped an exciseman—to *gauge* being a part of his employment. Of the *gauger* of wines and his office, we have many ancient statutes. The true English *gauge* is mentioned in Rot. Parl. 32 Edw. I.

GAE, **GIE**, or **GEE**, to go. V. Todd's Johnson, *gee*.

GAED, for *went*; common in *North.* and *Dur.* The Scots and Danes, also, still use it.

GAILY, tolerable, pretty well—in good health and spirits; a common answer to the salutation, "How are you?" Dr. Jam. says, "it has been supposed that there is some similarity in the use of *gay* in O. Fr. But I have met with no example of this kind." It is, however, in modern French. The Academie say, "*aller gaiement*, pour dire aller bon train;" i. e. just *pretty well*.

GAIN, a curious Northumbrian expression, of various signification, generally attached to other words to express a degree of comparison; as *gain* quiet—pretty quiet; *gain* brave—tolerably courageous; *gain* near—conveniently near or at hand. The etymology is doubtful, though it is probably an abbrevia-

tion of *gay* and. —GAIN is also used simply for, near; with the superlative GAINEST, the nearest; as the "*gainest way*"—the nearest road. V. Ihre, *gagn*.

GALE, or GEAL, to ache with cold; as the fingers do when frost bitten; or when very cold water is taken in the mouth. Perhaps from Lat. *gelu*, frost, cold; or Germ. *gellen*, to tingle. But see Cotgrave, *gêler*, to congeal with cold.

GALLEY-BAUK, a balk in a chimney, with a crook, on which to hang pots. *Gelte*, in Germ. is a vessel with ears.

GALLOOR, GALORE, plenty, abundance. V. Jam. *glore*.

GALLOWSES, braces for keeping up pantaloons and similar articles of dress.

GAM, to mock. It is *game*, shortening the vowel. The cant word to *gammon*, and the corresponding substantive *gammon*, derivatives. A *gammon* of bacon, however, is a gambone, *jambon*.

GAMASHERS, GAMMASHES, gaiters. Sc. *gramashes*. V. Jam.

GAME-LEG, a lame leg. Malone says, a corruption of the British *gam*, or *cam*, crooked, and *leg*.

GAN, GANG, to go. Sax. *gan*, *gangan*. Several other languages agree with this; as the Islandic *ganga*, Alemannic *gangan*, Dutch *ganhén*, &c.

GANGER, having a good action—a good goer. Dan. *ganger*.

"He's a *ganger*, like Willy Pigg's dick-ass."

GANGERAL, a vagrant, or *tramper*—one who *gangs* about the country.

GANG-WAY, a thoroughfare, entry, or passage. Sax. *gangweg*. Swed. *gångväg*, a pathway.

GANGWEEK, Rogation week—time of perambulating a boundary. An old word, still in use, from Sax. *gang-wuca*. Swed. *gånge-veck*a is cognate.

GANT, or GAUNT, to yawn. Sax. *ganian*, to gape, to gasp.

GANTREE, GANTRY, a stand for ale or beer barrels. V. Jam.

GAR, to make, to force, to compel. Dan. *giore*. Swed. *gåra*. Not obsolete, as Dr. Johnson states; but in common use in all the Northern counties.

GARCIL, small branches cut for the purpose of mending hedges—underwood. Lat. *gracilis*, slender.—**GARCIL-HEUCK**, a bill-knife for cutting the garcil.

GARLAND, a wreath or crown of glory—formerly carried before the corpse of a young unmarried female, and afterwards suspended in the church. When I was a boy, there were several of these funeral garlands in Witton Gilbert Church. No white-washing, or beautifying, I hope, has since disturbed them. See **VIRGIN'S GARLAND**.

GARN, the ancient pronunciation of yarn; still retained by old people. Sax. *gearn*. Dan. and Germ. *garn*.

GARS, **GURSE**, grass. Sax. *gars*. Sc. *gerss*.—**GARSING**, **GURSING**, a grazing, a pasture—an *ing*, or inclosure in *grass*.

GARTEN, a garter. Gael. *gairtein*. Sc. *gartane*. Welsh, *gardys*. In Durham the word is used for corn in the sheaf.

GARTH, a small inclosure adjoining to a house. Br. *gardd*, a garden. Sax. *geard*, a yard. Swed. *gård*. A country church-yard is called the *garth*, or *kirk-garth*. The north side is supposed to be not quite so holy as the more sunny sides, and for that reason is usually reserved for the place of interment of such as come to some untimely end.

GATE, or **GAIT**, a right of pasturage for cattle through the summer—their stray or grazing for any specified time. It is derived from *go*, and means generally *going*, and in this instance a *right of going*. V. Tooke.

GATE, a way, path, or street—a road. An ancient Saxon expression which has been peculiarly preserved in the names of streets or lanes in almost every considerable Northern town:—those ending in *gate*, as *Bailliffgate*, *Gilligate*, *Narrowgate*, *Newgate*, &c. having no allusion to gates having ever been there; nor does the frequent use of the word afford any proof of a walled town, although such a conclusion has been erroneously drawn. Vide **GATE**, or **GAIT**, *supra*. Su.-Got. Isl. and Swed. *gata*, *semita*, *via*. In many villages, the public road passing through is still called the *towngate*. **GATE** is, also, well understood in the North in a more general way; as,

"What *gate* are ye *ganging*?" "How many *gates* hae ye been?"

GATE, or GAIT, to set up sheaves of corn singly to dry.—GATING, or GAITING, a single sheaf of corn, especially of oats and barley, set up on end to dry.

GAUCY, fat and comely.—*North*. V. Jamieson.

GAUM, to comprehend, to understand, to distinguish, to consider. *Mæ.-Got. gaumgan*, percipere; or *Teut. gauw*, acutus.—GAUMLESS, silly, ignorant, vacant, stupid.

GAUP, to stare vacantly. "What are ye *gauping* at, ye gowk?" *Dut. gaapen*, to gape.

GAUVE, to stare about in a clownish manner, to look round with a strange, inquiring gaze. *Germ. gaffen*, adspectare. V. Wachter; and see GAVYSON, or GAWVISON.

GAVELOCK (often pronounced GEAVLICK), a strong iron bar, used as a lever. *Sax. gaveloc*, catapulta. *-Su.-Got. gafflak*, jaculi genus apud veteres Suiogothos.—*Ihre*.

GAVY, an ungainly female, "of a strange *gait*, and of *unco*' manners." *Germ. gaffen*, to gape and stare.

GAVYSON, or GAWVISON, a simpleton, a gaping silly fellow—the *son* of a *gavy*.

GAWKY, *a.* awkward, stupid, foolish. See the substantive.

GAWKY, *s.* a vacant, staring, idiotical person. *-Swed. gäck*, a fool, buffoon. *Dan. gick*. *Germ. geck*.

GAY, tolerable. "He's a *gay* decent man." "*Gay* luck." Also considerable. "A *gay* while"—a considerable time. "A *gay* bit off"—a good distance.—GAY, preceding some other word, is very common in Northumberland; as *gay* and fat, *gay* and strong, *gay* and late. See GAIN.

Last morning I was *gay* and early out.

Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd.

GEAN, GEEN, the wild cherry. *Prunus avium*. *Fr. guigne*.

GEAR, stock, property, or wealth of any kind. "A vast o' *gear*." *Sax. geara*, provision, furniture.—GEARS, or GEERS, draught or cart horse trappings.

GECK, *v.* to toss the head scornfully. Teut. *ghecken*, deridere.

GECK, *s.* scorn, derision, contempt. "Dinna ye mak yor geck o' me."—*Dur.*

GED, a name for the pike in the Northern parts of Northumberland. Isl. *gaedda*. Dan. *gedde*. Swed. *gådda*.

GEE, an affront, stubbornness. "She took the gee,"—she became pettish and unmanageable. A friend, conversant with the language, thinks it probable that this word is the prefix *ge*, of some Saxon descendant of *opiniatreté*, thus used in abbreviation. Dr. Jamieson, however, refers to Isl. *geigr*, *geig*, *offensa*, *perniciēs*.

GEAVLE, or **GAVEL**, the gable end of a house or building. Su.-Got. *gafvel*. Isl. *gafl*.

GELD, to deprive any thing *female* of the power of generation. This is its old meaning, and is so used by Shakspeare in the *Winter's Tale*, when Antigonus threatens his three daughters. But there is another sense of the word; as a *geld cow*, a *geld ewe*; by no means implying that the animals have been spayed, but simply that they are not with young. Germ. *gelte*, barren—*gelte kuh*, a cow not with calf.

GELD, to crack; as green wood is apt to do. See **GELL**.

GELD, a tax or imposition; a pure Saxon word, still retained in *nout-geld*, or *neat-geld*, the rate paid for the agistment of cattle.

GELL, to crack or split; to fly open with heat or dryness, as is often the case with particular kinds of wood, such as holly, box, &c. So the earth, in very dry weather, is said to *gell*. Isl. *geil*, *fissura*, *ruptura*.

GENTLES, maggots or grubs, used by anglers as bait for fishing.

GEORDIE, George—a very common name among the pitmen. "How! *Geordie* man! how is't?"

GESLIN, or **GESLING**, a gosling. Su.-Got. *gaasling*. Sc. *gaislin*.

To make the gosling leave the shell, at hatching time, the farmer's wife burns an old shoe, by way of a charm.

GESLIN, the beautiful early blossom of the willow—appearing about the same time as the *geslin*, or young goose. It is fabled that these blossoms, falling into a river, become goslings.

GEW-GAW, a jew's harp, the Scotch trump. Swed. *giga*. Taylor, the Water Poet, says, that he knew a great man expert upon this instrument.

GIBB, a hook.—**GIBBON**, **GIBBY**, **GIBBY-STICK**, a walking stick with a hook, or the top bent down for a handle; a nut hook. Lat. *gibbus*, convexly crooked.

GIB-FISH, the milt of the salmon. See some curious information concerning it, in the North Country Angler, p. 39 & seq.

GIBLETS, "the parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted," Todd's John. Experienced restaurateurs, however, inform me that it is the inside as well. Old Fr. *gibelez*. But see Thomson. In Newcastle they call what is taken from one goose, a *pair of giblets*. At Christmas, hardly any person, however poor, is without a *giblet pie*.

GIBRALTAR-ROCK, veined sweetmeat—sold in lumps resembling a rock. It is also known in Scotland; and had its origin from the *Rock of Gibraltar*, immediately after that place was so successfully defended by General Eliot, against the combined forces of France and Spain. Both English and Scots have a singular predilection for naming things after great events or great men.

GIE, the Northern form of give. V. Jamieson, vo. *gif*.

GIF, if. A pure Saxon word; still retained in our Northern language. H. Tooke says, it is the imperative of the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon verb *gifan*.

GIFF-GAFF, interchange of discourse—mutual donation and reception. Hence, the proverb, "*Giff-gaff* makes good fellowship."

GIFTS, white specks on the finger nails—presages of felicity, not always realized. V. Brand's Pop. Antiq. Vol. II. p. 639.

GIG, a long, slender, light pleasure boat on the Tyne.

GIGLOT, a giddy, laughing girl. Shakspeare, after Chaucer, has it in a worse sense—a wanton wench. This latter meaning is supported by Sax. *geagle*, lascivus.

GIGOT, or **JIGOT**, a joint of mutton—part of the leg. Fr. *gigot*.

GILDER, **GILDERT**, a snare, made of horse hair or small wire, for

catching birds. Swed. *giller*, gin, snare. See Bewick's out of the Tawny Bunting. *Giler*, for deceiver, occurs in Chaucer.

GILL, a small valley or dell; properly a narrow glen with steep and rocky banks on each side, and with a runner of water at the bottom. Isl. *gil*, fissura montium. The term is often found as a local designation in the North of England, where, as Dr. Jamieson conjectures, it may have been left by the Danes, who occupied Northumberland.

GILLABER, to chatter nonsense. "What are you *gillabering* about?" a true old Northumbrian expression. Germ. *gelächter*, laughter, has been given to me as a probable etymon.

GILSE, a species of salmon. Said to be one not fully grown.

GILT, a spayed pig. See **GELD**: also, Jam. Supp. *galt*.

GIMELL, or **GIMMAL**, a *double* tree; so called by woodmen. The *gimmel*-ring will occur to most readers.

GIMLICK, a gimlet—said to be the invention of Dædalus.—**GIM-LICK-EYE**, a squint, vulgo, *cock-eye*—probably from being *twist*.

GIMMER, a female sheep from the first to the second shearing.

Su.-Got. *gimmer*, ovicula, quæ primum enititur. Ihre.—

GELT-GIMMER, a barren ewe.—**GIMMER-LAMB**, a ewe lamb.

GIMMER, a contemptuous term for a woman among the lower orders in Newcastle. Q. Dut. *gemalen*, a wife?

GIMP, or **JIMP**, neat, handsome, slim in person, elegant of shape. Welch, *gwymyp*, pretty.

GIN, if. V. Ray, and Tooke. *O gin*, is an expression of great admiration in Scotland.

Gin a body meet a body,

Ganging to the well;

Gin a body kiss a body,

Should a body tell?

North. version of, Coming through the Rye.

O gin my love were yon red rose,

That grows upon the castle wa',

And I mysel' a drap o' dew,

Into her bonnie breast to fa'!—*Scottish Ballad.*

GINNEY-TIV-A-SHILLING, *guinea to a shilling*—the confident wager of the Northern *Knights of the Cleaver*—

That noble trade
That demi-gods and heroes made.

GIRD, **GURD**, a hoop. Sax. *gyrdel*, cingulum.

GIRDLE, a circular iron plate, with a bow handle, on which thin and broad cakes of bread are baked. Sax. *gyrdel*. Su.-Got. *grissel*. V. Ihre. In more simple times a slate, called a back-stone, was used for the purpose; and in Yorkshire they still have a *girdle stone* for baking their oat cakes upon.

GIRDLE-CAKE, thin household bread baked on a *girdle*. The *lagana* of the ancient Welsh. V. Itinerary of Archbishop Baldwin, by Sir R. C. Hoare, Vol. II. p. 293, and note.

GIRN, the Northern word for *grin*; and so given in our old dictionaries.

The deil sat *girling* i' the neuk.—*Ballad of Crookie Den*.

GIRNIGAW, the cavity of the mouth. *Gaumen* is German for the palate or roof of the mouth—probably, therefore, *girn* and *gaum*—*girling* so as to show it. A lady has favoured me with the following Northumbrian riddle—solution, *eating a sloe*.

Black'm, saut'm, rough'm, glower'm, saw,
Click'm, gatt'm, flang'm into *girnigaw*.

GIRT, the vulgar orthography of *great*. “*Girt* and small.”

GISTING, the feeding of cattle, which, in some places, are called *gisements*; the tythe due for the profit made by such gisting, where neither the land nor the cattle otherwise pay any thing—*agistment*. The word may be referred to old Fr. *giste*, demeure, habitation, endroit ou l'on couche. V. Roquefort.

GIVE, to beat, to punish. “My sangs, I'll *give* it you.”

GIVE, to yield; as the frost does when it thaws.

GIVE OWER, **GIVE OWER NOW**, the *ha' done* of the North.

GIZEN, to open, to crack, to pine. An empty cask exposed to the sun is liable to *gizen*. Isl. *gisinn*, hiulus.

GIZZERN, the gizzard. The old mode of spelling. Fr. *gesier*.

- GLAID**, or **GLED**, smooth, easy in motion. V. Jamieson, *glad*.
- GLAKY**, giddy, unsteady, frolicsome. Sc. *glakit*.
- GLARE**, **GLAIR**, **GLAUR**, **GLORE**, dirt, filth, puddle.
- GLAVE**, smooth. Lat. *glaber*. Hence, *glavering*, an old word for flattering.
- GLAVER**, or **GLAIVER**, to talk foolishly or heedlessly. Germ. *klaffen*, to chatter, to prate, to babble.
- GLAZENER**, a glazier. Very common among the vulgar. The Dutch say *glazemaker*.
- GLEAD**, a kite—the fork-tailed falcon. *Falco milvus*. Linn. Sax. *glida*. Su.-Got. *glada*, *milvus*. Sc. *gled*.
- GLEE**, **GLEY**, **GLEAD**, to squint. V. Ray. The soubriquet of “*Gley’d Argyll*” was given to a celebrated Scottish Marquess—from his having a squint or cast in his eyes.
- GLEEK**, to deceive or beguile. In this sense is to be read the expression from Shakspeare, “I can gleek upon occasion,” misinterpreted by Hanmer and Pope, to joke, or scoff; and given as an example, in Todd’s Johnson, under “to sneer,” to gibe, to droll upon. Mr. Lambe, on this passage, sensibly remarks, that, “a fool may utter rustic jokes or scoffs; but it requires some small share of art or wisdom, to beguile or deceive.” The word seems analogous to Germ. *gleichen*, to counterfeit.
- GLEG**, *v.* to glance, or rather to look sharp.—**GLEG**, *a.* quick, clever, adroit. Isl. *glöggr*, *acutus*, *perspectus*.
- For *gleg’s* the glance which lovers steal.—*Old Song*.
- GLEG**, slippery; smooth, so as to be easily moved. It is also used in the sense of voluble—*glib*.
- GLEN**, a narrow valley, a depression between hills. Sax. *glen*, *glene*. Welsh, *glyn*; and so written in Domesday. Gael. *gleann*.
- GLENT**, *v.* to look aside, to glance, to peep. Isl. *glenna*, *pan-dere*.
- GLENT**, *s.* an indistinct or oblique view, a glance.
- GLIFF**, a slight or transient view, a glimpse, a fright. Isl. *glia*,

to shine. "Eh! what a *gliff* I'd gotten in the *kirk garth*, the *neet* now!"

GLIME, to glance slyly, to look out at the corner of an eye.

GLINT, *v.* to glance, to shine.—**GLINT**, *s.* a glance.

GLISK, a faint view, a transient light, a glimpse.

GLOAMING, twilight at morning or evening. Sax. *glomung*, *glom-mung*, crepusculum. *V.* Lye.

GLEAR, **GLORE**, to gaze, or stare. See **GLOWER**.

GLOPPEN, to startle, to surprise, to astonish. Isl. *glopr*, stultus, is supposed by Mr. Todd, and others, to be the origin; but is not Germ. *glupen*, to behold or regard one with a malicious mien, more nearly allied?—**GLOPPENED**, astonished, frightened.

GLOTTENING, a temporary melting of snow or ice, not succeeded by a thaw.

GLOWER, *v.* to gaze or stare with dilated eyes. Teut. *gluyeren*, to look askint.—**GLOWER**, *s.* a broad impudent stare.

GLUMPS, sulkiness. Chaucer has *glombe*, and Skelton *glum*.—

GLUMPY, sullen or sour looking. Allied to this is **GLOUPING**, remaining silent or stupid.

GOB, the mouth—a quantity, a lump, a mouthful.

GOB-STICK, a spoon. This word would seem to imply a vulgar origin; but I suspect it is legitimately to be derived from Gothic *gaepstock*. *V.* Kennett's Gloss. *vo. gappe*.

GOB-AND-GUTS LIKE A YOUNG CRAW, a low burlesque expression, dealt out to ignorant people, too fond of talking. Of the same kind is, **NO GUTS IN YOUR BRAINS**—gross stupidity—unable to digest an idea. The Germans have a similar colloquial phrase, *er hat keine grütze im kopfe*.

GOBBET, a lump of meat—that which may be put into the *gob* or mouth.—**RAW-GOBBET**, an unfledged bird. *Figuratively*, an uncultivated, or uneducated person.

GOFF, a foolish clown. Skinner gives *gofyshe* as an old word equivalent to stultus, fatuus. I may add, from Cotgrave, old Fr. *goffe*, dull, doltish, blockish.

GOKE, **GOWK**, the core of an apple, the yolk of an egg—the inner part of any thing.

- GOLDSPINK**, the goldfinch. *Fringilla carduelis*. Teut. *goud-vincke*.
- GOLL**, to strike, to blow with violence. "How the wind *golls* against the windows." V. Jam. *gowl*.
- GOLLAN**, **GOWLAN**, **GOWEN**, a yellow flower, common in moist meadows—a *golden one*.
- GOLLAR**, **GOLLER**, *v.* to shout, to speak in a boisterous or menacing manner, to storm. Germ. *grollen*, to murmur. Ital. *gola*—in the phrase, *gridare quanto se n'ha nella gola*, to cry out very loud.
- GOLLAR**, **GOLLER**, *s.* the bluster of an enraged or dissatisfied person—the snarl or growl of a dog.
- GONEILL**, or **GONNERIL**, a half-wit, a dunce. V. Jam. *gomrell*.
- GONNERHEAD**, a stupid person, a dunce. See **GONEILL**.
- GOODLIKE**, well favoured. My friend, Mr. Taylor, suspects it is classical, though not in Todd's Johnson. It is common in the North, and is certainly a good word.
- GOODLIKE-NOUGHT**, good in appearance only. "There's many a *goodlike nought* in the world."
- GOODMAN**, the husband or master of the house. Sc. *gudeman*.—**GOODWOMAN**, the wife or mistress.
- GOR**, **GORE**, dirt—any thing rotten or decayed. Pure Saxon.
- GORBIT**, **GORBIN**, an unfledged bird.—**RAW GORBIT**, or **GORBIN**, applied, as a term of contempt, to a forward pert young lad.
- GORCOCK**, the red grouse, or moor cock. *Tetrao Scoticus*. Latham. This kind of game is plentiful in the elevated heathy parts of the northern counties of England, as well as in the Highlands of Scotland.
- GOSAMER**, "down of plants, cobwebs, or rather vapour arising from boggy or marshy ground, in warm weather."—Craven Glossary; where there is an excellent article on the etymon of this word.
- GOTHAM**, a cant name for the "famous old town" of Newcastle. Barb. Lat. *gotticus*, with the Romans, was a *Goth* and a simpleton. V. Thomson.
- GOTHERLY**, kind, sociable. "The ewe is *gotherly* with its lamb."

GO-TO-BED-AT-NOON, goat's beard. *Tragopogon pratense*. This is one of those plants which, by an invariable law of nature, performs its constant *vigiliæ*, by closing its leaves about noon. Hence its popular name.

GOWD, **GOWDY**, a toy or play-thing. V. Todd's John. *gaud*.

GOWDER, an obscene term; borrowed, I imagine, from the intercourse of foxes. Hence the name of Gowdy-chare, in New-castle; once the receptacle of a class of "very dangerous, though not very tempting, females."

GOWK, the cuckoo. Sax. *gæc*, cuculus. Su.-Got. *goek*. *Metaphorically*, a fool or simpleton. Swed. *gåck*. Teut. *gheck*, stultus. *Goky*, in both senses, occurs in Peirs Ploughman. In some parts of Yorkshire, it is *cowk*, in the same acceptance. A *grindle cowk*, is a worn down grindstone, sometimes used as a stool in the cottages of the poor.

GOWK'S-ERRAND, a fool's errand. V. Brand's Pop. Antiq. Vol. I. p. 123.

GOWK-SPIT, or **CUCKOO-SPIT**, white frothy matter, seen on certain plants in the spring—coincident with the appearance of the cuckoo—containing the froth worm. *Tettigonia spumaria*. So called from an ancient belief that it is the *spittle* of the *gowk*, or *cuckoo*.

GOWL, to threaten in a kind of *howl*. Isl. *gola*, ululare.

GOWPEN, the hollow of the hand, contracted in a semicircular form to receive any thing—a handful.—**GOWPEN-FULL**, is also used in the latter sense. Isl. *gaupn*. Su.-Got. *goepn*, manus concava.

GOWPENS, both hands held together in form of a round vessel. "Gold in *gowpens*"—as much gold as both hands united can hold.

GOWSTY, dreary, frightful, ghastly, *ghostly*. It is frequently used as signifying, dismal or uncomfortable, and so applied to a dwelling-house without ceiling, &c. "What a *gowsty* hole he lives in." Sc. *gousty*.

GOWSTY, windy, stormy. In this sense we may refer to Isl. *giostr*, ventus frigidus.

GRAB, to seize. "I *grabbed* him," I got hold of him. "I made a *grab* at him," I attempted to seize him. Swed. *grabba*, to grasp.

GRACEWIFE, an old provincial name for a midwife; still retained by the vulgar. Allied to French, *grosse femme*.

GRADELY, decently, orderly. Sax. *grad*, *grade*, ordo. Rather, my friend, Mr. Turner, says, from Sax. *geradlic*, upright. *Gradelly*, in *Lanc.* he observes, is an adjective signifying every thing respectable. The Lancashire people say, our *canny* is nothing to it.

GRAILING, a slight fall of hail just to cover the ground.

GRAIN, a branch; properly that which is grown. Hence, corn (generally)—hence, also, a branch (locally)—whence, by association, the grains or branches of a fork. The *grain* of the wood, the growing—the direction in which it grows. Su.-Got. *gren*, ramus.

GRAIN, GRANE, to groan. Sax. *granian*, gemere, lamentari.

GRAITH, *v.* to clothe, or furnish with any thing suitable. Sax. *gerædian*.—**GRAITH**, *s.* the trapping of a horse.

GRAITHING, clothing—any furnishing or equipment. Sax. *geræde*.

GRANDY, GRANNY, grandmother. Old Eng. *grannam*. Sc. *grannie*.

GRANGE, a barn, or granary. Originally the store-house for corn belonging to the lord of a manor, or to a monastery. Fr. *grange*. Law Lat. *grangia*, from *granum*.

GRANKY, complaining—neither well nor ill. See **CRANKY**.

GRAPE, *v.* to feel. Sax. *grapian*. See an amusing article in *Moor*, vo. *grope*.—York. *gripe*. Sc. *graip*.

GRAPE, GRIPE, *s.* a fork with three prongs for filling rough dung. Su.-Got. *grepe*, tridens. Sc. *graip*. It is the Saxon *myrforc*, and classical trident.

GRAVE, to dig, to break up ground with a spade. V. Watson.

GRAWSOME, GROWSOME, ugly, frightful. Derived by Dr. Willan from *growse*, to be chill; to shiver, or to tremble with horror. But Swed. *grafvelig*, dreadful, dismal, would have been a

preferable etymon. The correspondent term in Danish is *grusom*, cruel, inhuman.

GREAT, (often pronounced **GREET**), intimate, familiar. Sc. *grit*. This word, which now appears very vulgar, was used by the most polite in the time of Elizabeth. See Fuller's *Worthies*, Derbyshire, Edit. Nichols, p. 259.

GREE, *v.* to agree, to live in amity. Old Fr. *greer*. "Law's costly; tak a pint and *gree*."

GREE, *s.* pre-eminence, superiority. "To bear the *gree*," to be victorious, to gain the prize.

GREEDY-GUT, a voracious eater. Dan. *graadig*, greedy, gluttonous, voracious. The double *aa*, in Danish, sounds like *o*.

GREEDY-HOUNDS, hungry persons—having, as it were, the canine appetite.

GREEN-BONE, the gar-fish, or needle-fish; taken on the coast of Northumberland. The bones are green; hence the name.

GREEN-TABLE, the large table in the Guildhall, of Newcastle; so called from its being covered with green cloth.

GREENEY, the green grosbeak. *Le Verdier*. Buffon.

GREEKS, stairs or steps. V. Ray; and Todd's John. *gree*, 3d sense.

GREET, to cry, to weep aloud.—**GRAT**, wept. Sax. *grædan*, clamare, flere. Dan. *græde*, to weep, to cry. Swed. *gråta*, to weep: *gret*, wept.

GREY-BEARD, a stone jar, or earthen jug. The same as **GREY-HEN**. V. Thomson, *gray-beard*.

GREY-HEN, a large stone bottle. Often used on the borders for holding such "flattering unction" as is never meant to see the face of the exciseman. Fr. *bouteille de grès*, a stone bottle. In Scotland it is *tappit hen*.

GREY-HEN, the female of the black-cock. Also the name of a certain description of pear.

GREY-LINNET, the common linnet. *Fringilla canabina*.

GREY-STONES, coarse mill stones, for common meal—from the colour of the free stone; in opposition to the **BLUE-STONES**, for finer meal, made of the whinstone. The one kind bruises the

grain more into flakes; the other grinds it more into small powder.

GRIME, to mark or daub with soot. This is the only proper meaning of this Shakspearian word.—**GRIMING**, is, however, sometimes used, per antithesis, for a slight cover of snow.—**GRIMY**, sooty.

GRIP, to grasp fast by the hand. Sax. *gripan*, to gripe. Swed. *gripa*, to catch, to seize, to lay hold of.

GRIP, or **GROOP**, the space where the dung lies in a cow-house, having double rows of stalls; that is, the opening or hollow between them. Also a small ditch, or open drain in a field. Sax. *græp*, a trench or sink. Teut. *grippe*, *groepe*, sulcus.

GRIPPY, mean, avaricious, hardly honest. Sax. *gripend*, rapiens, catching, *griping*.

GROANING, a mother's pangs in the "trying hour"—the *crying out*.

GROANING-CAKE, the cake provided in expectation of an increase in a family. It seems from time immemorial to have been viewed as an object of superstition, and persons have been known to keep a piece for many years.

GROANING-CHAIR, the chair in which the matron sits to receive visits of congratulation. This is, as a writer in the Gent. Mag. observes, "a kind of *female ovation* due to every good woman who goes through such eminent perils in the service of her country." Formerly the lady was placed in a *groaning chair* to assist parturition. It is still, I am told, so used on the continent; and is called in Danish *forlønning stœl*, delivery chair.

GROANING-CHEESE, or the **SICK WIFE'S CHEESE**, a large Cheshire cheese provided on the same occasion as the cake. I understand a slice of the first cut laid under the pillow, enables young damsels to dream of their lovers, particularly if previously tossed in a certain nameless part of the midwife's apparel. In all cases it must be pierced with three pins, taken from the child's pincushion. There was a time, my old nurse informed me, when children were drawn through a hole cut in the groaning-cheese, on the day they were christened.

GROATS, oats with the hulls taken off, but unground. Sax. *grut*, grout. *Groats* were formerly much used in the North of England; especially in the composition of black puddings. Hence the proverb, "blood without *groats* is nothing;" meaning that family without fortune is of no consequence. A street in Newcastle—the ancient and accustomed place for the sale of meal and groats—is still called the *Groat-market*.

GROBBLE, to make holes. Germ. *grüblein*, a little hole.

GROIN, GRUIN, the snout of a pig. *Groine*, used by Chaucer in *The Persones Tale*, has the same signification. Fr. *groin*. Among the vulgar the word is applied to the nose.

GROSER, GROZER, a gooseberry. Fr. *groseille*. Lat. *grossula*.

GROVES, the refuse of tallow, made into thick cakes and used as food for dogs. It is *graves* in the South.

GROW, to be troubled.—**GROWZE**, to be chill before an ague fit, to shudder. Su.-Got. *grufwa*, horrere. Dan. *grue*, fright, trembling.

GRUMPHEY, GRUMPY, sour, ill-natured, out of humour.—**GRUMPHEY**, is also a name for a pig—adopted from *grunting*.

GRUMPHEY, a species of jostling among school-boys, in endeavouring to hide any thing which one takes from another.

GRUND, the Northern form of *ground*. It is the same in the ancient Gothic, Danish, and Swedish languages. The word is often applied to a place of retirement. Countrymen have a sad custom of *ganging to the grund*, instead of a *cabinet d'aisance*. Church-yards, even, are not free from this pollution.

GUEST, a ghost, or spectre. Sax. *gast*, *gaast*. Sc. *gaist*. The streets of Newcastle, according to an old tradition, were haunted by a nightly *guest*, assuming the shape of a dog, calf, or pig, to the no small terror of those who were afraid of such apparitions. The most laughable and mischievous gambols are represented to have been performed in the neighbourhood of the old "Dog-loup-stairs;" but probably only, at times,

When church-yards yawn, and hell itself breathes out
Contagion to this world.—*Shak. Hamlet*.

GUESTNING, an hospitable welcome—a warm reception. *Isl. gisting, hospitum. Sc. gesning, gestning.*

GUIL-FAT, or **GUILE-VAT**, a wort-tub. *Dut. gyl-kuisp.*

GUISE, persons who dance in masks, or with their faces blackened, or discoloured, and in rustic disguises; a custom of great antiquity. *Teut. guyse-setter, sannio. Sc. gysards.* These *guisers* are still to be seen, especially at the *mell-suppers*, given at harvest home, though their numbers have considerably diminished of late years.

GULLEY, **GULLY**, a large knife used in farm-houses, principally to cut bread, cheese, &c. for the family. Perhaps, originally a butcher's, for the *gullet*. Another meaning of **GULLY**—a ditch, or hollow—has been pointed out to me by several literary friends; but in this sense the word is not unknown in our lexicography, and is well authorized.

GULLION, a mean wretch. *V. Jam. Supp.* It is also a term for a drunkard. The fable of the thirsty ghost of Gullion drinking the river Acheron dry, is told with considerable humour in one of Bishop Hall's *Satires*.

GUMSHON, **GUMPTION**, common sense, combined with energy; shrewd intelligence; a superior understanding. A writer in the *Gent. Mag.* in reviewing Mr. Wilbraham's *Cheshire Glossary*, calls this a slang word. On the contrary, it is an excellent word, of high antiquity—referred by Dr. Jamieson to *Mæ.-Got. gaum-jan, percipere.*

G'YET, a common pronunciation of **GATE**; which see.

H.

HACK, a strong pick-axe, or hoe used in agriculture. *Dan. hakke, a mattock. Hachia* occurs in old Latin instruments, in the sense of an axe. The ancient Saxon weapon—with which the British chiefs were murdered by the command of Hengist—was called *handear*.

HACKED, chapped, or chopped; said of frost-bitten hands.

HAD, **HAUD**, hold. Sc. *hald*. "*Had your tongue*"—be silent.

HAD AWAY! **HAUD AWAY!** go away—*hold on your way*—a term of encouragement, peculiar, I believe, to the North.

HADFASH, **HAUDFASH**, plague, trouble. "*Sic a hadfash*."

HAFFLE, to waver, to speak unintelligibly, to prevaricate. Dut. *hakkelen*, to falter.—**HAFFLING**, confused talk.

HAG, *v.* to cut or *hack*.—*Cumb.* and part of *York*.—**HAG**, *s.* a cutting of copse wood. Swed. *hygge*, felling of trees.

HAG, a wood—generally one into which cattle are admitted.

HAG, a sink or mire in mosses—any broken ground in a bog.

Dr. Jamieson properly refers to the act of *cutting*.

HAG, a white mist; something similar to **DAG**; which see.

HAGBERRY, **HECKBERRY**, the beautiful flowering shrub—the bird-cherry. *Prunus padus*. Swed. *hågebdär*.

HAGGAR-MAKER'S SHOP, a cant name for a public-house.

HAGGIS, or (as generally pronounced) **HAGGISH**, a North country dish—the national olio of Scotland; for a commendation and history of which see Dr. Hunter's *Culina Famulatrix Medicinæ*. See, also, Burns' address *To a Haggis*; and Jam. Supp. vo. *haggies*. It was, till lately, a common custom among the peasantry in the North of England, to have this fare to breakfast every Christmas-day; and some part of the family sat up all night to have it ready at an early hour. It is now used at dinner on the same day. Sold, *savoury* and *hot*, in the Newcastle market.

HAGGISH, an opprobrious epithet for a female—partaking, as it were, of the nature of a *hag*; or, perhaps, a corruption of *baggage*. The term is sometimes applied to the male sex.

HAGHES, the fruit of the hawthorn—*haws*. Teut. *haeghe*.

HAGMENA, the same as **HOGMENA**; which see.

HAG-WORM, the common snake—from the place in which it is found. *Coluber natrix*.

HAIN, to save, to preserve; as, haining wood; haining land; haining a new suit of clothes. See an ingenious, and yet satisfactory, etymon in Jamieson.

HAKK, to loiter, to lounge, to sneak. Germ. *haken*, a hook—clinging to present objects? Thus we say of a loiterer, that he *hangs* about.

HALFERS! an exclamation among children, viewed as entitling the person making it to half, or half the value, of any thing found by his companion. If, however, the finder be quick, he exclaims “no halfers—findee keepee, lossee seekee,” which destroys the claim, and gives him the sole right to the property.

And he who sees you stoop to th’ ground,
Cries *halves*! to ev’ry thing you’ve found.

Savage, Horace to Scæva imitated.

HALF-ROCKED-INNOCENT, a fool—supposed to arise from having been only *half rocked* in the cradle when an infant.

HALLABALOO, **HILLEBALOO**, a noise, an uproar, a clamour. A friend suggests a curious derivation—*hilloa-bawl-you*!

HALL E’EN, or **HALLOWEEN**, *All Hallow Even*, the vigil of All Saints’ Day, on which it is customary with young people in the North of England to dive for apples, or catch at them when stuck upon one end of a kind of hanging beam, at the other extremity of which is fixed a lighted candle, and that with their mouths only, their hands being tied behind their backs. V. Brand’s Pop. Antiq. Vol. I. p. 300.

HALLEN, **HOLLIN**, the corner at the entry into the house by means of the *heck-door*—the partition or screen between the door and the fire-place. Germ. *kehlen*, to conceal.

HALLION, a common term of reproach—a reprobate.

HALMOT-COURT, the court of a copyhold manor. It was that court among the Saxons, which we now call a court baron; and the etymology is from the *meeting* of the tenants in one *hall* or manor—Sax. *heall*, aula, and *gemote*, conventus. The name is still kept up in the county of Durham, in the Bishop’s manors. Writers have sometimes mistaken this court for the *Halymote*, or holy or ecclesiastical court; nor ought the reader to confound these copyholders with the *Halwercfolk*,

or *holy work people*, who enjoyed lands by the tenure of repairing or defending a church or sepulchre. Such, in particular, were those within the bishopric of Durham, who were under an obligation to defend the corpse of St. Cuthbert, and who claimed for such pious labour the privilege of not being forced to go out of the diocese, either by the King or by the Bishop.

HALOW, shy, bashful, scrupulous.—*Lanc.* V. Todd's Johnson.

HAME, home. A pure old word, from Sax. *ham*, used for a place of dwelling, or a village, or town.

HAMSHACLE, to fasten the head of an animal to one of its *hams*, or forelegs. Vicious cows and oxen are often so tied, especially when driven to slaughter.

HAN, for have, in the plural. This old contraction of *haven* is not obsolete, as stated by Dr. Johnson.

HANGLE, a great many. Thought to be a corruption of *handful*. But see **HANTLE**.

HANDY, a small wooden vessel of a cylindrical form, made of staves hooped together, one of them being of greater length than the others, and serving for a handle. Called elsewhere a *piggin*.

HANGEREL, a stick in a butcher's shop on which to *hang* an ox by the hind legs.

HANGMENT. To *play the hangment*, to be much enraged—to play the very deuce. A cant term.

HANK, *v.* to fasten, to form into *hanks* or skeins.—**HANK**, *s.* a skein of thread, a rope or latch for fastening a gate. Isl. *hank*, a collar or chain. To keep a *good hank* upon your horse, is to have a good hold of the reins. To make a *ravelled hank*, to put any thing into confusion.

HANK, a habit. Primarily a chain or band.

HANKLE, to twist—to entangle thread, silk, or worsted.

HANNIEL, a loose, disorderly fellow—one not to be trusted:

HANSEL, or **HANDSEL**, the first money received for the sale of goods, an earnest given on hiring a servant. The fish women and hucksters in Newcastle regularly spit upon what they first

receive in a morning to render it propitious and lucky—that it may draw more money to it. Su.-Got. *handsoel*, mercimonii divenditi primitiæ. V. Ihre. The Germans employ their twin-expression *handkauf*, in identically a correspondent meaning. Hansel is also the *first use* of any thing. “*Hansel’d* the new font.” Forcett Register, 1646.

HANSEL-MONDAY, the first Monday in the New Year; when it is customary to make children and servants a present. Huloet defines *handsell*, “a new year’s gift.”

HANTLE, much, many, a great deal. Swed. *antal*. Germ. *anzahl*, a great number.

HANTY, wanton, unruly, restive. Grose. See, also, Ray.

HAP, to cover warmly, as in bed. Sax. *heapean*, to heap upon.

HAPPEN, HAPPENS, perhaps, possibly, it may be.

HAPPING, a coarse covering, a rough rug for a bed. *Hap-harlot*, a coverlet for a servant, is a very old word. There is an ancient popular *distich* in Newcastle, in allusion to the celebrated Roger Thornton—one of its most wealthy merchants and greatest benefactors—who, it is said, arrived there literally in the situation described—

At the Westgate came Thornton in,
With a *happing*, a halfpenny, and a lambskin.

In Stowe’s transcript of Leland’s Itinerary, there is a different version of the couplet—

In at the West-Gate came Thornton in,
With a *happen* hapt in a ram’s skynn.

HARD-CORN, wheat or maslin in the grass state. Probably from being sown before winter.

HARDEN, to grow dear. “The market *hardens*.”

HARDLEYS, scarcely, hardly. Universal among the vulgar.

HARE, or HARR, a mist or thick fog. Probably from Sax. *har*, *hare*, hoar. Ray has *harl*, a mist. V. Skinner, a *sea harr*.

HARN, or HARDEN, a term for coarse linen cloth. Perhaps, originally, a literary friend conjectures, from Germ. *hären*, made of hair; as brewers’ aprons sometimes are.

- HARNS, brains.** Used only in the plural. V. Todd's Johnson.
- HARP, to be constantly dwelling on one topic, to repeat a thing incessantly, to grumble.**
- HARRY, to rob, to plunder, to oppress.** Sax. *hergian*, to harrow, to pillage. Swed. *hårja*, to ravage, to lay waste. The word, in this sense, is by no means confined to Scotland, as Dr. Johnson supposed. It is common in Northumberland and Durham; particularly as applied to the taking of a bird's nest; and being used by Milton, ought to be considered as classical English.

The Saxons with perpetual landings and invasions *harried* the South coast of Britain.—*Hist. of Eng. B. II. p. 108.*

- HARRYGAUD, a blackguard sort of person.** Ray says, a wild girl; but, I think, I never heard it applied to a female.
- HARS.** The two ends of a gate in Northumberland are called the *hars*, and the bars the *selms*. Hodgson's History, Part II., Vol. I., p. 86.
- HARSTANE, HARSTONE, the hearth-stone of a cottage.**
- HARUMSTARUM, HARUMSCARUM, wild, unsettled—running after, you know not what.** Germ. *herum-schar*, a wandering troop; plural, *scharen*, vagabonds.
- HASH, a sloven, one who does not know how to act or behave with propriety—a silly talkative person.** In 1655, Henry Hedley was fined 3s. 4d. for calling William Johnson, one of the stewards of the incorporated company of Bricklayers and Plasterers, a *slavering hash*. V. M'Kenzie's Hist. of Newc., p. 700.
- HASK, coarse, harsh, rough, parched.** Germ. *harsch*, rough—with the common suppression of the *r*. A *hask wind* is keen and parching. *Hask-lips* are parched lips. The word is also applied to the sense of feeling, when any thing from its touch appears unpleasantly dry or hard. Coarse worsted is *hask* to the feeling. *Husky* is cognate—the husk of a nut—the rough envelopement.
- HASSOCK, a reed, or rush; hence, a stool or cushion to kneel**

upon at church, is called a *hassock*. Sw. *vass*, a rush, and *säck*, a sack. There is a tract of land adjoining the Tyne, near Dunston, called the *Hassocks*, which, it is probable, was once covered with *hassocks*. Sir John Swinburne informs me, that *hassock* is used on the moors for a tuft of rushes, or coarse grass, in very soft boggy ground.

HATHER, HETHER, heath. "*Hather-buzzoms*"—besoms made of heath. "*Hether-bell*"—the heath-blossom.

HAUGH, low, flat, or marshy ground by the side of a river, liable to be overflowed. Isl. *hagi*, ager pascuus.

HAUNCH, HAINCH, to throw; as a stone from the hand, by jerking it against the haunch.

HAUSE, the neck, the throat. A very old word. Sax. Dan. and Germ. *hals*. "It's down the wrang *hause*."

HAVER, *v.* to talk foolishly, to speak without thought. Isl. *gjfra*, blaterare.—**HAVERS**, *s.* silly discourse, idle bantering nonsense.

Dinna deave the gentleman wi' your *havers*.—*Redgauntlet*.

HAVER, *s.* oats. Dan. *havre*. Swed. *hafre*. Dut. *haver*.

HAVER-BREAD, large, round, thin oaten cakes, baked on a girdle. Swed. *hafrekaka*, oat cake.

HAVER-MEAL, oatmeal. Swed. *hafremjöl*. Teut. *haveren meel*.

HAVER-SACK, a bag in which oatmeal is carried. This is the origin of the *haversacks* of soldiers—used formerly for carrying their *haver-meal*.

HAVERIL, a sort of fool, a half-wit. From **HAVER**; which see.

HAWK, to expectorate. Welsh, *hochi*, to throw up phlegm. Shakspeare uses "*hawking* or *spitting*."

HAY-MAKING. When hay is first cut, it is called a *suede*, or *swathe*; which is in fact the grass *swayed* to one side by the scythe. Germ. *schwaden*, a row of new mowed hay. Dut. *zwade*. When it is spread out it is named a *teed* (properly a *ted*); and when dried ready for gathering, a *whin-row*, *wind-row*, or *won-row*. It is next put into cocks, several of which are collected into what is called a *kyle*. Fr. *cuvilli*, gathered.

When these again are heaped so high as to require a pike to lift the hay to the top of the heap, it is called a *pike*.

HAZE, to drizzle, to be foggy. V. Ray's North C. Words.

HAZE-GAZE, wonder, astonishment—a state in which one *sees* dimly and confusedly, as through a *haze*.

HEALD, or **HEAL**, to lean or incline to one side, to bend laterally.

Sax. *hyldan*, inclinare, declinare.

HEAM, **H'YEM**, home. Dan. *hiem*. Swed. *hem*. See **HAME**.

HEAMS, or **HEAMSTICKS**, two pieces of crooked wood encompassing a horse's collar to which the traces are fastened. Isl. *hals*, collum. Teut. *hamme*, numella. Lat. *hamus*. This word is often pronounced **YAWMES**, with the aspirate H before it—**H'YAWMES**.

HEAP, a wicker basket, a dry measure somewhat correspondent to the **BEATMENT**. Sax. *hip*, species.

HEAP, a good many. "A *heap* of folks."—"A *heap* of bairns."

HEART-SCAD, any thing disagreeable or contrary to your expectation or wishes; grief, vexation. *Heart-scald*, for a *heart-burning* pain.

HEARTSOME, merry, cheerful, lively—full of *heart*.

HEAVISOME, dark, dull, drowsy. Crav. Gloss.

HECK, a rack for cattle to feed in. Su.-Got. *hæck*. V. **Thre**.

HECK, an inclosure of *open* work—of slender bars of wood. Germ. *hecke*, a hedge, a partition.—**HECK-DOOR**, the inner door not closely pannelled but only partly so, and the rest latticed.—**HALF-HECK**, a half, or lower part of a door.

HECK, or **HIKE**, a term of cartmen to their horses; whence, he'll neither *heck* nor *re*, *hike* nor *re*; i. e. he is unmanageable—he will not hear reason.

HECK-BOARD, a loose board at the back part of a cart.

HECKLE, to dress tow or flax. Swed. *håckla*. Teut. *hekelen*.—

HECKLER, a tow or flax-dresser. Teut. *hekeler*, carminator.

HECKLE, **HECKLE-FLY**, an artificial fly for fishing—made of the *hackle* feather so called, which grows on the neck of a cock.

HEERIN, **HARRIN**, herring. "Fresh-heerin—fresh-heerin:—four .. twopence caller harrin—four twopence caller harrin:—here's

yor cuddy's-legs—here's yor Dumbar-wethers—here's yor January harrin."—*Cry in Newc. Fish-market.*

HEFT, a haunt. Su.-Got. *hæfd*, usus, consuetudo.

HEIGH-HOW, an occasional assistant in the kitchen—a sort of char-woman. So called, in all probability, from a notorious propensity which a character of this kind has to all sorts of low gossip and marvellous stories.

HELL, **HELLE**, to pour out.—*Dur.* and *North.* Sax. *hægelan*, to hail.

HELM-WIND, a singular phenomenon so called—generated in that enormous cloud which gathers round the summit of Cross-Fell—a mountain encompassed with the most desolate and barren heights—covering it like a *helmet*, to an extent of several miles. On its first appearance, there issues from it a prodigious noise, which in grandeur and awfulness has been thought to exceed the roaring of the ocean. Sometimes there is a less cloud, in an opposite direction, called a *helm-bar*; probably from its resisting the progress of the wind. The violence is greatest, when the helm is highest above the mountain.

HELTER, the northern word for *halter*. Sax. *hæster*. See Brand's Pop. Antiq. Vol. II. p. 583.

HELTER-SKELTER, in great haste, disorderly—unbridled, as it were. Skinner's derivation from Sax. *heolster sceado* (unless we reject Dr. Johnson's translation and adopt that of Dr. Jamieson), seems to me far fetched; and that given by Grose, is, in my mind, equally fanciful. A friend suggests that it may be from *hic et aliter*; while the author of the Craven Glossary refers to the Dutch. But I am satisfied that *helter-skelter* is halter loose, halter broken, effrénatè. Thus Shakspeare expresses the exact meaning when he makes Pistol say,

Sir John, I am thy Pistol, and thy friend,
And *helter-skelter* have I rode to thee;
And tidings do I bring.

2d. Part of King Henry IV.

This is quoted, but its peculiar significance entirely overlooked, in Todd's Johnson.

HEMMEL, a shed or covering for cattle, a fold. Sax. *halmc*; *tectum*. Germ. *heim*, a tent, a house.

HEMPY, mischievous. Although it is generally applied jocularly, and innocently, to giddy young people of both sexes, yet it seems to have a prophetic allusion to an ignominious end—having the qualities likely to suffer by the halter.

HEN-PEN, the dung of fowls—manure from the *pen* where *hens* are kept. The country people sometimes use it in bouking linen. See **BOUK**.

HEN-SCRATTINGS, small circular white clouds—said to indicate rain or wind. V. Crav. Gloss. 2d. edit.

HERD, a keeper of cattle; answering to Sax. *hyrd*, Dan. *hyrde*, and Germ. *hirt*, one who attends cattle. From *hirt*, the Swiss have made a verb *herten*, to tend cattle. In Newcastle, and other parts of the North, there is the verb to *herd*, signifying the same thing.

HERE'S T'YE, the rustic form of drinking healths in the North. Prynne, the oppugner of what he calls "pocular and pot-emptying health," in the same year that he wrote a laborious pamphlet on the "Unloveliness of Love-Lockes," produced his "Healths Sicknesse," wherein he labours, with his accustomed enthusiasm, to prove "the drinking and pledging of healths, to be sinfull, and utterly unlawfull unto Christians."

HERONSEW, **HERONSEUGH**, a heron. Not merely a young one, as stated by Mr. Tyrwhitt. V. Skinner, *heronsues*.

I wol not tellen of hir strange sewes,
Ne of hir swannes, ne hir *heronsewes*.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale.

The proverbial expression of a man's not being able to distinguish "a *hawk* from a *handsaw*," is obviously a corruption for *heronshaw* (as it is written and pronounced in some places). There is a possibility of mistake in one case, but not in the other.

HEP, the latch or fastening of a door or gate. Sax. *hæps*.

HET, hot, warmed. Sax. *hæt*, heated. Swed. *het*, hot. Used by Chaucer.

HETTER, eager, earnest, keen. Perhaps from *het*, hot.

HEUCK, *hook*, a crook or sickle. Dut. *hoek*. Also the hip bone of a cow.

HEUCK-FINGERED, thievish—*digitis hamatis*. Perhaps only cant.

HEUDIN, a piece of leather connecting the handstaff of a flail with the swingle—the *hooding* of the handstaff.

HEUGH, a ragged, steep hill side—a ravine. Sax. *hou*, mons. Lye.

HEUP, or **HOOP**, a measure, something less than a peck.

HEXHAMSHIRE, a large portion of the county of Northumberland; once a distinct Bishopric, with the privileges of a separate Palatine jurisdiction, but now an isolated part of the Archbishopal See of York. The name, though improperly, is still retained; and the manor, comprising this extensive district, has, for ages, been styled the Regality of Hexham.

HICKUP-SNICKUP, the hiccough. Shakspeare, in the Twelfth Night, uses the interjection *sneck up!* which—coming from such a drunken character as Sir Toby Belch—may fairly enough be supposed to designate a hiccough; though some of the commentators seem to think otherwise. The following incantation, thrice repeated, may be mentioned as a cure for this disagreeable convulsion.

Hickup-snickup, stand up, stick up;
One drop, two drops—good for the hiccup.

Major Moor gives a different version of the lines—

Hiccup-sniccup—look up—right up—
Three drops in a cup—is good for the hiccup.

HIDLINS, *adv.* secretly, clandestinely—applied to any thing done by stealth.

HIGGLER, a tramping dealer in small agricultural produce. *Hinc fortè* to *higgle*, to drive a bargain like a higgler.

HIGHT, called. An old word, used by Chaucer. See Ray.

HIKE, to swing, to put in motion. Germ. *hoch*, high. A nurse *hikes* her child when she tosses it up and down in her arms. There is also the *hiking* of a boat.

HIKEY, HIKEY-BOARD, a swing. It is much better represented, than I can pretend to describe it, in Bewick's tail-piece of two monkeys engaged in the sport, *Quadrupeds*, p. 484, ed. 1820.

HILLING, a covering.—**BED-HILLING**, a quilt or coverlet. Sax. *hílan*, tegere. "*Hylling* of a house." Prompt. Parv.

HIND, a servant or bailiff in husbandry. Sax. *hineman*.

HIND-BERRY, a raspberry. *Rubus Idæus*. Sax. *hindberian*, which Lye mis-translates into *fragum*. The corresponding term in Danish is *hindbær*.

HINDER-ENDS, the refuse of any thing; especially of such corn as remains after it is winnowed.

HING, to hang. To *hinge*, in the same sense, is ancient.

HINNEY, or **HINNY**, a favourite term of endearment, expressive of great regard. A mispronunciation of *honey*—used with such effect by the Irish. Sometimes the term is applied ironically to a female of no good fame; as "she's a canny *hinny*"—implying that she is the reverse of a chaste woman. The French have a similar idiom, in the phrases "*jolie fille*," and "*jeune cousine*." *Hinney* is also used in a contemptuous light towards a man; meaning a poor creature, a *Bœotian*.

HINNEY HOW! an interjectional exclamation of surprise, accompanied with gladness.

HIP, to hop on one foot. See **HITCH**.—**HIP-STEP-AND-JUMP**, a youthful gambol.—**HINCHY-PINCHY**, something similar.

HIPE, to push, to rip or gore; as with the horns of cattle.

HIPPEN, or **HIPPING**, a cloth for an infant—to put the *hip* in?

HIPPEN-STONES, **HIPPING-STONES**, *steppings*—large stones set in a shallow river, at a step's distance from each other, to pass over by.

HIRING, a fair or market at which country servants are hired. Those, who offer themselves, stand in a body in the market-place, with a piece of straw or a green branch in their mouths to distinguish them; or with wool, meal, &c. in or on their hats, as a badge of their trade. The engagement concluded, the lasses begin to file off, and pace the streets in search of admirers, while the lads, with equally innocent designs, follow

their example. Having each picked up a sweetheart, they retire to different ale-houses, where they spend the remainder of the day in a manner that appears highly indelicate to a spectator unaccustomed to these rural amusements.

HIRPLE, or **HIPPLE**, to halt, to walk lame, to creep. V. Jam. *hirple*; and Crav. Gloss. *herple*.

HIRSEL, or **HERDSEL**, the number of sheep which one person can attend.

HIRST, **HURST**, a woody bank, a place with trees. Sax. *hyrst*, *hurst*. V. Spelman, *hursta*; and Kilian, *horscht*, *horst*. According to Lord Coke, it is a wood generally. We have *Hirst*, and *Long-hirst*, in Northumberland.

HITCH, to hop on one foot. Identical with hip.—**HITCH-STEP-AND-JUMP**, a favourite amusement among boys.

HITHER-AND-YON, here and there. Sax. *hider and geond*.

HITY-TITY, **HOITY-TOITY**, haughty, flighty. Fr. *haute tête*.

HIVES, **water-blebs**, an eruption of the skin. Su.-Got. *haefwa*, to rise up. Sax. *heafian*. Teut. *heffen*.

HIZEY-PRIZNY, a frequent corruption of Nisi Prius.

HOAST, a bad hoarseness, a cough. Sax. *hwosta*, tussis. Swed. *hоста*. Dan. *hoste*.

HOASTMEN, **HOSTMEN**, or (as it was formerly written) **OSTMEN**, an ancient fraternity or society in Newcastle, dealing in sea-coal. They were incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, but appear to have existed as a guild from time immemorial. A stranger arriving at the port of Tyne, to buy coals, was called an *oaste*, or *oste*. V. Brand's Hist. of Newc., Pl. I., Seals, No. 11.

HOB, the side of a fire place. Rather, as a literary friend has remarked, the head of the side. Germ. *haupt*. "Set the kettle on the *hob*;" i. e. the flat place on the head.

HOB, a clown; contracted from *Robin*, a common rustic name.

HOB COLLINGWOOD, a name given to the four of hearts at whist; considered by old ladies an unlucky card.

HOB-AND-NOB, **HOB-OR-NOB**, the act of touching glasses in pledging a health. Much has been written concerning this Northern

expression. See Grose's Class. Dict. and Brand's Pop. Ant. *hob* or *nob*; Todd's John. *hub nob*; and Nares' Gloss. *habbe* or *nabbe*. Sax. *habban*, to have, and *nabban*, to want, are much relied on for a derivation; but is the term any thing more than a burlesque translation of *tête à tête*? *Haupt* is the German word for the head, and *knob* the ludicrous English word—from *knob*, a protuberance.

HOBBLITY-HOY, an uncultivated stripling, "neither man nor boy." V. Roquefort, *hobereau*. Hoyden, with which this term seems connected, was formerly applied to any rude, ill-behaved person of either sex. Children call a large unmanageable top, a *hobbity-hoy*.

HOBBLY, rough, uneven. "A *hobbly* road, as the man said when he fell over the cow."

HOBTHRUST, a local spirit, famous for whimsical pranks. In some farm-houses a *cock* and *bacon* are boiled on *Fassen's-eve* (Shrove Tuesday); and if any person neglect to eat heartily of this food, Hobthrust is sure to amuse himself at night with cramming him up to the mouth with *bigg-chaff*. According to Grose, he is supposed to haunt woods only—*Hob o' t' hurst*.

HOCKEY, another name for the game of DODDART—*hooky*, from the bent stick used. So the synonyme bandy, *bendy*. The verb *bandy* appears borrowed from the game, and directly allusive to it. "I will not *bandy* with thee word for word."—3d. Part Henry VI.

HOFEY ! HOFEY ! a term in calling to cows. A gentleman informs me, that he heard this word used, with the exact tone of a Newcastle cowherd, by a German on the Rhine, driving cattle. It was explained to mean, *allez doucement*.

HOFEY, or **HOVEY**, a cow. See the preceding article.

HOFF, *hough*, to throw any thing under the thigh.

HOG, a sheep in its state from a lamb to its first shearing. Norman Fr. *hogetz*. In an account relating to the Monastery of Wearmouth, A. D. 1337, the Monks, in describing sheep of this sort, use the barbarous Latin word *hoggastri*. There are *wedder-hogs*, and *cwe-hogs*.

HOGGERS, upper stockings without feet, used as gaiters—riding stockings. Perhaps only a variation of **COCKERS**; which see.

HOEH, HOE, HOW, both a hill and a hollow. Sax. *hoh*, altus—*hoce*, uncus.

HOGMENA, a name appropriated to December, and to any gift during that month, especially on the last day—a new year's day offering. Sc. *hogmanay*. The poor children in Newcastle, in expectation of this present, go about from house to house, knocking at the doors, chaunting their carols, wishing a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, and begging their *hogmena*. The origin of the custom is uncertain. Some pretend to derive the term from the two Greek words, *αγια μην*, *holy moon*; while others maintain that it is only a corruption from the French, *homme est né*, in allusion to the nativity.

HOGMENA-NIGHT, a Northern term for new year's eve.

HOLE-IN-THE-COAT, a blemish in character or conduct.

If I find a *hole* in his coat, I will tell him my mind.

Shak. Hen. V.

HOLLIN, the holly tree. Sax. *holen*. "Nothing but an *hollin* bush hero."

HOLM, flat land caused by alluvion—a small island. Dry grounds nearly surrounded by the course of rivers, or situated in low places by their edge, are often called *Holms*:—The *Holms* on Ullswater and Windermere.—*Dunholm*, the ancient name of Durham. *Holm*, in the Saxon language, generally signifies the sea or a deep water, but it is frequently used with an adjective to designate an insular situation.

HOLT, a peaked hill covered with wood. Sax. *holt*, lucus.

HOLY-STONES, *holed-stones*, are hung over the heads of horses as a charm against diseases, and to scare the witches from riding the cattle: such as sweat in their stalls are supposed to be cured by the application. I have also seen them suspended from the tester of a bed as well as placed behind the door of a dwelling-house, attached to a key—to prevent injury from the midnight hags of "air and broom." The stone, in all cases,

must be found naturally holed—if it be made it is thought to have no efficacy. See ADDER-STONE.

HONOUR-BRIGHT ! BET WATT ! a protestation of honour among the vulgar; originating with, and still retained in commemoration of, a late well-known Newcastle worthy.

HOOR, a whore. Sax. *hure*; from *hyran*, to hire. Welsh, *huren*, a prostitute—*huriaw*, to take hire or wages. This idea runs through other languages. Gr *πρῆν*, a harlot; from *πρῆναι*, to sell. Lat. *meretrix*; from *mereor*, to earn or get money.

Nan Bullen, that *Hoore*, shall not be Queen.

Elks, Letters illustrative of Eng. Hist.

So much for the “Old Light.” According to the reformed taste, she was the very perfection of loveliness and virtue—

When love could teach a monarch to be wise,
And Gospel-light first dawn'd from Boleyn's eyes.

Gray.

HOP, *v.* to dance. Sax. *hoppan*. Teut. *hoppen*. This is the original sense of the word. Though unnoticed by the great Lexicographer, it has not escaped his able editor, Mr. Todd.

HOP, *s.* a rustic dance. See HOPPEN, HOPPING.

HOPE, a narrow valley, a sloping hollow between hills; often confined to a vale without a thoroughfare. Sometimes it means a hill. The word enters into the composition of several local appellatives in the Northern counties.

HOPPEN, **HOPPING**, a country wake or rural fair; several of which are held in the immediate neighbourhood of Newcastle. *Hopping*, or dancing, was always the favourite amusement at these meetings; hence the name. In former days, neither wake nor feast could be properly celebrated without the lads and lasses footing it on the green. A very humorous description of a *hopping*, and particularly curious as it enumerates the names of the dances in vogue among these rustic performers at the commencement of the seventeenth century, may be seen in Heywood's *Woman kill'd with Kindness*, Dodsley's

Old Plays, by Reed, Vol. VII. Allusion is also made to these sports in a *Joco-serious Discourse between a Northumberland Gentleman and his Tenant, a Scotchman*, a rare poem, printed in 1686, 4to.

To horse-race, fair, or *hoppin* go,
There play our casts among the whipsters,
Throw for the hammer, lowp for slippers,
And see the maids dance for the ring,
Or any other pleasant thing ;
F*** for the pigg, lye for the whetstone,
Or chuse what side to lay our betts on.

Of the sports at a hopping near Newcastle, the following notice was circulated, in 1758 :—" On this day (May 22) the annual diversions at Swalwell will take place, which will consist of dancing for ribbons, grinning for tobacco, women running for smocks, ass races, foot courses by men, with an odd whim of a man eating a cock alive, feathers, entrails," &c. &c.

HOPPLE, to tie the legs or hoofs of an animal, so as to prevent it from straying. Teut. *hoppelen*.

HORNEY, or **HORNEY-TOP**, the end of a cow's horn made like a top for boys to play with.

HORNEY, or **HORNEY-WAY**, an untruth, a hoax. *Hornie* is a common name in Scotland, for, to adopt the expression of Reginald Scot, " an ouglie divell having hornes on his head."

I have seen a very old wood-cut of the Devil, dressed in hairy pantaloons and a jacket, with his horns appearing through his rough hat.

HORSE-COUPER, a horse dealer of an inferior order.

As honest as any *horse-couper* of them all.—*Redgauntlet*.

HORSEGODMOTHER, a large masculine wench ; one whom it is difficult to rank among the purest and gentlest portion of the community.

HORSE-SHOES, the game of coits, or quoits—because sometimes actually played with *horse-shoes*.

HOT, a sort of square basket formerly used for taking manure.

into fields of steep ascent. The bottom opened by two wooden pins to let out the contents. I have heard old people say, that between the confines of Yorkshire and Westmorland, it was common for the men to occupy themselves in knitting, while the women were engaged in the servile employment of carrying these hots on their backs. It has been remarked to me, by more than one literary friend, that *hot* is *hod*; as mortar. But I would prefer deducing it from Fr. *hotte*, which Cotgrave defines "a scuttle, dosser, basket to carry on the back."

HOT-POT, or **HET-PINT**, warmed ale with spirit in it.

HOTTER, to shake, to harass, to weary. "I'm all *hottered* to pieces," said of a jumbling ride in an uneasy vehicle.

HOUGHER, the public whipper of criminals, the executioner of felons, in *Newcastle*—still a *regular officer* of the town, with a yearly salary of £4. 6s. 8d. He is said to have obtained this name from a power which he had formerly of cutting the houghs, or rather the sinews of the houghs, of swine that were found infesting the streets. In Ruddiman's excellent Glossary to Gavin Douglas's Translation of Virgil's *Æneis*, to *hoch*, from Sax. *hoh*, is rendered "*suffragines succidere*," to hamstring.

HOUSEN, a property in houses. This is merely the Saxon plural; some instances of which, notwithstanding its having in general given way to *s*, are still to be found in our language.

HOUT! an exclamation of disapprobation, or disbelief. This interjection, though now used only by the vulgar, may, I think, be traced to Su.-Got. *hut*, apage; Welsh, *hwt*, off! away!

HOUTOPONNER! or **HOUT-UPON-HER**! an interjectional term of reproach, or abhorrence.

HOURS! an expression of dissatisfaction, implying a degree of irritation, and sometimes of contempt—equivalent to *pshaw*, in more polished language.

HOVE, to swell. Dan. *hovne*. Swed *håfva*.

HOW, hollow, empty. Su.-Got. and Sax. *hol*, *cavus*.—**HOW-I'-THE-WAME**, hungry.

How! **How-marrow!** a favourite salutation among the pitmen. **Howdon-pan-cant**, an awkward fall, an overturn, a summerset.

Howdon-pan-canter, a slow, ungraceful mode of riding.

Howdy, **Howdy-wife**, a midwife. Brand sneers at the derivation from "*How d' ye*—midwives being great gossipers," but I think that which he supplies is far more ridiculous. I have not been fortunate enough to meet with any original to my own satisfaction, but I may perhaps be permitted to observe, in defence of what has been so much ridiculed, that "*How d' ye*," is a natural enough salutation to a sick woman from the midwife; who, by the way, is generally a great prattler. It may also be remarked, that in Scotland the "*Clachan How-die*" is a common term for the village midwife. As it is with antiquaries, so I fear with etymologists—*ancient* women, "whether in or out of breeches," will occasionally betray themselves.

Howk, to dig, to scoop—to make a hole, or cut earth with a spade. Su.-Got. *holka*, cavare.

Howl, *s.* a hollow or low place. Sax. *hol*, latibulum. "Wherever there's a hill there's sure to be a *howl*;" or, as Barthlemi (apologizing for the huge faults of Homer's heroes) expresses it, "la nature a placé l'abyme à coté de l'elevation."

Howl, **Howle**, *a.* empty, hollow. "The *howl* quarter of the year"—the winter quarter, when times are flat and wages lowered. See **How**.

Howlet, the barn or white owl, which, in its flight, occasionally utters loud screams or *howls*. Fr. *hulotte*. Shakspeare introduces the word into his incantations in *Macbeth*.

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and *howlet's* wing.

Howlet, a term of reproach; probably from the owl being considered a bird of ill omen. Indeed, it has the reputation of being the herald of horror and disaster.

Howl-kite, a vulgar name for the belly.

How'way, come away; a term of solicitation very common in Newcastle and the vicinity. It is *hie*, or *hoy away*.

Hoy, *v.* to heave or throw; as a stone.

Hoy, Hoy-cart, *s.* a cart drawn by one horse only.

HOYT, an awkward ill-bred youth, a lazy idle fellow.

HUBBY-SHEW, HUBBY-SHOO, HUBBLED-SHEW, a disturbance, a noise, a state of confusion. Teut. *hobbelen*, inglomerare; and *schowe*, spectaculum.

Hud, the side, or rather the covering of the top of the side, of a fire-place within the chimney of a country cottage—the hood. Pans not in use are placed on the "*hud stone*."

HUDDICK, or HUDDOCK, the cabin of a keel or coal barge. Dut. *hut*, steerage.

HUEL, a vulgar term of vituperation. "A *huel* of a fellow."

HUFF, *v.* to offend. Isl. *yfa*, irritare. "She's easily *huffed*."—

HUFF, *s.* offence, displeasure, anger. "He's in a *huff*."

HUG, to carry; requiring the grasp of the arms.

HUGGERMUGGERING, doing any thing in a confused, clandestine, or unfair manner. V. Todd's John. and Nares' Gloss.

HULLY, delicate in health, often complaining, weak, feeble, tender, timid, petted, peevish. It does not correspond to Sc. *hooly*, which implies slow and softly.

HULK, a lazy, clumsy, bulky fellow. Shakspeare has "the *hulk* Sir John;" and in Newcastle they talk of an "idle lazy *pay-wife hulk*."

HULL, a place in which animals are confined for the purpose of fattening; as a *swine-hull*; a *duck-hull*. Germ. *höhle*, a den.

HUMBLE. To *humble* barley, is to break off the beard or awns, with a flail or other instrument. It is a sort of second thrashing. Su.-Got. *hamla*, to mutilate. Allied to this, is a *hum-melled-cow*, a cow without horns.

HUMMER, to make a low rumbling noise. V. Jam. Supp.

HUMOURSOME, full of whims—*humourous* in Shakspeare's sense.

HUNKERED, elbowed, bowed, crooked. Lat. *uncus*. "This wheat is sadly *hunkered*."

HUNKERS, haunches. This word seems used by the Northum-

brian vulgar only in the sense of *sitting on the hunkers*; that is, with the hams resting on the back part of the ankles, the heels generally being raised from the ground. Such is the position of a woman milking a cow, which in Durham is called *hencow* fashion, probably from *hen* and *cower*, to sit on eggs—from the position of a brooding hen. A friend of mine connected with a colliery, where a child had been injured, enquiring of the father how the accident happened, received the following answer, which I am induced to give as a specimen of *Pit* language:—"It was *sitten on its hunkers* howking glinters fra mang the het ass, when the lowe teuck its claes, and brant it to the varry a*se;" implying that it was sitting on its haunches digging vitrified shining scoria among the hot ashes, when the flame caught its clothes, and burnt it to the very buttocks.

HUNT-THU-HARE, a common game among children—played on the ice as well as in the fields.

HURTER, the shoulder of the axle against which the nave of the wheel knocks. Fr. *heurter*, to knock.

HURTLE, to contract the body into a round form, as through pain, severe cold, &c. *Hurtle*, to crowd confusedly together, is classical.

HUSE, a short cough, a hoarseness. Germ. *husten*, a cough. See HOAST.—**HUSEKY**, ill of a cold, hoarse.

HUTCH, a chest. The Hutch, in the Guildhall of Newcastle, is a fine old chest, on which the Chamberlains of the Corporation transact their business. It is, in fact, the town's treasury. Lat. *huckia*. Fr. *huche*.

Why dost thou converse with that trunk of humours, that bolting-hutch of beastliness, that swollen parcel of dropsies, that huge bombard of sack—*Shak.* 1st. Hen. IV.

HUTHERIKIN-LAD, a ragged youth—an uncultivated boy. Germ. *hutte-kind*, a cottage child.

HUZ, *Uz*, *we*, as well as, *us*. In very general use.

H'YEL, the whole, all. Isl. *heill*. Su.-Got. *hel*, totus.

I.

ICE-SHOGGLE, an icicle. Sax. *ice-icel*. Dut. *yskegel*. Mr. Todd, on the authority of Grose, has admitted *ickle*, which I should have thought the proper name for these stalactites (and not icicle) had not Shakspeare left us, "When *icicles* hang by the wall." The *ice* has certainly very much the appearance of a corrupt addition. I have been informed, since writing this article, that *icle* is a general name for stalactite.

PFAKINS, in faith—a frequent asseveration among the common people. Shakspeare uses *i' faith*, on several occasions.

ILK, each, every—the same, the like. Sax. *alc—ilc*.

ILL, *v.* to reproach, to speak *ill*.—**ILL-WILLED**, *a.* malèvolent, ill-natured. Isl. *illvilie*, malevolentia.

IMP, an addition to a bee-hive. Also, one length of hair twisted, as forming part of a fishing line.

INCLING, a desire, an imperfect hint or intimation. Etymologists have differed as to the derivation. I was once inclined to view it as from Fr. *un clin* (d'œil) a wink, if not from Su.-Got. *wincka*, connivere. But Mrs. Hutchinson (Memoirs, 4to. p. 357) writes the word *inclin*, quasi penchant—a leaning, an inclination.

INCOME, any swelling or other bodily infirmity, not apparently proceeding from any external cause—or which has formed unexpectedly. *Ancome*, in the same sense, is an old word.

INDIFFERENT, tolerable, in pretty good health. V. Crav. Gloss.

ING, a meadow—a pasture. The word often occurs in the names of places; and is common to the Saxon, Danish, and other Northern languages. It seems originally to have meant an *in* or inclosure, as distinguished from the common field; though it is now chiefly applied to low moist ground, or such as is subject to occasional overflowings. Ihre says, *æng* is a flat meadow between a town and a river on which the market or fair is held; which is an exact description of the *Ings* on which the great fortnight fair for cattle is held at Wakefield.

INGLE, a fire, or flame. Gael. *aingeal*. V. Todd's Johnson.

INKLE, an inferior kind of tape. "Beggars *inkle*." See **THICK**.

INSENSE, to comprehend, to make to understand, to inform—to have *sense* infused into the mind. V. Nares' Gloss. *incense*.

INTACK, an inclosure. A part *taken in* from a common. *Inhoke* is an old law term for any corner or part of a common field fenced in from the rest. V. Kennett's Paroch. Antiq. p. 297, and Gloss. vo. *inhoc*.

IRONS, a term for spurs; probably as being made of *iron*.

Is, the third person singular of *to be*, is almost constantly used among the common people for the first and second persons. "*Is* sure, thou *is*"—am sure, thou art. In the Canterbury Tales, is the following line—

I *is* as ill a miller as *is* ye.

Mr. Tyrwhitt, whose high authority it is a sort of heresy to question, seems to think that Chaucer has designedly given his Northern Clerks a vulgar, ungrammatical phraseology. But I must confess, I have some doubt on the subject.

ISCA! ISCA! or **ISKA! ISKA!** a Northumbrian shepherd's call to his dog. Sc. *isk, iskie*. Mr. Lambe, in his Notes on the old poem of *The Battle of Floddon*, p. 66, fancifully observes, that this term is evidently an abbreviation of *Lysisca*, the name of the Roman shepherd's dog.

—— multum latrante *Lysisca*.—*Virg. Ecl. 3*.

With greater verisimilitude it has been said, that it is from Fr. *icy*, hither; the word used in France for the same purpose. Dr. Jamieson, however, remarks that Teut. *aes*, *aesken*, and Germ. *ess*, signify a dog.

IV, in.—**INTIV**, into. So pronounced by country people.

IZZARD (often pronounced like the Germ. *z*), **IZZET**, the letter **Z**. Derived by Johnson from *s* hard, and by Walker, who contends it is *s* soft, from *s surd*.

J.

JABBER, *s.* garrulity. The verb is old. V. Todd's Johnson.

JACKALEGS, a large knife with a joint, so as to be carried in the pocket. Generally considered to have obtained this name from *Jacques de Liege*, a famous Flemish cutler—before England had learnt to excel all the world in hardware.

JAG, a cart load.—*York*. Moor has *jag*, a waggon load.

JAGGER-GALLOWAY, a pony with a peculiar saddle for carrying lead, &c. *Jagger*, in the Scottish language, means a *pedlar*—*jagger-galloway*, a pedlar's pony. Some of these itinerant *merchants*, as they are called, are yet in the practice of conveying their wares on galloways, a small, but spirited, breed of horses, from *Galloway*, a district of country in Scotland, famed for rearing them.

JAISTERING, swaggering, gesturing—gesticulating. It is common to call a person of an airy manner, if a male, "a *jaistering* fellow;"—and if a female, "a *jaistering* jade."

JAM, **JUAM**, *s.* jamb. Formerly written *jaumb*.

JANNOCK, oat-bread made into a loaf. See **BANNOCK**.

JANTY, cheerful. *Su.-Got. gantas*, to sport like children.

JARBLE, to wet, to bedew; as by walking in long grass after dew or rain. V. Todd's John. *javel*.

JAR-WOMAN, an occasional assistant in the kitchen—a sort of char-woman; which Tooke derives from *Sax. cyrran*, to turn—she not being regularly hired, but only for a turn. Mr. Jennings, however, thinks it ought to be *choor-woman*; from *choor*, a West of England word for a job, or any dirty household work.

JASEY, or **JAZEY**, yarn for stockings, worsted. A *jazey-wig* is an old-fashioned article, still worn by some octogenarians.

JAUNIS, **JAUNUS**, the jaundice. *Fr. jaunisse*; from *jaune*.

JAUP, *v.* to move liquid irregularly—to splash. "The water went *jauping* in the skeel." A rotten egg, also, is said to *jaup*, when, upon being shaken, a noise is heard like that proceeding from a bottle not full.

JAUP, *s.* the sound of water agitated in a narrow or irregular vessel. *Isl. gialfur*, a hissing or roaring wave?

JAUP, to strike, to chip or break by a gentle, though sudden blow.

Jauping paste-eggs at Easter, is a youthful amusement in Newcastle and the neighbourhood. One boy, holding an egg in his hand, challenges another to give blow for blow. One of the eggs is sure to be fractured in the conflict, and its shattered remains become the spoil of the conqueror.

JEE, *v.* to move to one side. *Swed. gaa*, to turn round.—**JEE**, *a.* crooked, awry.

JEKPS, a severe beating—a sound thrashing.

JENK, to jaunt, to ramble. From *junket*, to feast secretly.

JENNY-HOWLET, the tawny owl; very *clamorous* at night, and easily known by its *hooting*.

When the gray *howlet* has three times hoo'd,
When the grimy cat has three times mewed.

Witches' Gathering Hymn.

JESP, a hole or rent in cloth. *Isl. geispi*, oscitatio.

JEWEL, an expression of affection—familiar regard. *Fr. mon joie*, provincially *maw jewel*! It is also Irish.

Ye *jewels* of our father, with wash'd eyes
Cordelia leaves you.—*Shak. King Lear.*

JIGGER, an airy swaggering person. "A comical *jigger*." Perhaps, originally, one disposed or suitable to a *jig*.

JIM, *a.* slender, neat, elegant. See **GIMP**, or **JIMP**.

JIMMER, a small hinge for a closet door or desk. See an explanation of *jimmers*, with which the *gimmel* ring is thought to be connected, in Brand's *Pop. Ant.* Vol. II., p. 27. Also Nares' *Gloss. gimmel*; and Moor, *jimmers*.

JINGLE-CAP, shake cap. A game much practised among the young pitmen and keelmen. *Sc. jingle-the-bonnet.*

JINK, *v.* to jingle.—**JINK**, *s.* a clink, or sharp rattle.

JINKERS, *By JINKERS*, a sort of demi-oath. From *jingo*.

JINNY-SPINNER, a very long slender-legged fly.

JOCKALEGS, the same as **JACKALEGS**; which see. In Meyrick's Glossary of military terms of the middle ages, I find "*Jock-elys*, a strong knife with two blades." Our modern jockalegs, however, has only one blade.

JOCK AND JOCK'S-MAN, a juvenile sport, in which the *bon camarada* is to repeat all the pranks which the leader can perform. See the Tale of "Master and Man," in the Irish Fairy Legends. See, also, a long list of youthful games—many of them common in the North of England—in Moor's Suffolk words, *move all*.

JOGGLE, to cause to totter. Teut. *schockelen*, vacillare.

JOLLY, fat, stout, large in person. "A *jolly* landlady."

JOOK, to crouch or stoop suddenly, as if to avoid a blow.

JOOKINGS, corn beat out of the sheaf in throwing off the stack; often a perquisite to those who assist in carrying the sheaves into the barn.

JORUM, a pot or jug full of something to drink. Chaucer has *jordane*, and Shakspeare *jorden*; both in the sense of a chamber substitute pour le *jardin*.

The horrible crew,

That Hercules slew,

Were Poverty—Calumny—Trouble—and Fear:

Such a club would you borrow,

To drive away sorrow,

Apply for a *jorum* of Newcastle beer.—*Cunningham*.

JOSKIN, a mason's labourer. V. Jam. Supp. *jaskin*.

JOUKEREY-PAUKEREY, any sort of underhand trick or dexterous roguery, artifice, legerdemain. A friend in Edinburgh says, this phrase is derived from the two Scots words *jouk*, to elude, and *paukie*, cunning, sly—the essential requisites of a juggler.

JOWL, *v.* to knock, or rather to give a signal by knocking.

JUBATION, a severe lecture, or reprimand. Lat. *jubeo*.

JUG, to go to rest; as partridges when they roost on the ground.

Su.-Got. *huka*, avium more reclinare. Serenius.

JUMP-WITH, JUMP-IN-WITH, to meet with accidentally, to coincide. *Jump* occurs several times in Shakspeare; meaning in

some places to agree with, in others to venture at, or hazard.

In one place it appears to be intended for just.

JURNUT, an earth-nut. The same as **ARNUT**; which see.

JUST-NOW, *adv.* presently. In the South, *by and by*.

JYE, to stir, to turn round. "I cannot *jye* my neck, its so stiff."

— **JYE**, *a.* awry, crooked. See **JEE**.

K.

KAE! an interjectional expression of disbelief, contempt, or abhorrence; very common in Newcastle.

KAIL, cabbage, greens.—*North.* Isl. *kal.* Dan. *kaal.* Swed. *kål.* Welsh, *cawl.* See Appendix to Johnstone's Antiquitates Celto-Scandicæ, p. 276.

KAIL, broth or pottage. V. Jam. Supp. *kail*, 2d. sense. There is a place in Newcastle called the *Kail-cross*; where broth was sold in former times.

KAIL, a turn; so used among school-boys in their games. "It's my *kail*."

KAIL-GARTH, a kitchen-garden—a cabbage-garth—though often adorned with a profusion of flowers. Swed. *kålgård.*

KAIL-POT, a large metal pot for culinary purposes; originally, as Grose explains it, a pottage pot.

KAIRN, the same as **CAIRN**; which see.

KAME, **K'YAME**, a comb. Sax. *comb.* Dan. *kam.* Sc. *kaim.*

KAMSTARY, mad. Perhaps the same as Sc. *camsterie*, *camstairie*, froward, perverse, unmanageable; which Dr. Jamieson derives from Germ. *kamp*, and *starrig* stiff; or it may be a sort of pleonasm, from *cam*, which in Gael. is applied to any thing crooked or awry, and *stary*, *staring*, wild-looking.

KARL-CAT, or **CARL-CAT**, a male cat. Sax. *carl*, masculus.

KARL-HEMP, or **CARL-HEMP**, the largest stalk of hemp—that which bears the seed.

KECKLE, to cackle, to laugh aloud. V. Jam. *kekkl.*

KEDGE, to fill, to stuff. Hence, **KEDGE-BELLY**, a large protuberant body, a glutton.

KEE, **KEE-SIDE**, *emphatically* the Newcastle Quay, extending from Tyne Bridge to the end of Sandgate.

Fareweel Tyne Brig and cannie *kee*.

Gilchrist, Voyage to Lunna.

KEEK, to peep, to look with a prying eye, to view slyly. *Su.-Got. kika, intentis oculis videre. Dan. kige. Dut. kijken.*

KEEL, *v.* to cool, to render cool. *Sax. cælan, algere. Sir Thos. Hanmer*—at best but a sorry expounder of our immortal bard—in attempting an explanation of

While greasy Joan doth *keel the pot*.

Shak. Love's Labour's Lost.

strangely says, "to drink so deep, as to turn up the bottom of the pot, like *turning up the keel of a ship!*" Major Moor is equally in error:—he thinks "scouring the pot with its bottom inclined conveniently for that operation; or *keeling* it in the position of a ship rolling so as to almost *show her keel out of the water.*" *V. Suffolk Words, killer or keeler.* The expression "*keel the pot,*" really means neither more nor less than to render it cool; that is, to take out a small quantity of the broth, &c., and then to fill up the pot with *cold* water; a common practice in Northumberland. Another mode of *keeling the pot*—and my friend, Mr. Raine, says, by far the most frequent one—is by raising a ladle full of the boiling liquid, which, after being exposed to the air for a few moments, is returned to its place. When this is done five or six times, in rapid succession, the *boiling over* is for a while effectually put a stop to. The word, however, as shown by the examples from Gower and Chaucer, quoted by Mr. Todd, is not confined to the kitchen.

KEEL, *s.* ruddle, decomposed iron used for marking sheep, &c. *Gael. cil. Fr. chaille. Jamieson.*

KEEL, a low, flat vessel or barge, in which coals are carried from the *colliery-staiths* to the ships, in the Tyne and Wear. *Keel*

is a very ancient name, of Saxon origin, for a ship or vessel—*ceol*, *navis*—though now restricted to mean the *bottom* only. On the first arrival of the Saxons they came over in three large ships, styled by themselves, as Verstegan informs us, *keeles*. In the Chartulary of Tynemouth Monastery, the servants of the Prior who wrought in the barges (1378), are called *kelers*, an appellation plainly synonymous with the present *keelmen*, or persons who navigate the keels.

KEEL-OF-COALS, 8 *Newcastle* chaldrons—21 tons, 4 cwt.

KEEL-BULLIES, the *keelmen*, or crew of the keel—the partners, or comrades in the vessel. See **BULLY**.

KEEL-DEETERS, the wives and daughters of the keelmen, who sweep the keels, having the sweepings of the small coals for their pains. To *deet*, or *dight*, in Northern language, means to wipe or make clean. See **DEET**.

KEELAGE, keel dues in port—payment of custom for every keel or bottom that enters a harbour. This word is in Todd's Johnson, but in too limited a sense.

KEELY-VINE, a black-lead pencil. See *Monthly Mag.* Vol. VI, p. 434. See, also, *Jam. Supp.*

KEEN, a chap. The hands are said to be *keened*, when the skin is broken or cracked by the frost, and a sore induced. **KEEN**, is also used by the lower classes for caustic applied to wens or ulcers; probably from the pain it occasions.

KEEP-THE-POT-BOILING, a common metaphorical expression among young people, when they are anxious to carry on their gambols with more than ordinary spirit.

KELD, the still part of a river, which has an oily smoothness while the rest of the water is ruffled. I have only heard this word on the Tyne, and confined to the meaning here given; but a friend, who lately visited Ullswater, informs me, that when the day is uniformly overcast, and the air perfectly still, that lake has its surface dappled with a smooth, oily appearance, which is called a *keld*. The word is also, I find, a common term in Yorkshire, Westmorland, and Cumberland, for a well or spring. Isl. *kelda*, palus.

KELK, *v.* to beat heartily.—**KELK**, **KELKER**, *s.* a severe blow.

KELK, the roe or milt of fish. “Haddock *kelks*.”—*Newc.*

KELPS, **POT-KELPS**, iron hooks from which boilers are hung.

KELTER, frame, order, arrangement, condition. *V. Todd’s Johnson*. It also means money, cash. *Germ. geld.*

KEMB, a strong-hold—a term used by the Borderers.—*North.*
Sc. kaim, a camp, or fortress.

KEMP, to strive against each other in reaping corn—rarely for any other superiority. *Sax. campian*, militare. *Teut. kampen*, dimicare. *Swed. kampa*, to contend, to struggle.—**KEMPERS**, the competitors. According to *Verstegan*, the word is of noble descent. *V. Rest. Decayed Intell.* 8vo. p. 233.

KEMPS, hairs among wool, coarse fibres. *V. Crav. Gloss.*

KEN, *v.* to know, to be acquainted with. *Su.-Got. kaenna*. *Sax. cennan*. *Dut. kennen*. “*Aw kent him weel*”—I knew him well.

Says t’ auld man tit oak tree,
Young and lusty was I when I *kenn’d* thee—
But sair fail’d am I, sair fail’d now,
Sair fail’d am I, sen I *kenn’d* thou.

North Country Song.

KEN, *v.* to see.—**KEN**, *s.* a sight. Archdeacon Nares says, “In Scotland these words are still in full currency.” He might have added, in the North of England also.

KENNEN, **KENNING**, a measure of two pecks, half a bushel.

KENSPECKED, **KENSPECKLED**, conspicuous—*specked*, so as to be easily *kenned*. *V. Skinner*.

KEP, to catch, to receive any thing in the act of falling. *Sax. cepan*. *Teut. keppen*, capture.

Mourn, Spring, thou darling of the year!
Ilk cowslip cup shall *kep* a tear.—*Burns*.

KEPPY-BALL, hand-ball. In former times it was customary, every year at Easter and Whitsuntide, for the mayor, aldermen, and sheriff of Newcastle, attended by the burgesses, to go in state to a place called the Forth—a sort of mall—to

countenance, if not to join in the play of *keppy-ball*, and other sports. The *esprit de corps* is gone, though the diversion is still in part kept up by the young people of the town; but it would of course, in these altered times, be considered highly indecorous to "unbend the brow of authority" on such an occasion. Puerile, however, as it may seem, there was a time—if we may credit Belithus, an ancient ritualist—when the bishops, and even archbishops, of *some churches*, used to play at hand-ball with the inferior clergy.—*Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.*

KERN, *v.* to churn. Goth. *kerna*. Sax. *cernan*. Teut. *kernen*.

KERN, *s.* a churn. Sax. *cerene*. Teut. *kerne*. Also (by a dialectical variation of *quern*), a hand-mill for grinding corn. See **QUERN**.

KERN-BABY, an image dressed up with corn at a harvest home—*corn-baby*. The same as *maiden*, or *carline*, in Scotland.—

KERN-SUPPER, the feast of harvest home. See **MELL-SUPPER**.

—**WIN-THE-KERN**, to finish the reaping of corn. See **MELL-DOLL**.

KERN-MILK, butter-milk, *churn-milk*. Teut. *kern-melck*. An Anglo-Saxon supper; and still a favourite beverage among the rustics of the North.

KERSEN, **KIRSEN**, **KURSEN**, to christen. Dut. *kersten*. *Kersen* is an old way of writing the word.

KERSMAS, **KIRSMAS**, **KURSMAS**, Christmas.

KESH, the *kex*, or hollow stem of an umbelliferous plant. *Kyx*, a hemlock, occurs in Peirs Ploughman. Welsh, *cecys*.

KESLIP, **KESLOP**, a calf's stomach salted and dried for rennet—that which *loppers* or curdles the milk in order to make cheese. Sax. *ceselab*, coagulum. Germ. *kaselab*, rennet.

KESLOP. *Kittle yor keslop*, a Newcastle trope for a chastisement. *Warm yor keslop*, a metaphor for a *hot-pot*.

KET, carrion, filth, useless lumber. Su.-Got. *koett*.

KETMENT, a dirty mixture, any sort of filth.

KETTY, bad, filthy, dirty, worthless. "A *ketty* fellow."

KEVEL, a large hammer for quarrying stones.

KL, quoth.—**KIV-AW**, **KIV-I**, quoth I. See under **LABBERING**.

KICK, the top of the fashion—in other language, quite the go—just the thing. **Q. Isl.** *kækr*, gestus indecorus?

KILL, the Northern word for a kiln. **V. Jam.** Supp.

KILL-COW, a matter of moment, or of consequence. "It's *no* great *kill-cow*"—it is only a trifling loss, an inconsiderable sacrifice.

KILLICOUP, a summerset. Probably from **Fr.** *cul-a-cap*, tail to head—head over heels. "Eh! what a *killicoup* the *preest* has gotten out o'is wee bit *gig-thing* there!"

KILL-PRIEST, a jocular name for port wine—from which a very irreverent inference is drawn. But as Shakspeare says,

Come, come, good wine is a good familiar creature, if it be well used; exclaim no more against it.—*Othello*.

KILT, to truss up the clothes—to make them like the Scotch *kilt*. **Dan.** *kilte-op*, to tuck up.

KIND, intimate.—**NOT KIND**, unfriendly, at enmity. See **THICK**.

KING'S-CUSHION, a sort of seat made by two persons crossing their hands, on which to place a third. The thrones on the reverses of the early Royal Seals of England and Scotland, consist of swords, spears, snakes, &c. placed in the manner of a *king's cushion*.

KINK, *v.* to laugh immoderately, to labour for breath as in the hooping cough. **Teut.** *kincken*, difficulter spirare.—**KINK**, *s.* a violent or convulsive fit of laughter or coughing, especially when the breath is stopped.

KINK-COUGH, **KINK-HAUST**, the hooping-cough—*chin-cough*. **Sax.** *cincung*, cachinnatio. **Teut.** *kinck-hoest*, asthma. The ignorant and the superstitious have various fooleries, for curing or alleviating this epidemic disorder—such as eating a *mouse-pie*, or hanging a *roasted mouse* round the neck—dipping the persons affected *nine* times in an *open grave*, or putting them *nine* times under a *pie-bald* horse—passing them *nine* times through

the *mill-hopper*—making them ride on a *bear*—any thing, in short, to disgust or frighten them:—which, so far as it is a nervous disease, may possibly have a temporary effect.

KIRK, a church. A very old English word, still retained in Northumberland. Sax. *cyrc*. Su.-Got. *kyrka*. Germ. *kirche*. —**KIRK-GARTH**, the church-yard.

The Friars followed folke that were rich,
And folke that were poor at little price they set;
And no cors in the *kirke yard* ne *Kirke* was buried,
But quick he bequeath'd them ought, or quit part of his debt.

Peire Ploughman's Visions.

KIRK-MAISTER, or **KIRK-MASTER**, a church warden. Teut. *kerk-maester*. —**KIRK-FOLK**, the congregation at a church. —**KIRK-HOLE**, a grave.

KISS, **KISS-HER**, a peculiar squeak with the fiddle, at country dancing parties, especially at a *mell supper*, calling on the beau to salute his partner—to take the long established fee.

KIST, a chest. Common to all the Northern, and also to the Welsh and Cornish languages.

KISTING, a funeral. Borders of *North*. V. Tomlin's Law Dict. *kyte*; and Jamieson, *kisting*.

KIT, properly a covered milking pail with two handles, but often applied to a small pail of any sort. Adopted, probably, from Sax. *kitte*, a bottle, or leathern bag for holding liquors.

KIT, a small barrel for pickled salmon—for which Newcastle, in days gone by, was much celebrated.

KIT, the stool on which a cobbler works, including all his tools.

KIT, a set or company. A general provincialism.

KITCHEN, *v.* to use thriftily, to be sparing of. —**KITCHEN**, *s.* all kinds of provisions, except bread. Also, a tea-urn.

KITCHEN-PHYSIC, substantial fare—good living—opprobrium medicorum.

There was of old no use of physicke amongst us, and but little at this day, except it be for a few nice idle citizens, surfetting courtiers, and stauffed gentlemen lubbers. The country people use *kitchen physicke*.

Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy.

KITE, the belly. Allied to Mœ.-Got. *quid*, and Su.-Got. *qwed*, venter. *Bag-kite* and *pod-kite*, are ludicrously applied to persons with larger capacities than common. "Running to *kite*"—becoming corpulent.

KITH, acquaintance. Sax. *cythe*, *'kyth*. Not obsolete, as stated by Dr. Johnson.—**KITH-AND-KIN**, friends and relations.

KITTLE, *v.* to tickle, to enliven. Sax. *citelan*, titillare. Dut. *kittelen*. Teut. *kitzelen*. Swed. *kittla*. The word in this form is in Sherwood's old Dictionary.

KITTLE, *v.* to litter, to kindle—to bring forth *kittens*. A very old word, written in Palsgrave, *kyttell*. This recalls to our memory the prophecy, which Thomas the Rhymer is said to have uttered concerning the desolation of his own house.

The hare sall *kittle* on my hearth stane,
And there will never be laird Learmont again.

KITTLE, *a.* ticklish, hard, difficult. "*Kittle work*"—"as *kittle* as a match."

"O mony a time, my lord," he said,
I've stown a kiss frae a sleeping wench;
But for you I'll do as *kittle* a deed,
For I'll steal an auld lurdane aff the bench.

Christie's Will.

This word has other meanings; as *kittle weather*—changeable or uncertain weather; a *kittle question*—such as it is inconvenient or impolitic to answer; a *kittle horse*—one unsafe to ride, or not easily managed—skittish.

KITTLE-BUSY, officious, interested about trifles.

KITTLE-THE-CHUMPS, to stir the fire.—*Durham*.

KITTLING, a kitten. A very ancient word. In Palsgrave, it is *kytlynge*; in Prompt. Parv. *kytlinge*; and in the Ortus Vocabulorum, *kyttelynge*. Juliana Barnes writes *kendel of cats*, for a litter of cats.

KITTY, the house of correction.—*Newcastle*. Su.-Got. *kætta*, includere. Germ. *ketten*, to fetter.

KITTY-CAT, a puerile game, described by Moor, in his Suffolk Words, under *kit-cat*. Strutt mentions a game, which used to

be played in the North, called *tip cat*, or more properly *cat*
V. Sports and Pastimes, p. 86.

KITTY, KITTY-WREN, the common wren—a bird regarded with
reverential affection—the reputed consort of the red breast.

The robin and the wren
Are God's cock and hen.

KIZONED, or **KIZZENED**, parched or dried. Children are said to
be so, when, from a weakened or pampered appetite, they
loathe their food. "*Kizzen'd* meat"—meat too much roasted.
See **GIZEN**; to which it seems allied.

KLICK, a peg or knob for hanging any thing upon.

KLICK-HOOKS, large hooks for catching salmon in the day-time.
V. Cray. Gloss.

KNACK, to speak affectedly, to ape a style beyond the speaker's
education. Germ. *knacken*, to crack, to "clip the king's
English."—**KNACKIT**, one quick at repartee, a clever child.

KNACK-AND-RATTLE, a quick and noisy mode of dancing with the
heels, among the lower orders of society.

He jumps, and his heels *knack and rattle*.

The Colliers' Pay Week.

KNACK-KNEE'D, in-kneed—having the knees so that they *knack*,
or strike, against each other in walking.

KNAGGY, testy, ill-humoured, waspish. Derived, perhaps, from
Swed. *gnaga*, to tease, to torment.

KNAGS, KNAGGS, pointed rocks, the rugged tops of a hill. V.
Ihre, *knagglig*. See, also, **KNAP**.

KNAP, the brow or projection of a hill. Sax. *cnæp*, vortex
montis. Isl. *gnop*, prominentia. Su.-Got. *knæp*, summitas
montis. In the Gospel of Saint Luke (ch. iv., v. 29,) where
the Jews led our Saviour—*unto the brow of the hill*, the Saxon
expression is, *wæs muntas cnæp*.

KNARL, a hunch-backed or dwarfish man. Old Eng. *knurle*, a
knot. Hence, a *knarled* or *knurled* tree, for a stunted or
knotty tree.

KNAW, v. to know. Sax. *cnawan*. "Aw *knaw* it weel."

KNIFLE, to steal, to pilfer. Q. Celt. *cnefio*, to shear?

KNOCKING-MELL, a large wooden mallet which our ancestors used to bruise and take the outer husk from the barley, to fit it for the pot, before barley-mills were known.

KNOCKING-TROUGH, a stone-trough, or mortar, in which the operation alluded to in the last article was performed. Many hollow stones, originally applied to this purpose, are still to be seen about farm-houses.

KNOTTY-TOMMY, milk boiled and poured upon oatmeal.

KNOUTBERRY, a dwarf mulberry. *Rubus chamæmorus*. The common people give it this name from a tradition that king *Knut*, or Canute, once relieved his hunger by it.

KNOWE, the top of a hill—a bare rounded hillock or eminence. Sax. *cnolle*. Teut. *knolle*, a hill or *knoll*.

KUSS, *v.* to kiss. Welsh, *cusan*.—**KUSS**, *s.* a kiss. Welsh, *cus*.

KYE, or **KIE**, the plural of cows—kine. Sax. *cy*, *vaccæ*.

KYLE, a cock of hay. Fr. *cueillir*, to gather.

KYLOES, a small sort of cattle, bred in the Highlands of Scotland—said to be from *kyle*, a Gaelic word for a ferry—over which they are transported. But may it not be from Germ. *kuh-klein*, a small cow?

L.

LABBERING, floundering, struggling, or *labouring* in water.

Aw was *setten* the keel, wi' Dick Stavers an' Mat,

An' the Mansion-house Stairs we were just alongside,

When we aw three see'd sumthing, but didn't ken what,

That was splashing and *labbering* about i' the tide.

"It's a flucker!" ki Dick; "No," ki Mat, "its owre big,

It luick'd mair like a skyat when aw first see'd it rise;"

"Kiv aw"—for awd gotten a *gliff o' the wig*—

"Odds mercy! Wye, marrows, beclike it's Lord 'Sixe."

Newcastle Song, 'My Lord 'Sixe.'

These lines allude to an accident that befell a great *legal luminary*, who unfortunately slipped into the watery element a few years ago.

LABOURSOME, made with much labour. "Not now in use."

Todd's John. It is still in use among the Northern peasantry.

LACED-TEA, tea having spirits in it; as some of our old women drink their hyson.

LACING, a good beating. V. Todd's John. *lace*, 5th. sense.

LACKITS, small sums of money—odd things, generally.

LAD, a boy; originally a man; from Sax. *leode*, the people.

Langland—the reputed author of the Visions of Peirs Ploughman—one of our earliest writers, uses *ladde*, in its primitive sense; from which, no doubt, proceeded *lasse*, lass. In Scotland, the men are all lads, however old, so long as they remain in a state of "single blessedness." Sometimes applied to *all manner of men*. The grandfather of a friend of mine, at the age of 88, used to ask for his servant, aged about 55 or 60—where is my *lad*?

LADDIE, a lover, a sweetheart—diminutive from *lad*.

May aw the press-gang perish,

Each lass her *laddie* cherish,

Lang may the coal trade flourish,

Upon the dingy Tyne.

Newcastle Song, 'The Keel Row.'

LAFTER, LAWTER, as many eggs as a hen will lay before she incubates. Teut. *leghtyd*, tempus quo gallinæ ova pariunt.

LAGGIN, the stave of a cask, tub, &c. V. Ihre, *lagg*.

LAIDL, ugly, foul, loathsome. Sax. *lathlic*. Fr. *laid*.

LAINCH, a long stride. "What a *lainch* he has got"—how he *launches* out his legs.

LAIR, mire, dirt. Isl. *leir*. Su.-Got. *ler*. To be *laired*, to stick in the mire. Swed. *ler*, *lera*, clay, seems cognate.

LAIRD, "the lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect," says Dr. Johnson. This is its old meaning; but it is now a common

name in Northumberland and Cumberland for a proprietor of land, without any relation to manorial rights.

What's the *Laird* doing, Jock?

Doing? What should he be doing! but sitting on his ane louping-on-stane, glowering frae him.

Sage Sayings of Jock the Laird's Man.

LAKE, *v.* to play. Sax. *lacan*, ludere. Mœ.-Got. *laikan*, exultare. Swed. *leka*, to play. In Peirs Ploughman, *layke*.

LAKE-WAKE, or **LYKE-WAKE**, the watching of a corpse previous to interment. Sax. *lic*, a body, and *wæcce*, a watching or *wake*. Swed. *vakt*—*vakstuga*. It originally consisted of a meeting of the friends and relations of the deceased, for the purpose of watching by the body from the moment it ceased to breathe, to its exportation to the grave; but the ceremony was afterwards converted into a scene of feasting, dancing, and revelry, extremely indecent on such a melancholy occasion. Instances are related to have occurred, where the corpse was forcibly kept unburied by the *waking* friends, until they had consumed, in this incongruous festivity, all that the deceased had left behind him. The *lake-wake* is not yet entirely laid aside in country villages, though somewhat fallen into disuse. The funeral procession is opened by singers chaunting appropriate psalms, followed by two young girls dressed in white, called *servers*; it being their business to attend to the wants and wishes of the mourners. It was a custom with the Anglo-Norman race to celebrate a solemn dirge during the ceremony of sepulture.

LAKING, **BABY-LAKIN**, a child's toy, a plaything.

LAM, **LAMB**, to beat soundly, to chastise severely.

"*Lamb* them, lads; *lamb* them!"—a cant phrase of the time, derived from the fate of Dr. Lambe, an astrologer and quack, who was knocked on the head by the rabble in Charles the First's time.—*Peveril of the Peak*, Vol. IV. p. 152.

This is an error of our great Novellist. The word is used in

two or three of the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, *written before* the conjuring Doctor's catastrophe, which did not happen until the year 1628. Besides, the derivation seems obviously from Isl. *lem*, verberare, or Tëut. *lompen*, infligere. See Thomson, who gives a Gothic root.

LAM, or **LAMB**, and its diminutive **LAMMIE**, favourite terms of endearment. "*Maw bonny lam*"—"maw canny lammie."

LAMETER, **LAMITER**, a cripple. "He'll be a *lameter* for life."

LAM-PAY, to correct; principally applied to children—to beat with a ferula. Fr. *lame*, a flat piece of wood or metal. See **PAY**.

LAND-LOUPER, a person who flees the country for crime or debt. See **LOUP**.

LANG, long. Common to the Saxon, Danish, and Dutch Languages. To **THINK LANG**, to long, to weary.

LANG-LENGTH, the whole length. "He fell *aw his lang length*."

LANG-LOANING-CAKE, a cake made for school-boys on their return home at the vacation.

LANG-SADDLE, or **LANG-SETTLE**, a long wooden seat, or couch, with a back and arms; usually of carved oak. These settles, though still occasionally to be seen in the chimney-corner of country houses—and some there are that have descended through a number of generations—are going fast out of use:—both the thing and the name. See **SETTLE**.

LANGSOME, tedious, tiresome. Sax. *langsum*. Swed. *långsam*, slow, tardy, dilatory.—**LANGSOMENESS**, tediousness, wearisomeness.

LANGSYNE, long since. Sax. *longe siththan*. Sw. *lång sedan*.

LANT, the old name for the game of loo at cards; still retained among the vulgar.—**LANTERED**, loosed.—**LANTERS**, the players.

LANT, urine. V. Todd's John. *land*; 7th. sense.

LAP, *preterite* of leap. "The horse *lap* the wall."

LAP-BANDER, that which binds closely one thing to another—*lap*, wrap—*band*, bind. A tremendous oath is frequently called a *lap-bander*.

LAP-UP, to give up, to relinquish, to discontinue—to *wrap up* tools, &c. when the work is finished.

LAPSTONE, a cobbler's stone, on which he hammers his leather. The *stone* is held in the *lap*—whence the name.

LARE, learning, scholarship. Pure Saxon.—**LARE-FATHER**, instructor. Both Chaucer and Spenser use *lere*.

LASCHE, cold and moist—not actually rain. Fr. *lâche*. Lat. *larus*. V. Moor, *lash* or *lashy*.

LASHIGILLAVERY, **LUSHEYGILAVEY**, plenty of meat and drink; a superfluity. Probably from *lavish*. Mere cant.

LAST, a measure of corn—80 bushels. Sax. *hlæst*. Su.-Got. *laest*. V. Tomlins' Law Dictionary.

LASTY, serviceable, durable, continuing—*lasting*.

LAT, a lath. Sax. *latta*. Dut. *lat*. Fr. *latte*.—**LAT-AND-PLASTER**, an ironical phrase for a tall and slender person—one as *thin as a lath*.—**LAT-RIVER**, a maker of laths.

LATCH *v.* to catch, to lay hold of. Sax. *læccan*, *prehendere*. A very old word, still in use in the North.

When that he Galathe besought
Of love, which he might not *lache*.

Gower, Confessio Amantis.

LATE, or **LEAT**, to search, to seek, to summon, to invite. Goth. and Isl. *leyta*, *quærare*. Hence *Court Leet*, a court to which all freeholders within the district are invited. V. Black. Comm. Vol. IV., p. 273.—**LATING**, or **LEATING**, a summons or invitation. Dr. Willan mentions *Leating*, or *Lating-row*, a district from which matrons are invited by special summons to be present at a child-birth, or at the death of any of the inhabitants. Should a matron within the limits have been, through inadvertence or mistake, omitted on such an occasion, it is an affront not to be forgiven.

LATHER, to beat or chastise. See **LEATHER**.

LATTEN, plate-tin. Pistol's sarcastic

Challenge of this *latten* bilbo,—*Merry Wives of Windsor*.

Has been "a stumbling block," not so much "to the generality of readers," as Sir Thomas Hanmer would express it, but to the commentators themselves. See the learned remarks of the "collective wisdom," in the last Varior. Edit. of Shakspeare, Vol. VIII., p. 22-3; to which should be added Sir Thomas's idea—"a factitious metal." The meaning of the word *latten* has puzzled our best antiquaries. In Todd's Johnson it is defined to be, "a mixed kind of metal, made of copper and calamine: said by some to be the old orichalc;" in another word, brass; though the authority quoted from Gower proves that "*laton*" and "*bras*" are two distinct things. In the Dictionaries of Kersey, Bailey, Dyche, and Ash, *latten* is explained to be *iron tinned over*, which is in fact what is called tin. Pegge, also, states *latten* to be *tin*. But on turning to Nares' Glossary, I find the worthy Archdeacon labouring hard at its transmutation into *brass*. The days of alchymy, however, are past. In addition, it may be observed, that Ruddiman—the learned Glossarist to Douglas' Virgil—interprets *lated*, iron covered with *tin*. This was also the opinion of Ritson, a writer of elaborate research, and deep penetration—minutely accurate in his elucidations of our ancient dialect, with which he was well acquainted. Pettus, too, in his *Essays on Words Metallick*, says, that "thin plates of iron *tinned over* are vulgarly called *latton*." He, also, conceives that the *white brass*, mentioned by Pliny (l. 34, c. 11) was no other than *brass tinned over*, and called *laten*, or *aureum calcum*.

LATTER, *v.* to run in a vagrant or hasty manner. Hence, **LATTERIN**, or **LATHERIN**, a drab, a trollop. "*A lazy latherin*." In Swed. *lätja*, is idleness, laziness.

LAVE, *v.* to empty, to draw or take out water or other liquid—to *lade*. Fr. *lever*. An old word used by Chaucer.

LAVE, *s.* the residue—those who are omitted. A pure Saxon word, occurring in Peirs Ploughman. It also means a crowd.

Of prelates proud, a populous *lave*,
And abbots boldly there were known;

With bishop of St. Andrew's brave,
Who was King James's bastard son.

Battle of Flodden.

In ancient times the dignitaries of the church, holding the temporalities of their benefices of the King, as barons by the tenure of military service, were bound by the feudal law, to attend him in his wars with their dependents. At the battle of Neville's Cross, where the Scottish king became a captive, the English army was in part commanded by two Archbishops and three suffragans.

LAVROCK, LAVEROCK, the sky-lark. Sax. *laferc*, *lawerc*.

Here hear my Kenna sing a song,
There see a blackbird feed her young,
Or a *lverock* build her nest.
Here give my weary spirits rest.

Walton, Angler's Wish.

LAW, *s.* a hill or eminence, whether natural or artificial. Sax. *hlæw*, *hlaw*, agger, acervus. Mœ.-Got. *hlaiw*, monumentum. The term is frequently applied to a high ground of some little extent, though flat and level at the top. It enters largely into the composition of the names of villis and hamlets in the North.

LAW, *a.* low. Dan. *lau*.—LAWLY, lowly, humble.

LAW ME! LAWFUL ME! frequent colloquial exclamations, implying either wonder or fear—*Lord* bless me.

LAYS, LAGGS, dregs, sediment—*lees*. Span. *lias*.

LEA, a rich meadow or pasture—any kind of grass land. Sax. *leag*, campus, pascuum. The word is used by Spenser, and several times by Shakspeare.

LEAD, to carry. In the North they lead coals and almost every thing, which, elsewhere, they carry, or cart.

LEAD-EATER, elastic gum, or Indian rubber. A name by no means inappropriate.

LEAGH, or LEIGH, a scythe. It may be from *lea*, meadow, and *ag*, to cut; or Swed. *lie*, a scythe.

LEAM, a flame. Sax. *leoma*. Chaucer uses *leme* in a sense nearly similar.

LEAMER, or **LEEMER**, a ripe nut. See **BROWN-LEAMER**.

LEAN, in the sense of, to conceal. V. Todd's John.

LEAPING-THE-WELL, going through a deep and noisome pool on Alnwick Moor, called the Freeman's Well—a *sine quâ non* to the freedom of the borough. On Saint Mark's day, the aspirants proceed in great state, and in equal spirits, from the town to the moor, where they draw up in a body, at some distance from the water, and on a signal being given, they scramble through the mud with great labour and difficulty. They may be said to come out in a condition not much better than "the heroes of the *Dunciad* after diving in Fleet Ditch." There is a current tradition, that this strange and ridiculous custom—rendered more ludicrous by being performed in white clothing—was imposed by that capricious tyrant, King John, who, it is said, was bogged in this very pool. I witnessed the ceremony a few years ago, and I can assure my friend, Mr. Surtees, that there is no foundation for his supposition, that they contrive to keep the pond dry.

LEARN, to teach—conformable to Sax. *leran*. This sense is not yet obsolete.

LEASH, to ply the whip. See Nares' Glossary.

LEATHE, a place for storing hay and corn in winter—a barn.

Lathe is used by Chaucer. V. Skinner, *lath*.

LEATHER, *v.* to beat soundly. Perhaps from the instrument originally employed—a strap. *Leathering* is a very ancient vulgar term for a beating.

LEATHER, the vulgar pronunciation of ladder.

Charitie is the highest step in all the *leather* to heaven, and will reach nearest heaven.—*Whittingham's Will*, 1681.

LEATHER-HEAD, **LEATHER-HEED**, a block-head, a thick-skull. Lanthorn Leatherhead, one of the characters in Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, has been thought to have been meant for Inigo Jones; but Mr. Gifford doubts it.

LEATHER-HUNGRY, tough cheese. See old Tusser's Lesson for Dairy Maid Cisley.

LEAVE, LIEVE, or LIEF, willingly, rather, as soon. Sax. *leof*.

Lief is common in Shakspeare, and his contemporaries.—

LEAVER, or LIEFER, more willingly, sooner. Sax. *leofre*.

Both Gower and Chaucer often use the comparative *lever*.

LEAZES, leasows.—*Newc.* Sax. *læswe*, a pasture, a common.

Norm. Fr. *leswes*, *lesues*, pasture-ground.

LECK, to leak. Isl. *lek*, stillare. Swed. *lûka*, to leak.—LECK-

ON-AND-OFF, to pour on, and drain off, gradually.

LEE, *v.* to lie, to tell a falsehood. Sax. *leogan*. “Thou *lees*.”

—LEE, *s.* a lie. This word, vulgar as it is, occurs in Chaucer.

—LEE-WITH-A-LATCHET, a monstrous falsehood. V. Nares.—

LEEAR, a liar. “The king of *leears*.”

LEET, *v.* to meet with, to fall out, to alight.—LEET, *s.* light.—

LEET, *a.* light. “When *thau* heart’s sad, can mine be *leet*?”

LEETS, the lungs or *lights*. Used, also, for windows—*lights*.

LEETSOME, light, comfortable, cheerful—*lightsome*.

LEIL, honest, faithful, constant. Old. Fr. *leal*, *leaul*.

LEISH, LISH, nimble, strong, active, stout, alert.

LEISTER, a prong or trident, used to strike fish. See BLAZE.

SIL-GOT. *liustra*, percutere. Burns, humorously enough, makes this instrument a part of the paraphernalia of Death, in his celebrated satire on Dr. Hornbook.

An awfu’ scythe, out owre ae shouther,

Clear dangling hang;

A three-tae’d leister on the ither

Lay, large and lang.

LEN, *v.* to lend. Sax. *lænan*.—LEN, *s.* a loan. Sax. *len*.

LENGTH, *s.* applied to stature, instead of height.—LENGTHY, tall, as well as, long.

LENNERT, our Northern word for a linnet.

LETCHE, a long narrow swamp in which water moves slowly among rushes and grass—a wet ditch.

LET-LEET, to inform, to disclose. To *let in light*.

LET-ON, to alight upon, to meet with or encounter. “He never *let on*”—he never got or found what he wanted. Isl. *laeta*, ostendere.

- LET-WIT**, to make known. Dut. *laaten weeten*. Sw. *låt veta*.
- LEUF, LUFE, LUIF**, the palm of the hand. A very ancient word.
V. Jamieson. *Outside the luf*, back of the hand—equivalent to rejection and repulse.
- LEUK, v. to look.**—**LEUK, s. a look.**—**LEUKS**, the countenance—looks. “His *leuks* wad spaen a calf.”
- LEW**, mild, calm.—**LEW-WARM**, tepid—*luke-warm*. Teut. *lauwen*, tepefacere.
- LEWD**, wild, ungovernable; as a *lewd* pointer.
- LIB**, to emasculate. Dut. *lubben*. Used by Bishop Hall, Massinger, and others.—**LIBBER**, qui castrat. *Lib*, appears the same as *glib*, in *The Winter's Tale*, Act II. Sc. 1.
- LICKLY**, likely, probable.—**LICKLIEST**, the superlative degree.
- LICKS**, a sound beating, a severe chastisement. The verb *lick*, I believe, is a general provincialism.
- LIFT**, assistance. *To give a lift*, to lend a helping hand.
- LIFT**, the sky. The same idea as *heaven*—heaved or *lifted* up.
- LIG**, to lie down, to rest the limbs. Common to the Saxon and most of the Northern languages. Both Chaucer and Spenser use it.—**LIG-MA-LAST**, a loiterer, the last.—**LIG-O-BED**, one who lies long in bed—the “slug-a-bed” of Shakspeare.
- LIGGEE**, or **LIGNIE**, a carved *lignum vitæ* coit for playing at *dod-dart*, or the game of *trippit* and *coit*.
- LIGHTENING**, break of day. Sax. *lihtan*, to illuminate.
- LIKE**, to please, to be agreeable to. Dr. Johnson is mistaken in thinking it disused.
- LIKE**, obliged, under a necessity. “I’m *like* to go.” “She’s *like* to do it.” Q. from *ligo*, to tie? as our common people say, such a thing is “*tied* to be so;” i. e. it must be so.
- LIKEN'D**. “I had *likened*.”—I was in danger of. Pegge.
- LIKING**, delight, pleasure. Sax. *licung*. An old Scotch word, occurring in that fine and animating passage from Barbour’s *Bruce*, quoted by Dr. Jamieson.

A! freedome is a noble thing!
Fredome mayss man to haiff *liking*!

Fredome all solace to man giffis ;
He levys at ess, that frely levys.

LILE, little. Swed. *lille*, adj. def. *liten*. Widegren.

LILL, to assuage pain. Lat. *lallare*, to lull.

LILLY-WUNS ! LILLY-WUNTERS ! exclamations of amazement.

Lily wounds—from the crucifixion ?

LILT, to sing, by not using words of meaning, but tuneful syllables only.—*North*. Su.-Got. *lulla*, canere.

I've heard a *litting*, at the ewes milking.

Flowers of the Forest.

LIMBO, in gaol—the ablative of *Limbus*, the place of the departed Saints and Holy Men who died before the crucifixion. V. Du Cange. “He’s gotten into *limbo*, up the nineteen steps” —he is under confinement in Newcastle (old) gaol. Bastwick, the friend and associate of Prynne and Burton, designates his imprisonment in the Gatehouse (to which he was committed for writing *Flagellum Pontificis et Episcoporum Latialium*) in *Limbo Patrum*. V. Letany of John Bastwick, Doctor of Phisicke, 4to. 1637, *passim*.

LIMMER, a female of loose manners, or easy virtue.—LIMMER-LOON, a mischievous young man—a rogue, a scoundrel.

LIMMERS, shafts for a cart or carriage. Isl. *linar*, rami arborum.

LIN, v. to cease, to stop. Isl. *lina*, enervare, frangere.

Yet our northern prikkers, the borderers, notwithstanding, with great enormitie (as thought me), and not unlyke (to be playn) unto a masterless hounde hougling in a hie wey, when he hath lost him he wayted upon, sum hoopyng, sum whistelyng, and moste with crying a *Berwyke ! a Berwyke ! a Fenwyke ! a Fenwyke ! a Bulmer ! a Bulmer !* or so ootherwise as theyr capteins names wear, never kinde those troublous and daungerous noyses all the night long.

Patten’s Expedition of the Duke of Somerset.

Set a beggar on horseback, he’ll never *lin* till he be a-gallop.

Ben Jonson, Staple of News.

LIN, s. linen. Swed. *lin*, flax ; *linne*, linen.

LIN, *s.* the lime tree. Swed. *lind*, lime tree.

LIN, LINN, a cascade, a precipice.—*Dur.* and *North. Sax.* *hlynn*, a torrent. Isl. *lind*, a cascade. In Northumberland the word is sometimes used to denote a pool formed below a waterfall; agreeing in this sense with Welsh *llyn*, a lake.

The near'st to her of kin
Is Toothy, tripping down from Verwin's rushy *lin*.

Drayton's Poly-olbion.

LING, provincially, heath. *Erica vulgaris*. Isl. *ling*.

LINGY, active, strong, able to bear fatigue—also in the sense of tall, athletic, vigorous.

LINIEL, shoe-maker's thread. Fr. *ligneuil*. The same as *lingel*, which is described in Nares' Glossary as "a sort of *thong* used by shoe-makers and cobblers; from *lingula*."

LINKS, sandy barren ground—sand-hills on the sea shore. V. Jamieson.

LIN-PIN, a linch pin—the pin which goes through the axle tree to keep on the wheels. Su.-Got. *lunta*, paxillus axis. Jam.

LIPPEN, to expect, to depend upon. "I *lipped* on you to join me." Sax. *leafen*, credere.

LIPPER, spray from small waves; either at sea, or in a river.

LIRK, *v.* to crease, to rumple. Isl. *lerka*, contrahere.—LIRK, *s.* a crease, a wrinkle.

LISK, the groin. "A pain in the *lisk*." Dan. and Swed. *húske*.

LISTEN, the selvage of woollen cloth. Sax. *list*. Dan. *liste*.

LITE, to rely on, to trust to, to depend upon. Swed. *lita*.

LITE, little. An old word from Sax. *lyt*; used by Chaucer, both as a substantive and an adjective; and still retained in the North. LALL, and LILE, also mean little. I cannot pretend to reconcile these dialectical variations.

LITHE, to listen. "*Lithe ye*"—hark you. *Lythe*, Peirs Ploughman. Su.-Got. *lyda*, audire, *lyda till*, aures advertere.

LITHE, LITHEEN, to mix, to thicken; as to lithe the pot.—LITHING, LITHENING, a mixture, or thickening for the pot; such as oatmeal, flour, &c. V. Wilbraham, and Jamieson.

LITTLEST, least, the regular Northern superlative of little.

Where love is great the *littlest* doubts are fear.

Shak. Hamlet.

LIZZIE, an abbreviation of Elizabeth. "*Lizzie* Moody."

LOAK, or **LOKE**, a small quantity; as a loke of hay, a loke of meal, a loke of sand. V. Jam. *lock, loake.*

LOAK ! LOAK-A-DAZIE ! LOAK-A-DAZIE-ME ! exclamations of surprise or pleasure, modulated to suit the occasion.

LOAL, or **LOLL**, to make a strange noise, to mew like a cat. V. Jam. Supp. *loalling.*

LOANING, **LONNIN**, a lane or bye-road. Swed. *långång.*

LOANING, a place near country villages for milking cows. V. Jamieson, *loan.*

But now I hear moaning on ilka green *loaning.*

Flowers of the Forest.

LOB-COCK, a contemptuous epithet for a sluggish person.

I now must leave you all alas,

And live with some old *lobcock* ass !

Breton, Works of a Young Wit.

LOCH, a lake. A pure Gaelic word. There is *Black Loch*, in the county of Northumberland.

LOE, **LOWE**, synonymous with **LAW**; which see.

LOOF, rather, as soon. Sax. *leof.* See **LEAVE**.

LOOK, to weed corn—to *look for*, or clear it of, weeds. V. Ray.

LOLLOCK, or **LOLLOP**, a lump; as, a *lollock* of fat.

LOLLOP, to walk in an undulating manner—to move heavily.

LONE, single. "*A lone woman*"—a female unmarried, or a widow without children. This word appears in Todd's Johnson as if it were obsolete, which is not the case in the North.

LOON, **LOUN**, **LOWNE**, an idle vagabond, a worthless fellow, a rascal. The word is old; but etymologists are not agreed in the derivation. A learned friend derives it from Germ. *lügen*, to lie; adding, that *lügen-maul*, literally lying chops, is a huge

liar. Shakspeare has evidently taken the stanzas in the drinking scene in Othello, from the ancient version of, *Take thy old Cloak about thee*, recovered by Bishop Percy, and published by him in the 1st. Vol. of his *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*.

King Stephen was a worthy peere,
His breeches cost him but a crowne,
He held them sixpence all too deere;
Therefore he call'd the taylor *Lowne*.

LOOR, LOUR, to stoop in walking—to *lower*.—*North*.

LOOSE-I'-THE-HEFT, a disorderly person, a vagabond—uncertain in his haunts. See *HEFT*.

LOP, LOPPE, a flea. Pure Saxon. Swed. *loppa*. In the Middle Ages, when this enemy to mankind infested a bed, it was attributed to the envy of the Devil.

LOPPEN, LUPPEN, *pret.* leaped. Sax. *hleop*. Swed. *lupen*. *Luppen*, also means, Mr. Culley says, burst from swelling.

LOPPER, to coagulate. *Loppered milk*—milk that sours and curdles without the application of an acid. Swed. *löpa*, to run together. Sc. *lapper*, to curdle. Isl. *hlaup*, coagulum.

LOPSTROPOLOUS, mischievous, clamorous—*obstreperous*.

Lobtrop'lous fellows, we kick'd them O.

Song, *Swalwell Hopping*.

LOSING-LEATHER, an injury in a *tender* part, to which inexperienced riders are subject; and which makes them, what is elsewhere called, *saddle sick*. It is a rustic idea—countenanced by some *old* authors—that a sprig of elder, in which there is a joint, worn in one of the lower pockets, will operate as a charm against this *galling* inconvenience; but whether

To harden breech, or soften horse,
I leave't to th' learned to discourse.

Flecknoe, Diarium.

LOUGH, a lake. "Keemer Lough."—*North*. V. Thomson.

LOUK, to weed a field of quicken grass.—*York*. See **Look**.

LOUN, **LOWN'D**, calm, sheltered from the wind. *Isl. logn, æris tranquillitas*. *Swed. lugn*, calm, serene.

LOUNDER, to beat with severe strokes. *V. Jamieson*.

LOUNGE, a large lump; as of bread or cheese. *Span. loncha*, a lunch.

LOUP, *v.* to leap. *Su.-Got. loepa*, currere. *Sw. löpa*, to run.—

LOUP, *s.* a leap or spring.—**LOUPING**, the act of leaping.

"*Loupinge*, or *skypinge*. *Saltus*." *Prompt. Parv.*

LOUP, *v.* to cover. *Teut. loopen*, catulire.

LOUP-THE-LANG-LONNIN, a name for the game of leap frog.

LOOPY-DYKE, a term of contempt; conjoining the ideas of imprudence and waywardness. Sometimes applied to one of those expeditions that maidens sigh for, but which prudent matrons deprecate as shameless and untoward. It has no doubt been adopted from its primary application to cattle *leaping a dike*.

LOUSE, to unbind, to release, to leave off work—to loose.

LOUT, *v.* to bow in the rustic fashion. *Sax. Mutan*, to bend.

Swed. luta, to stoop. This word is used by Gower, Chaucer, Spenser, and other ancient English writers.

LOUT, *s.* a stupid awkward person. *Teut. loute*, homo insulsus. *Shakspeare* writes it *lout*.

LOVESOME, lovely. *Sax. lossum*, delectabilis. In *Peirs Ploughman*, Chaucer, &c. Indeed, in old English, *some* and *ly* are used indifferently as terminations of adjectives.

LOWANCE, an *allowance* of drink to work-people; especially that which is given in the harvest field. The largess of a stranger is received with a loud huzza, intermingled with the screams and shrieks of the women. *V. Moor, lowans*.

LOWE, *v.* to make a bright flame.—**LOWE**, *s.* a flame, a blaze, a light. *Su.-Got. loga*. *Isl. logi*, flamma.—**LILLY-LOWE**, a comfortable blaze. *Lilly*, which is probably from *Sax. lig*, flamma, seems redundant.

LOWRY, **LOWERY**, overcast, threatening to be wet, or stormy—*lowering*. Spoken only, I think, of the weather.

LUCK-PENNY, a small sum of money returned to the purchaser, on selling horses or cattle, by way of ensuring *good luck*.

LUCKY, large, wide, easy. Country tailors generally receive directions to make their customers' clothes "brave and *lucky*."

LUG, the ear. An old word, both in England and in Scotland.

Su.-Got. *lugga*. Sax. *ge-luggian*, to pull—the ear being a part easily pulled or *lugged*.

LUGGIE, a wooden dish. Burns, in the poem of *Halloween*, alludes to a singular species of divination with "*luggies* three," which is minutely described in a note.

LUGGISH, *a.* dull, heavy, stupid. Probably *luggish*.

LUGGISH, *a.* an indolent, or idle fellow. "Loup, ye *luggish*, ye ha' nae spunk in ye."

LUM, a deep pool of water, the still part of a river.—*Lanc.*

LUM, the chimney of a cottage. Welsh, *lumon*. *Lover*, in Lancashire, and also in some parts of Yorkshire, is a term for a chimney; or rather for an aperture in the roof of old houses, where the fire was in the centre of the room, through which the smoke was emitted, there being nothing analogous to our chimney. In those days, halls smoky, but filled with good cheer, were thought no inconvenience. Indeed, the smoke was supposed to harden the timber, and to be good physic for the family. I find *lover* in Peirs Ploughman, and also in the *Faerie Queene*; probably from Fr. *l'ouvert*. Sibbald conjectures that *lum* may be from Sax. *leom*, light—scarcely any other light being admitted, except through this hole. Brand, on the other hand, asks if it may not be derived from the *lome* or clay wherewith the wattle work is daubed over inside and out? Thus we find

No end, in wandering mazes lost.—*Milton*.

LUM-SOOPER, a chimney, or *lum-sweeper*.—*North. and Newc.*

LURDANE, a drone or sluggard. Teut. *loerd*; homo ignavus.

Old Ital. *lordone*, a foul, filthy, sloven. Fr. *lourdaut*, a dunce, a blockhead. Some old writers, however, pretend to derive this word from *Lord Dâne*—a name given (more from dread

than dignity) to those Danes, who, when they were masters of the island, were distributed in private houses; where they are said to have conducted themselves, or, if the expression be permitted—*lorded* over the inhabitants, with outrageous insolence and pride.

In every house Lord Dane did then rule all;
Whence laysie lozels *lurdanes* now we call.

Mirror for Magistrates.

LURDY, lazy, sluggish. Fr. *lourd*, dull, stupid. Ital. *lordo*, foul, dirty, filthy.

LYERY, the lean or muscular flesh of an animal; especially that on the buttocks. Sax. *lira*, viscum.

LYKA! listen—an exclamation of astonishment. An abbreviation of *look ye!* “*Lyka man!* what do I hear you say?”

M.

MAB, *v.* to dress carelessly. Hence, **MAB-CAP**, generally called *mob-cap*, a cap which ties under the chin—worn by elderly women.

MAB, *s.* a slattern. It is, I am told, a diminutive of *Abigail*, a cant name for a lady's waiting-maid—whence the verb.

MACK, *v.* to make. Preterite, *m'yed*. Germ. *machen*, to make.

MACK, *s.* kind, sort, fashion—a match or equal. Swed. *make*.

MACK-BOULD, to venture, or take the liberty—to *make bold*.

MACKLESS, matchless, unequalled. Swed. *makalös*, incomparable.

MACKS, sorts, fashions—*makes*. “A little o' a' *macks*.”

MACKSHIFT, a substitute or expedient in a case of necessity or difficulty—a *make-shift*.

MADDLE, to wander, to talk inconsistently, to forget or confound objects, as if in a state bordering on delirium.

MADPASH, a person disordered in the mind—a madbrain. From *mad*, and *pash*, a ludicrous term for the head.

MAFFLE, to stammer, to be puzzled—to act by means inadequate to the attainment of the object or end proposed—like one in dotage. Teut. *maffelen*, balbutire.—**MAFFLING**, a state of perplexity.

MAGGY, a provincial name for a magpie. See **PIANET**.

MAIL, a rent—money exacted by Freebooters on the Borders.

Sax. *mal*, stipendium, pretium.

MAIL, a travelling trunk. F. *malle*, a trunk, or box.

MAILIN, or **MAYLIN**, a sort of mop made of old rags, with a long pole, for cleaning out an oven—*metaphorically*, a dirty careless wench. V. Todd's Johnson, *malikin*, and *maukin*.

MAILLEN, **MEALLIN**, the quantity of milk which a cow gives at once; as well as the appointed time of milking her. Sax. *meal*, portio, spatium temporis—a meal.

MAIN, a, might, strength, exertion. Sax. *mægn*. Isl. *magn*. Shakspeare endeavours to be superlatively witty, in his pun on the word, in 2d. Part King Henry VI.

SAL.—Then let's make haste away, and look
Unto the *main*.

WAR.—Unto the *main* ! O father, *Maine* is lost;
That *Maine* which by *main* force Warwick did win,
And would have kept so long as breath did last :
Main-chance, father, you meant ; but I meant *Maine* ;
Which I will win from France, or else be slain.

MAIN, used *adverbially* for very ; as *main* dark.

MAINS, a farm, or fields, attached to a mansion house, in the occupation of the owner—lands *in dominico*, demesne lands. See Du Cange, *mansus dominicatus* ; and Skene de Verb. Significat. vo. *manerium*.

MAINSWEAR, or **MANSWEAR**, to take a false oath. Sax. *manswærian*, pejerare. Dan. *meensvoren*, perjured.—**MAINSWEARING**, or **MANSWEARING**, perjury.

MAIST, most. Sax. *maest*.—**MAISTLY**, mostly.—**MAISTLINGS**, for the most part.

MAISTER, master, mister. Sax. *mæster*. Old Eng. *mayster*.

O *mayster* dere and fadir reverent,
My *mayster* Chaucer, floure of eloquence.

Oecleve de Regimine Principis.

Gower, that first garnished our English rude;
And *maister* Chaucer, that nobly enterprised
How that English myght freshely be ennewed.

Skelton's Crowne of Laurell.

MAISTERMAN, a common term for a husband.

MAISTRY, skill, power, superiority—*mastery*. Fr. *maistrie*.

MAKE, a companion or equal. An old word. Sax. *maca*, socius, consors, conjux. Swed. *make*, spouse, mate.

MAKE-COUNT, *v.* to calculate on, to mean or intend to do any thing. Fr. *faire compte*, to be assured.

MAKE-COUNT, *s.* a makeweight—something over. Germ. *zu-gewicht*.

MAKELESS, matchless, without an equal. Su.-Got. *makaloes*.

Swed. *makalls*, excellent, above compare. This latter word in the Grecian garb of $\text{MAKE}\Lambda\Omega\Sigma$ —adopted by the learned Queen Christina, on one of her numerous medals (Brenner Num. Sueo.-Goth. Chr. Tab. IV.)—sadly perplexed the antiquaries at Rome.

MALLY, a girl's name—Mary. V. Thomson, *Molly*.

MALLY, a name for the hare.—*Dur.* Sc. *maukin*, *mawkin*.

MAMMER, to be in doubt, to hesitate, to mutter, to murmur.

I wonder in my soul,
What you could ask me, that I should deny,
Or stand so *mammering* on.—*Shak. Othello*.

Sir Thomas Hanmer most unfortunately refers to Fr. *m'amour*, which, he says, "men were apt often to repeat when they were not prepared to give a direct answer!" This is *Hammering* our illustrious bard, with a vengeance.

MAMMY, a childish name for mother. Teut. *mamme*, *mater*.

MANADGE, a *box* or club instituted by inferior shop-keepers—generally linen-drappers—for supplying goods to poor or improvident people, who agree to pay for them by instalments—

a mode of dealing extremely lucrative to the one party, but sadly the contrary to the other. Of late, much of this deservedly disreputable trade has been in the hands of *manadge-women*, who become responsible to the drapers for what they too often impose on their deluded customers. The word is obviously derived from Fr. *ménage*, way of saving, parsimony.

MANG, *s.* barley or oats ground with the husks; given to dogs and swine. Perhaps from Sax. *mengcan*, to mingle. *Mung-corn*, mixed corn, occurs in ancient records. *Mongcorn* is also an old English word.

MANNER, dung, or compost—*manure*.

MANNIE, a diminutive of man. "A tight little *mannie*."

MAPPEN, perhaps—it *may happen*.—*Cumb. and West.*

MARCH, a land-mark, a boundary-line or division. Sax. *mearc*.

Fr. *marche*. Our modern word *demarcation* is cognate.—

MARCHES, the borders of a kingdom; as the *marches*, or limits between England and Scotland, when these were considered as enemies' countries. There were march laws, and march courts of judicature, of which the Wardens were supreme judges.

They of those *marches*, gracious sovereign,
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers.

Shak. Hen. V.

MARE, more. Pure Saxon. Germ. *mehr*. Sc. *mair*.

MARGIT, the usual pronunciation of Margaret.

MARROW, or (as sometimes written) **MARRA**, *v.* to match, to equal.

'Bout Lunnun then divent ye myek sic a rout,
There's nowse there maw winkers to dazzle;
For aw the fine things ye are gobbin about,
We can *marra* iv Canny Newcassel.

Song, *Canny Newcassel*.

MARROW, *s.* a mess-mate, companion, or associate—an equal.
See Ruddiman's Glossary to Douglas.

MARROWS, fellows; two alike, or corresponding to each other; as a pair of gloves, a pair of stockings, a pair of shoes.

MARROWLESS, without a match, incomparable. See **MAKELESS**.

MARRY ! MARRY-ON-US ! MARRY-COME-OUT ! MARRY-COME-UP ! common interjections—purposed disguises in favour of pious ears. *Marry*, according to Brand, was originally, in Popish times, a mode of swearing by the Virgin Mary.

MARRY-AND-SHALL, that I will. Often used by old people. It occurs in 3d. Part of Shak. King Henry VI. Probably the remnant of a papistical invocation—*by the Virgin will I*.

MARRY-ON, to tie the conjugal knot. "What d'ye think! Miss A—— is married on Mr. B——." A pure Northumbrianism.

MART, a cow or ox slaughtered at Martinmas, and hung up to dry for winter provision. The custom of salting meat to last throughout the inclement months was universal among our ancestors. Though less frequent, since the extensive cultivation of turnips, it still partially prevails in Newcastle and the neighbourhood, where it is not unusual for a few families to join in the purchase of a *Mart*, at the fair held on old Martinmas Day, and to divide it among them.

MASK, to infuse. "*Mask* the tea." Identical with *mash*, as applied to brewing. Swed. *måska*, to mash. The original idea is *mix*.

MASON-DUE, the vulgar name for an ancient hospital, on the Sandhill, Newcastle, lately taken down. Evidently a corruption of Fr. *Maison de Dieu*, a house of God, or religious hospital. *Meason-due* occurs in a stat. of Queen Eliz. Chaucer writes it *maisondeuwe*.

MASSSELGEM, a mixture of wheat and rye for household bread—*maskin*. Teut. *masteluyn*, farrago. Dut. *masteleyn*. Old Tisser, in homely phrase, describes the advantage of using a loaf of this kind; and, with a true agricultural appetite, talks of a round, a foot broad.

MAUD, MAWD, a plaid worn by the Cheviot shepherds. Su.-Got. *mudd*, a garment made of rein-deer skins. V. Ihre.

Good antiquaries are of opinion, that the Highland plaid is the actual successor and representative of the Roman toga. Its ancient uses are still preserved. The Romans, as well as the Scots, slept on it, and it was extended over the nuptial bed.

MAUF, MAUGH, MEAUGH, a brother-in-law. V. Lye, *mæg*; Sibbald (Glossary of ancient Scottish Words), *maigh*; and Jam. *maich*.

MAUK, MAWK, a maggot, a gentle. Su.-Got. *matk*, ant; *madk*, vermis. Swed. *mask*, a worm.

MAUKY, MAWKY, maggotty, whimsical, proud, capricious.

MAUM, MAUMY, mellow, soft. Su.-Got. *mogna*, to become mellow. To *maum* a crust of bread, is to soften it in water.

MAUNDER, to wander about in a thoughtful manner; to be tedious in talking; to say a great deal, but irregularly and confusedly; to lose the thread of a discourse. Sc. *maunder*, to talk nonsense. In Norfolk, and some of the South Eastern counties, it means to grumble, or murmur.

MAUNDERER, a tedious and weary speaker, a confused, or incoherent talker. Gael. *mandagh*, a stutterer, seems allied.

MAUNT, MUNCLE, familiar and easy transmutations of, my aunt, my uncle. Borders of North. *Nuncle* and *Naunt*, for an uncle and an aunt, occur in Beaumont and Fletcher.

MAUT, malt. "Willie brew'd a peck o' *maut*." Burns.

MAUTEN-CORN, corn damped and beginning to germinate—*malt-ing-corn*.—North. V. Ihre, *malt*.

MAW, *v.* to mow, or cut with a scythe. Preterite, *mew*. Sax. *mawan*. Germ. *mahen*.—**MAWER**, a mower.

MAW, *pronoun*, my, mine, belonging to me. "Maw hinny."

MAWKS, an ill behaved girl, a slattern.

MAWMENT, a puppet. Old English, *maumet*, an idol; corrupted from Mahomet, in derision.

MAY, the sweet-scented flower of the white thorn. See May-Day Customs, Brand's Pop. Antiq. Vol. I., p. 179 & seq.

Rise up, maidens, fie for shame,

For I've been four lang miles from hame;

I've been gathering my garlands gay ;
Rise up, fair maids, and take in your May.

Old Newcastle Song.

Major Moor gives an inaccurate version of this homely canticle, in his *Suffolk Words*, p. 225. May games, as well as many other harmless country amusements, have been too hastily extinguished. The human mind—whether educated or not—requires employment; and the interdiction of rural recreations, under the pretence of the improvement of the people, will not eradicate licentiousness; nor can the multitude be made good by compulsion alone. All such meddling with the natural arrangement of society is mischievous, and has a tendency to drive the lower orders to the public-house.

MAZED, astonished, amazed. Also stupified—rendered insensible by a blow. “Aw stood quite *mazed*.”

ME, for **I**. A common grammatical error. Not, however, without examples in our old language.

MEAL-KAIL, hasty-pudding for breakfast or supper, among the labouring people in the Northern parts of Northumberland.

MEALY-MOUTHED, “using soft words, concealing the real intention; speaking hypocritically.” Todd’s Johnson. It also means, not telling a tale at full length from motives of delicacy. I should prefer Skinner’s construction—*mild-mouthed* or *mel-low-mouthed*—but derive the word from Fr. *miel*, honied; as we say honied words.

Clayton was false, *mealie-mouth’d*, and poore spirited.

Life of Ant. à Wood, p. 165.

MEAN, to complain, to lament—to moan. Sax. *maenan*, dolere.

And thus she *means*—Shak. *Midrum*. *Night’s Dream*.

MEAN, *s.* heavy complaint, lamentation—moan.

MEANING, shrinking; as, indicative of pain or lameness. Teut. *mincken*, *mencken*, to go lame, to limp.

MEBBY, **MABEES**, **MAVIES**, perhaps, probably—it may be.

MEDDLE-NOR-MAKE. “He’ll neither *meddle* nor *make*”—he’ll not interfere. Sc. *meddle* nor *mak*.

MEER, the vulgar word for a mare. Also an abusive term among the lower order of *ladies* in Newcastle.

MEET, fit, proper. Swed. *mättlig*, moderate, temperate.

MEGGY-MONNY-LEGS, a lively insect often seen on garden walks—*millepes*.—*Dur.* In *North.* it is called MEG-MONNY-FEET.

MELDER, a making of meal—a parcel of corn ground at one time.

In some places the farmers hire the miller, and in turns have a winter stock of meal made. The melder day used to be, and perhaps still is, a kind of feast among the yeomanry. Fr. *moudre*, to grind; or, according to Dr. Jamieson, Isl. *malldr*, molitura, from *mala*, to grind.

MELL, *v.* to intermeddle, to engage in, to interfere with. Fr. *meler*. "I shall not *mell* with your affairs." The commentators are not agreed on the expression,

Men are to *mell* with.—*Shak.* *All's Well that Ends Well.*

It means men are to *meddle* with; without the least allusion to the indecent idea surmised by Theobald.

MELL, *v.* to pound, to bruise—from the instrument used.

MELL, *s.* a wooden mallet, or hammer; generally with a long handle. Lat. *malleus*, the ancient mallet, or maule. This weapon, under the name of *miölner*, was assigned by the Goths, to their God Thor.

MELL-DOLL, an image of corn, dressed like a doll, carried in triumph—amidst the most frantic screaming of the women—on the last day of reaping. In some places they call it a **KERN** (*corn*) **BABY**. There is also, occasionally, a **HARVEST QUEEN**—thought to be a representation of the Roman Ceres—apparelled in great finery; and crowned with flowers; with a scythe in one hand, and a portion of corn in the other. This old custom is noticed by Hentzner, in his Journey into England, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Strawberry Hill Edition, p. 79.

MELL-SUPPER, a supper and merry-making on the evening of the conclusive reaping day—the feast of harvest home. Besides a grand display of excellent old English cheer, with a mixture

of modern *gott*, to enlarge the sphere of epicurean enjoyment, there is dancing, masking and disguising, and every other sort of mirth to expand a rustic heart to gaiety. According to Hutchinson, the Historian of Northumberland, the name of this supper is derived from the rites of *Ceres*, when an offering of the first fruits was made; the word *melle* being a provincial word, equivalent to *mingle*: implying that the cakes used at this festival are mingled or made of new corn, and that it is the feast of the first mingling of flour of the new reaped wheat. I am, however, strongly inclined to think, that we may safely refer to Teut. *mael*, convivium refectio, pastus. Various other etymologies have been conjectured, which are noticed in Brand's Pop. Ant. Vol. I., Chap. Harvest-Home; where the reader will find much interesting matter on this subject.

MELL-DOORS, the space between the heck and outward door, the entry or passage—*middle* [of] *doors*. Fr. *milieu*. *Mell* is an old word for *between*, not yet altogether disused.

MELL-DROP, the least offensive species of mucus from the nose.

"*Mell-drop Tommy*"—a familiar cognomen.

MENDS, recompense, atonement, satisfaction—*amends*.

If she be fair, 'tis the better for her; an she be not, she has the *mends* in her own hand.—*Shak. Troilus and Cressida*.

MENNAM, the minnow. Nearly resembling Gael. *meanan*.

MENSE, *v.* to grace, to ornament, to decorate. "The pictures *mense* the room," a compliment paid by a Northern artist to my unpretending collection.

MENSE, *s.* decency, propriety of conduct, good manners, kindness, hospitality. It also means an ornament, or credit; as he is "a *mense* to his family." Sax. *mennesc*, humanus. Su.-Got. *människlig*. Swed. *menisklig*. See TAILOR'S-MENSE.

MENSEFUL, decent, graceful, mannerly, hospitable, creditable.

MENSELESS, indecorous, graceless, inhospitable, unmannerly.

MENSE, or **MENSEFUL-PENNY**, liberality conducted by prudence.

Would have their *menseful-penny* spent

With gossips at a merriment.—*The Collier's Wedding*.

MERE, a lake, a marsh, a large pool. Pure Saxon.

MERRY-BEGOTTEN, illegitimate—in law, *filius nullius*—rather waggishly alluded to by old Brunne.

Knoute of his body gate sonnes thre,
Tuo bi tuo wives, the thrid *in jolifte*.

Langtoft's Chronicle.

The historical reader is aware that *bastardism*, especially if the father were royal or noble, was in the middle ages no disgrace; and that very latitudinarian principles were disseminated concerning a species of gallantry, which, as we learn from Evelyn, an indulgent churchman—the Cardinal de Richelieu—was in the habit of calling “the honest man’s recreation.”

MERRY-DANCERS, the glancings of the *Aurora Borealis*. These Northern lights, when first seen, were called burning spears, and which to persons of a vivid imagination still seem to represent the clashing of arms in a military engagement. The first instance of their appearance mentioned by Dr. Halley, is that which occurred in the year 1560.

MERRY-NIGHT, a rustic ball—a night (generally about Christmas) appropriated to mirth and festivity. These homely pastimes, besides the eating and drinking, consist of dancing, in all the lower modes of the art; of masked interludes; and occasionally of the ancient sword dance; with an indispensable admixture of kissing and romping, and other “gallantry robust.”
V. Willan.

MESSIT, a little dog, a sort of cur. V. Jamieson, *messan*.

MET, *v.* to measure. Teut. *meten*, *metiri*. Swed. *måta*.—**MET**, *s.* a measure, either of length or capacity. Sax. *mitta*.

METERLY, tolerably well—moderately—within bounds; *i. e.* in *mete*, or measure. In the older Northern glossaries, as Mr. Todd remarks, the word is defined *indifferent*.

METTER, a person legally authorised to measure.—*Newc.*

MEUTHY, “a difficult respiration, by the lightness of the air.”
Hutchinson’s Hist. of Cumberland.

MICKLE, much, great. *Dur.* and *North.* Sax. *micel*, *micle*. Isl.

mitill. Teut. *mitel*. The word is used by Shakspeare, in *Romeo and Juliet*; and by Drayton, in his exquisitely beautiful poem of the *Nymphidia*.

Homely hearts do harbour quiet;
Little fear, and *mickle* solace;
States suspect their bed and diet;
Fear and craft do haunt the palace.

Old Damon's Pastoral.

MIDDEN, **MUCK-MIDDEN**, a dunghill. Sax. *midding*, sterquilium.—**MIDDEN-STRAD**, a place for laying dung.

MIDDEN, a contemptuous term for a female—conjoining the ideas of insipidity, inactivity, and dirt.

MIDDEN-CROW, the carrion crow. *Corvus corone*. Linn.

MIDDENS, or **BLACK-MIDDENS**, dangerous rocks on the north side of the entrance into Shields harbour.

MIDGE, a small gnat. Sax. *midge*. It is also a contumelious term towards a mischievous boy, apparently expressive of smallness of size.—**MIDGE'S-EE**, any thing diminutive; a very common comparison.

MIDLIN, **MIDDLING**, tolerably well, indifferent, passable.

MILKER, a cow that gives milk; not the person who milks the cow. "She's a *top milker*."

MILKUS, **MILKNESS**, a dairy, or *milk-house*. Sax. *melce-hus*.

MINCH, to mince. Isl. *minka*, diminuere.—**MINCH-PIE**, a mince pie.

MIND, to remember, to be steady and attentive. Dan. *minde*, to mind, to recollect.

MINGE, to mention, to remind. Sax. *myngian*.

Could never man work thee a worser shame
Than once to *minge* thy father's odious name.

Hall's Satires.

MINNY, a fondling term for mother. Teut. *minne*, nutrix.

MINT, to aim at, to show a mind to do something, to endeavour, to make a feigned attempt. Sax. *ge-myndian*, intendere. Swed. *mena*, to mean.

MIRE-DRUM, the Bittern or Bog-bumper; frequent in our alpine mosses. *Ardea Stellaris*. Linnæus. There is a beautiful figure of this stately bird in Bewick.

It is called the *Mire-Drum*, from its singular loud note, especially in the spring, which is then its congratulatory ovation to its mate on the arrival of it, when there is a kind of resuscitation of beauty throughout all nature, and universal gladness.—*Walks' Hist. of North. Vol. I. p. 324.*

MIRK, MIRKY, dark, obscure. Sax. *mirce*. Ial. *myrkr*, tenebrosus. Swed. *mörk*, dark. Old Eng. *mirke*.

Gane is the day, and *mirk's* the night,
But we'll ne'er stay for faute o' light.—*Burns*.

MISCALL, to abuse, to call names to. Sc. *misca'*.

MISFORTUNE, a palliative term for an act of indiscretion; especially a breach of chastity. V. Jam. Supp.

MISHANTER, disaster, misfortune, mischance—*misadventure*. Old Fr. *mesaventure*. V. Roquefort.

MIS-KEN, to be ignorant of, not to know, to misunderstand.

MISLIPPEN, to suspect, to neglect, to disappoint.

MISSENS, *s.* any thing missing—such as a Paul Pry would easily discover. “Here’s a *missens* here”—said of a room from which furniture has been removed.

MISTETCH, an ill habit, property or custom; perhaps from *misteach*. Chaucer uses *tetch*, for a spot or blemish. Fr. *tache*.

MISTETCHED, spoiled—said of a horse that has learnt vicious tricks.

MITTAN, a glove without divisions for the fingers; generally made of thick leather, or coarse yarn. Fr. *mitaine*. V. Du Cange, *mitena*.

He that his hand wol put in his *mitaine*
He shal have multiplying of his graine.

Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale.

MITTS, worsted gloves with a thumb and no fingers. V. Moor.

MIXTY-MAXTY, MIXY-MAXY, any thing confusedly mixed, an

irregular medley—a *mish-mash*, or hotch-potch. Su.-Got. *mist-mask*.

MIZZLE, *v.* to rain in very small drops. Teut. *mieselen*.—**MIZZLE**, *s.* small rain.

MOIDER, to puzzle, to perplex. It is, I suppose, an old word; but if one was to imitate some of our etymologists, it might be brought from the Spanish name of the seven-and-twenty shilling pieces, which would, I dare say, very much *moider* poor John Bull in his reckonings.

MOIDERED, puzzled, bewildered, confused, distracted.

MOLTER, **MOOTER**, **MOUTER**, a portion of meal abstracted by the miller as a compensation for grinding; the toll, as it were, of the mill. Law Lat. *molitura*, *multura*. Fr. *mouture*. It is also used as a verb.

It is good to be merry and wise,

Quoth the miller, when he *mouter'd* twice.—*Sc. Proverb*.

MOKE, soft, smooth, conjoining the idea of sweetness. Hence, the liquor *mum*—ale brewed with wheat. *Mumme* is a German name for *beer*. “Brunswick *mum*.”

MONNY, many. Sax. *monig*. Swed. *månge*. Sc. *mony*, *monnie*.—**MONNY-A-TIME-AND-OFT**, a colloquial expression for frequently.

Moo, *v.* to low as a cow.—**Moo**, *s.* the act of lowing. Germ. *mu*, vox vaccae naturalis. Wachter.

MOON-LIGHT, **MOON-SHINE**, **MOUNTAIN-DEW**, smuggled whiskey. Thanks to the excise—a refinement unknown in the financial system of our ancient government—for the introduction of these neologisms.

MOOR, a heath—a common, or waste land. Sax. *mor*, ericetum. Isl. *mor*, terra arida, inculta, et inutilis. Sc. *mure*, *muir*. Dr. Jamieson erroneously supposes that our word *always* implies the idea of water or marshiness, as denoting a fen. V. Co. Litt. 5 a.

MOORLAND, common or waste ground—a hilly, barren district.

MOOT-HALL, the ancient hall of the castle of Newcastle—the

place of holding the assizes for the county of Northumberland. Brand has a needless difficulty about the etymology, which is indubitably Sax. *moth-heal*, conventus aula, the hall of deliberation or judgment. V. Dugdale, *Origines Juridiciales*, Edit. 1680, p. 212. The *folk-mote* was originally a convention of all the inhabitants; which, if within a town, was called a *Burgh-mote*, but if of all the free tenants within a county—the *Shire-mote*. In the latter assembly the sheriff was annually chosen, until the election of that officer devolved to the king's nomination; after which the town *folk-mote* was swallowed up in the common council, as that of the county was in the Sheriff's Turn and Assizes.

MOP, "to make wry mouths or grin in contempt." Todd's Johnson. In the North it means to prim or look affectedly. Hence, **MOPPET**, a child so acting. The latter is also a term of endearment; from *moppe*, an old word in that sense.

MORAL, model. "The moral of a man." An archaism.

MORE, a hill—a mountainous or waste country; whence Westmorland. Sax. *mor*, *mons*. See **MOOR**.

MORN, morrow.—**THE MORN**, to-morrow. Sax. *morghen*, *morgen*. The original meaning of *morrow*, as stated in Todd's Johnson, seems to have been *morning*, which being often referred to on the preceding day, was understood in time to signify the whole day next following.

MORTAL, very, exceeding, excessive, abounding. Perhaps from Isl. *morgt*, a great quantity.—**MORTAL-WHILE**, a long time.

So is all nature in love, *mortal* in folly.

Shak. As You Like It.

MORTAR, soil beaten up with water, used in building ordinary walls, in contradistinction to the *mortar* mentioned in Todd's Johnson.

MOSS, a boggy place—a morass. Su.-Got. *mossa*.

MOSS-TROOPERS, banditti, who inhabited the marshy borders of the two kingdoms, and subsisted chiefly by theft and rapine. So called from living in *mosses*, or morasses, and riding in

troops together. The Merchant Adventurers of Newcastle, by an ancient order of their society, were prohibited from taking apprentices "proceeding from such lewde and wicked progenitors." Indeed, the restriction extended to any person born in "Tyndale, Tiddesdale, or such like place;" the parties there brought up, as the regulation expresses it, "being known either by education or nature not to be of honest conversation." In a list of Border thieves in 1552, the priest and curate of Bewcastle are both included! Well might Bishop Fox, to whom was committed the whole management of the Scottish Border, fulminate his resentment against those vagrant and dissolute churchmen, who wandered with these lawless hordes from place to place, amidst the wilds of Northumberland—partaking in their plunder, and mingling reliques of barbarism with the rites and sacraments of the Christian Church. See the singularly characteristic portrait which the prelate has drawn of a border priest, in Surtees' History of Dur. Vol. I. p. 166.

MOST. It is not unusual to prefix this superlative degree to the regular superlative form of another word—as, *most highest*, *most wickedest*, *most wisest*, *most pleasantest*, &c. There are examples for it in Shakspeare and his cotemporaries. It was not then esteemed bad grammar.

MOUDY-RAT, MOUDY-WARP, MOULEY-RAT, provincial names for a mole. Sax. *mold*, mould, and *weorpan*, to cast up. Dan. *muloarp*, a mole. Spenser and other old writers use *mouldwarp*. Shakspeare—in allusion to the prophecy which is said to have induced Owen Glendower to rebel against King Henry—causes Hotspur, when taxed by Mortimer with crossing his father, thus to exclaim—

I cannot choose: sometimes he angers me
With telling me of the *moldwarp* and the ant, &c.

First Part of King Henry IV.

MOUDY-HILL, MOULEY-RAT-HILL, the mould thrown up by the mole. The nest of the "little gentleman in velvet" is of a

curious construction, and is fully and accurately described by Buffon.

MOUNGE, to grumble lowly, to whine. "What are ye *mounging* about?"

MOUNT, a large stone hewn into the shape of steps—placed at the door of a public-house, to assist persons in *mounting* their horses. Fr. *montoir*. In Scotland it is called a *louping-on-stane*. The Romans had stones for this purpose on the sides of their roads.

MOUR, to moult. Teut. *muyten*. *Mouten* is found in Prompt. Parv. with the definition of *plumeo*.

MOW, to converse unlawfully. I believe an *old* word. See the ancient ballad of "Bonny Dundee, or Jockey's Deliverance."

MOW, a distorted mouth. Fr. *mouē*, a mouth, a wry face.

MOW, a stack. "The barley *mow*." Sax. *mowe*, acervus.

MOWN, moon. There are many alternations of pronunciation of this sort, in the neighbourhood of Newcastle; as *toon mowr*, for *town-moor*; *shout a fool*, for shoot a fowl, &c.

MUCK, *v.* to clear of dung. Swed. *mocka*, to dung—*mocka stal-let*, to throw the dung out of a stable. Widegren.—**MUCKING**, *s.* the clearing away of dung—the cleansing. Swed. *mockning*. "The *mucking* of Geordie's byre," the name of a Jacobite song.

MUCK, *s.* dirt, dung for manure. Sax. *meox*, *finus*.—**MUCK-MIDDEN**, a heap of manure, a dunghill.—**MUCKY**, dirty, filthy. *Muck*, however offensive to those whose affected gentility recoils at every vulgar phrase, is supported by the authority of several of our best and most accomplished writers.

MUCK-WORM, "a miser, a curmudgeon." Todd's Johnson. In the North it also means, an upstart.

MUCKINGER, a pocket-handkerchief; seemingly mentioned by Arnobius, under the word *muccinium*. Fr. *mouchoir*. Ben Jonson uses *muckinder*.

MUCKLE, **MUCKEL**, much, large, great.—*North*.

He had in arms abroad won *muckel* fame.

Spenser, Faerie Queene.

MUD, a small spike or nail used by cobblers.

MUDDLE, to mix confusedly.—**MUDDLED**, inebriated—not absolutely drunk, nor entirely sober.

MUFFETTEE, a worsted covering, or *small muff* for the *wrist*.

The Scotch have a kind of glove worn by old men, called a *muffitie*, from which the term may have been borrowed.

MUG, a low word for the mouth. A general vulgarity.

MUG, a pot, an earthen bowl.—**MUG-WIFE**, a female dealer in earthen ware. “*Mugs and doublers, wives!*”—*Newc. Cry*.

MUGGER, a hawker of pots, an itinerant vender of earthen ware.

This trade is carried on to a great extent among the gipsy tribes in the Northern counties.

MUGGY, the white-throat. *Motacilla Sylva*. Linnæus.

MULL, dirt, rubbish, crumbs. Su.-Got. and Swed. *mull*, mould, earth. Chaucer uses *mullok*. The fragments and dust of a stack of peats, are called *peat-mull*; and oaten bread broken into crubs, is called *mulled* bread.

MULLIGRUBS, bad temper, ill humour, fancied ailment—any indescribable complaint.

Whither go all these men-menders, these physicians?

Whose dog lies sick o’ th’ *mulligrubs*?

Beaum. and Flct. Monsieur Thomas.

MUMMER, a person disguised under a mask, a sort of morris dancer; so called from Dan. *mumme*, or Dut. *momme*, *mum*. The grand scene of the antic diversion of mumming was the Christmas holidays, when the masqueraders vied with each other in the magnificence, or rather the oddity of their dresses. See more on this subject in Brand’s *Pop. Antiq.* Vol. I., p. 354.

Who lists may in their *mumming* see
Traces of ancient mystery;
White shirts supplied the masquerade,
And smutted cheeks the visors made;
But, O! what masquers, richly dight,
Can boast of bosoms half so light.

Scott’s Marmion.

MUMP, to slap—to beat about the mouth. A very low word.

The disease called the *mumps*, cognate.

MUN, man—an expletive much used by the vulgar.

MUN, **MUNS**, the mouth. Swed. *mun*. Germ. *mund*.

MUN, must. “I *mun* gan.” Isl. *mun*. *Moun* occurs in Wickliffe’s New Testament, and also in Chaucer.—**MUNNOT**, must not. “Thou *munnot* come.”

MUNCH, something to eat—a lunch. V. Todd’s John. *mounch*.

MURDERING-PIE, the great ash-coloured shrike, or butcher-bird.

Lanius excubitor. Linnæus. This bird has a *murdering* propensity; seizing upon other birds, as well as the smaller class of animals, and (as I am informed) strangling many of its little victims before it tastes one of them. We learn from Mr. Selby, an ornithologist of great experience, that after having killed its prey, it transfixes it upon a thorn, and then tears it in pieces with its bill. That attentive observer of the habits and economy of the feathered race, says he had the gratification of witnessing this operation of the shrike upon a hedge accentor, which it had just killed. V. Illustrations of British Ornithology, p. 141.

MURL, to fall in pieces, to waste, to crumble. Welsh, *murl*, crumbling. Dut. *mullen*, to crumble.—**MURLINGS**, crumbs.

MURTH, abundance; as a *murth* of corn; a *murth* of cold. It seems identical with *mort*, a great quantity; which Dr. Johnson derives from Isl. *morgt*.

MUSH, the dust, or dusty refuse of any dry substance, any thing decayed or soft. Germ. *mus*, a hashed mixture.

MUTTON, an old term for a courtesan; still in use. In the Two Gentlemen of Verona (Act I. Sc. 1.), there is some low quibbling between the meaning of *laced mutton* and *lost mutton*. The expression “eat *mutton* on Friday,” in Measure for Measure (Act III. Sc. 2.), has obviously a double allusion—both to breaking the fast and to incontinence. V. Nares’ Gloss.

MUZZY, half stupified, bewildered by a fatal attachment to the bottle—*fatigued with liquor*, as a “*wet friend*” once expressed it.

MY-EYE, a vulgar interjectional expression of exultation or amazement; commonly associated with **BETTY MARTIN**—*my eye and Betty Martin*; which Bowles, in one of his late pamphlets on the Pope controversy, says is from the beginning of an old popular hymn, "*Mihi Beate Martine.*"

MYSELL, myself. An universal corruption among the vulgar.

N.

NA, **no**.—**NAT**, **not**. Both pure Saxon. Chaucer has given his Northern Clerks a northern dialect. V. Tyrwhitt's note on verse 4021.

NAB, **NABB**, a protuberance, an elevated point, the rocky summit and outermost verge of a hill. Identical with **KNAPP**; which see. A steep and high precipice at the confluence of the Baulder and the Tees, in the county of Durham, is called the *Nabb*. There is also Nab-hill, in the same county.

NAG, to gnaw at any thing hard. Dan. *nage*.

NAGGY, irritable, contentious, disposed to quarrel. V. Todd's John.

NAIG, a little hack-horse—a *nag*. Dut. *negge*.

NAKY-BED, **NAKED-BED**, in *puris naturalibus*—stark-naked.

Nares observes, that down to a certain period, those who were in bed were literally naked, no night linen being worn; and the curious in old Fabliaux and Romances are aware that in the miniatures which adorn many of the MS. copies, the persons who are represented as in bed, are always naked. Many of the Scotch—thrifty souls—and some of the bordering English, still continue the custom.

NAN, what? what do you say?—*Dur.* See **ANAN**.

NANNY, a designation commonly given to a female of free life and conversation.—**NANNY-HOUSE**, a house of ill-fame.

NANTERSCASE, the same as **ANTERS**; which see.

NAPKIN, a pocket handkerchief. Borders of *North*. This word

is often used by Shakspeare, and by other old writers. Barret, in his *Alvearie*, has *napkin*, or handkerchief, wherewith to wipe away the sweat, *sudarium*; distinguished from a table napkin, *mantile*. Dr. Johnson makes the derivation from *nap*; oddly favoured, as he says, by Virgil, "*Tonsisque ferunt mantilia villis*;" adding Ital. *naperia*; but I have not met with such a word in any dictionary. *Nappe*, in French, is a table cloth, and *naiprie* is, in Scotland, linen for the table. Napkin, therefore, is the same word, with the usual Northern diminutive *kin*; originally, perhaps, from Germ. *kind*, a child. The transitions of meaning cannot be better shown than in this word pocket handkerchief, originally coarse cheif head cover. Chaucer uses it *coverchief*. The same kind of napkin, being borne in the hand, became handkerchief; that applied to the neck, neckhandkerchief; and when worn in the pocket, pocket handkerchief—losing all reference to the head and to the act of covering.

NAPPERN, an apron. This pronunciation is conformable to the old orthography. Fr. *naperon*, a large cloth.

NARRATE, to relate, to tell. Lat. *narrare*. Not confined to Scotland, as stated by Dr. Johnson.

NASH, or **NAISH**, tender, weak, fragile, soft. Sax. *nesc*.

NASTY, ill-natured, impatient, saucy; as well as filthy.

NATION, very, exceedingly. Equivalent to the Scotch *prodigious*, and to our own *bon ton* word *monstrous*. It is an abbreviation of —*nation*.

NATTER, to scold, to speak in a querulous or peevish manner.

NATTLE, or **KNATTLE**, to hit one hard substance against another gently and quick, to make a noise like that of a mouse gnawing a board.—**NATTLING-STONES**, polishing stones.

NATTRY, ill-natured, petulant. "A *nattry* face." Germ. *natter*, an adder; as we say waspish.

NATTY, neat, tidy, particular, accurate. Gothic, *natid*.

NAUP, to beat, to strike. Isl. *knefa*. See **NEVEL**.

NAY-SAY, a refusal, a denial. Holinshed uses *nay*, *v.* to refuse.

NAY-THEN! an exclamation implying great doubt, or wonder.

NE, no, not. Goth. and Sax. *ne*. **NEBODY, nobody.**

NEAGER, NEAGRE, a term of reproach, equivalent to a base wretch; though often confined to a mean, niggardly person. Probably from Fr. *negre*, a negro.

NEE, a point, a beak—also the nose, the mouth. Sax. *nebbe*, rostrum, nasus. Isl. *nebbi*, *nef*. Dan. *næb*.

How she holds up the *næb*, the bill to him!

Shak. Winter's Tale.

Give her a buss—see how she *cocks* her *næb*.—*Newc.*

NECK-ABOUT, a woman's neck-handkerchief—a *neckatee*.

NECK-VERSE, a cant term formerly used by marauders on the borders—adopted from the *verse* read by a criminal claiming the benefit of clergy, so as to save his *neck*.

NED-CAKE, or KNEED-CAKE, a rich cake baked on a *girdle*.

NEDDY, NETTY, a certain place that will not bear a written explanation; but which is *depicted to the very life* in a tail-piece in the first edition of Bewick's Land Birds, p. 285. In the second edition a bar is placed against the offending part of this *broad display* of native humour. Etymon *needy*, a place of need or necessity.

NEED-FIRE, an ignition produced by the friction of two pieces of dried wood. The vulgar opinion is that an Angel strikes a tree, and that the fire is thereby obtained. Need-fire, I am told, is still employed in the case of cattle infected with the murrain. They were formerly driven through the smoke of a fire made of straw, &c. It was then thought wicked to neglect smoking them. Sax. *nyd*, force, and *fyr*, fire; that is, *forced fire*.

NEEDLER, a keen, active, thrifty person—a niggard.

NEER-DEE-WEEL, NE'ER-DO-WEEL, a graceless person—one who *seems never to do well*.

That poor silly Jeezabel, our Queen Mary, married that

lang-legged *ne'er-do-weel*, Darnley, in the month of May, and ever sin syne the Scots folks have regarded it as no canny.

Reginald Dalton.

The superstition against marrying in May is, however, of far greater antiquity than the time here assigned to it. V. Jam. Supp. *buckle*.

NEESE, NEEZE, to sneeze. Sax. *neisan*. Germ. *niesen*.

NEEST, NIEST, NEST, next. Sax. *nehst*.

NEET, the Northern word for night. "*Good neet, hinny.*"

NEIF, the fist. Isl. *knēfi*, Su.-Got. *knäfvē*. Dan. *næve*. Swed. *näfvē*. A good old Shakspearian word. Archdeacon Nares' display of authorities was unnecessary; the word being still in general use in all the Northern counties.—DOUBLE-NEIF, the clenched fist.

NEIF-FULL, a handful. Swed. *en näfve full*.

NELSON'S-BULLETS, small confections in the shape of *balls*. In commemoration of our naval hero. See GIBRALTAR-ROCK.

NENST, NENTS, towards, against. "The cash was paid *nenst* his year's rent."

NERLED, ill-treated, pinched: often applied to a person under the unnatural conduct of a step-mother. Germ. *knurren*, to snarl; or *knorren*, a knot in wood—*cross-grained*.

NESTLING, the smallest bird in the nest, the weakest of the brood.

Sax. *nestling*. Something like the DOWPY.

NETHER, lower. Sax. *neother*.—NETHER-LIP, the under lip.

That thou art my son, I have partly thy mother's word, partly my own opinion; but chiefly a villainous trick of thine eye, and a foolish hanging of the *nether lip*, that doth warrant me.—*Shak. First Part of Henry IV.*

NETHER-STOCKS, stockings, or *under stocks*. The term is used by Shakspeare in King Lear, and also in Henry IV.

NETTLED, provoked, irritated—as if stung by a *nettle*. To water a nettle, in a peculiar way, has been said proverbially to cause peevish and fretful humour. See the proverb, in homely English, in Howell.

NEUCK, NUIK, a corner, or *nook*. Gael. *niuc*. Sc. *neuk*.

NEVEL, to beat violently with the fists, or *neives*. See NEIF.

She'l nawpe and *nevel* them without a cause,

She'l macke them late their teeth naunt in their hawse.

Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 68.

NEWCAL-COW, NEWCALD-COW, a cow newly calved.

NEWCASTLE HOSPITALITY, roasting your friend to death.

NI! NI! a common exclamation in Newcastle. It seems a diminutive of *nice*, *nice*; as spoken by children. "Ni! Ni! what bonny buttons!"

NICE, good, pleasant, agreeable, handsome. "A *nice* man"—"a very *nice* woman."—NICKLY, very well, in good health.

NICK, *v.* to delude by stratagem, to deceive.—NICK, *s.* a wink. Germ. *nicken*, to wink—to tip the wink.

NICK-STICK, a tally, or notched stick, by which accounts are kept after the ancient method. This simple mode of reckoning seems to have been the only one known to the Northern nations. Olaus Wormius gives us a representation of the tallies used by the ancient Danes, of which each party kept one. School-boys keep a *nick-stick*, with notches correspondent to the number of days preceding the vacation, from which with delight they cut daily one nick, up to the "very nick of time" for *dulce domum*. When a married female, in a certain interesting situation, exceeds her calculation, she is said, among the vulgar, to have *lost her nick-stick*.

NICKER, to neigh, to laugh in a loud ridiculous manner. Sax. *gnægan*. Sc. *neicher*. "What are you *nickering* at?"

NICKER AND SNEER, a loud vulgar laugh—apparently borrowed from the neighing and snorting of a horse.

NIDDERED, starved with cold, hungered. V. Jamieson.

NIFF-NAFFS, trifles, things of little value. Germ. *nichts*, nothing, and *nachst*, next—next to nothing. Hence *nick-nacks*, trifles.

NIFFY-NAFFY, a term for an insignificant or conceited person—one whose attention is chiefly devoted to trifles.

NIFFLE, to steal, to plunder. Perhaps by a metathesis from *rifle*.

More probably, a late ingenious friend thought, from *neif*, to lay hands on. Shakspeare makes a verb of *fist*, to seize.

NIGH, to approach, to touch. Sax. *nehwan*, appropinquare.—

NIGH-HAND, hard by.—**NIGH-EST-ABOUT**, the nearest way.

NIGHT-COURTSHIP, a rustic mode of wooing; fully described in Anderson's Remarks on the Manners and Customs of the Cumberland Peasantry. It is common, also, among the lower classes in Northumberland.

NIM, to walk with short quick steps. Also to take up hastily, to steal privately. In the latter sense the word may be derived from Sax. *niman*, to take. Germ. *nehmen*.

NINE-TRADES, nine trading companies in Newcastle—three of wood—three of thread—and three of leather. "The meeting of the *nine trades*." V. Letters of Tim. Tunbely, p. 67.

NIP-CHEESE, a contemptuous designation for a parsimonious, covetous person.—**NIP-SCREED** is identical.

NIP-UP, to wipe up, to move quickly, to pilfer. Swed. *knipa*, to pinch, to squeeze.

NIPPING, pinching; such as is produced by frost or cold.

It is a *nipping* and an eager air.—*Shak. Hamlet*.

NOTHING, much valuing, sparing of; as, *nothing* of his pains. Ray. Probably from Germ. *neiden*, to grudge.

NITLÉ, NITTLE, handy, neat, handsome. Sax. *nytlíc*, utilis.

NIVVER, the common pronunciation of never. "To-morrow come *nivver*—when two Sundays meet together."

NOB, the head. Used ludicrously. It is the same word as *knob*, any round protuberance. An officer, whose duty it is to coerce unruly children in church during the time of divine service, is, in some places, called the *knocknobber*; that is, the man who strikes the head.

NOB-BUT, only—a compound of *but* and the negation *not*. "Nob-but let me go." See Tooke's definition of *but*, Vol. I., p. 202 & seq.

NODDLE, a burlesque name for the nose—also the head.

NEDGE, or NUDGE, to push, to jog. Teut. *knudsen*, to knock.

NO-FAR, near—*not far*. A common North country phrase.

NOODLE, a fool. Sax. *nih dol*, nearly stupid. The term is often used in Newcastle—sometimes ungallantly. V. Mackenzie's Hist. of Newc. p. 84.

NOOLED, checked, curbed, broken spirited. Properly *nulled*, for annulled or nullified. Lat. *nullus*.

NOR, for than. This transposition—so common among the vulgar—is occasionally used by people in Newcastle, in a sphere beyond the "mere ignoble." Gael. *na*.

NORATION, narrative, speech—*oration*. "But aw whupt maw foot on his *noration*."—Song, *Canny Newcassel*.

NORRID, northward. "Several Greenlandmen passed *norrid*."

NOSE-ON-THE-GRINDSTONE, a *simile* for the fate of an improvident person. See an illustration in Bewick's *Æsop*, p. 128. Mr. Hunter informs me, that in Hallamshire *nose to the grindstone* is differently used; being said of those who are deeply humbled by an adversary.

NOSE-WISE, pryingly acute. Germ. *nase-weis*, self-witted, presumptuous, inquisitive. Dan. *nærviss*, impertinent, insolent. Swed. *nårviss*, saucy, pert.

NOTE, to push or strike—to gore with the horns, as a bull or ram. Isl. *hniota*, ferire. Sax. *hnitan*. V. Somner.

NOTTAMY, a meagre person—a skeleton. Shakspeare's hostess, among many other strange words, uses *atomy*, in the former sense.

NOUS, **NOUSE**, judgment, understanding, sense. Gr. *νόϋς*.

NOUT, or **NOLT**, *neat*, or horned cattle of the ox species. Isl. *naut*, bos. Old Eng. *nowt*. The *nolt* market, the ancient name of a street in Newcastle—the cattle market.—**NOUT-FEET**, cow heel.—**NOUTHERD**, a neatherd.

NOUT-GELD, **NEAT-GELD**, cornage rent, originally paid in cattle—a horn tax. Cornage seems to have been peculiar to the border service against the Scots. The tenants holding under it were bound to be ready to serve their prince and the lord of the manor, on horseback or on foot, at their own costs and charges; and, being best acquainted with the passes and

defiles of the country, had the honour of marching in the vanguard, when the king's army passed into Scotland. This species of cornage is different from that mentioned in Littleton's Tenures, chap. *Grand Serjeantry*. Sir Edward Coke, it would seem, too, misunderstood its nature. V. Nicolson and Burn's Hist. of West. and Cumb. Vol. I., p. 16 & seq.

NOUTH, the north.—**NOUTHERLY**, northerly. "Past two o'clock, and a frosty *mornin*—wind's *nouterly*."

NOUTHER, **NOWTHER**, neither. Sax. *nouter*, *nowther*, neque.

Nowse, nothing. Sax. *naht*, nihil. Germ. *nichts*.

As to that pedant, Mr. Hall,

By Jove—I'll give him *nowse* at all.

The Vicar's Will.

Noy, to vex, to trouble—to *annoy*. Not now in use, Dr. Johnson says. As a Northern word it is quite common.

NUENTY, **NUNTY**, mean, shabby, scrimp, scanty.

NUT-CRACK-NIGHT, All Hallows Eve. This was formerly a night of much rejoicing, and of the most mysterious rites and ceremonies. It is still customary to *crack nuts* in large quantities. They are also thrown in pairs into the fire, as a love divination, by young people in Northumberland, anxious to obtain an insight into their future lot in the connubial state. If the nuts lie still and burn together, it is said to prognosticate a happy marriage, or at least a hopeful love; if, on the contrary, they bounce and fly asunder, the sign is considered unpropitious to matrimony. Burning the nuts is also a famous charm in Scotland. See Burns' poem of *Halloween*, and the curious notes explanatory of the charms and spells of this evening, which were in a great degree common to both countries, and yet form a portion of the popular creed in the North of England.

NUTMUG, a nutmeg. Our old word was *notemuge*.

N'YEM, name. "Aw divvent ken his *n'yem*."—*Broad Newc.*

O.

O. This letter is often used for *a*, in our Northern pronunciation; as *mon*, for man; *hond*, for hand; *low*, for law, &c.

OAF, a fool, a blockhead, an idiot. V. Todd's John. and Wilb.

OBSTROPOLOUS, vociferous, turbulent—*obstreperous*. This word occurs in Benwell Village, a local burlesque poem, of some rarity.

Cease such *obstrop'lous* roar.

ODDMENTS, scraps, things of little value, odd trifles.

ODDS-BOBS, a vulgar exclamation of surprise, originating in the avoiding of an oath.

ODDS-FISH! an interjection—a moderated diminutive of a worse term. Our renowned Maiden Queen, whose oaths were neither diminutive nor rare, used plainer language.

She grew ynto a grate rage, begynnynge with *Gods Wonds*,
that she wolde set you by the feete, and send another yn your
place, if you dalyed with her thus.

Letter from Sir Robert Carey to Lord Hunston.

ODDS-HEFT, a common palliative adjuration.

ODD-WHITE-TE, an equivocal malediction very frequent in the North. It may be remarked, as a *trait* of manners, that the common people are much in the habit of using tempered oaths or asseverations as substitutes for others of a more gross sort.

OFFENS, **OFTENS**, the plural of *often*—a very common provincial peculiarity. There is, throughout the North, a similar peculiarity in the use of the word *objection*, which, for all ordinary purposes, good usage confines to the singular, while the common people on every occasion say, they have “*no objections*.” —**OFTISH**, **OFTENISH**, very often.

OIL-OF-HAZEL, a sound drubbing. A piece of waggery is sometimes practised by mischievous urchins in Newcastle, on raw inexperienced lads from the country—in sending them to a

chemist's shop for a "*pen'orth of oil-of-hazel*." An earnest application of a good thick hazel stick is often the result. Sending for *pigeon's milk* is a similar joke of old standing.

OLD, great, pre-eminent—such as was practised in the "*olden time*."—OLD-DOINGS, great sport, extra feasting—an uncommon display of hospitality, as in days of yore.

OLD-BENDY, one of the many ludicrous names given to the Devil—possibly from his supposed circuitous mode of proceeding. Another of his popular names is AU'D-HOOKY—of application equally obvious. OLD-HARRY, and OLD-SCRATCH, are also designations appropriated to the arch-fiend by the vulgar in the North. But the most common of all the synonymes that have been coined for this great adversary of mankind is AULD-NICK. The Danes and Germans, according to the Northern mythology of elder times, worshipped *Nocka* or *Nicken*, a deity of the waters, represented as of a hideous shape, and of diabolical principles; from which, no doubt, the term *auld-nick* has been derived.

OLD-PEG, or more frequently, AU'D-PEG, or AULD-PEG, an inferior sort of cheese, made of skimmed milk. It is also called, not inaptly, *leather hungry*. In Suffolk it is *bang*; which poor Bloomfield described as

Too large to swallow and too hard to bite.

Farmer's Boy.

OLD-SHOE. The ancient custom of throwing an *old shoe* after a person for luck, is not yet disused in the North. In the case of marriages, it is often practised; even among some of the *great*. See on this subject, Brand's Pop. Antiq. Vol. II. p. 490; and Nares' Gloss. "*As easy as an old shoe*." Northern Aphorism.

OMY, mellow; generally spoken of land. V. Jam. *oam*.

ONGOINGS, conduct, doings, merriment—*goings on*.

ONNY, any.—ONNY-BIT-LIKE, tolerable, decent, likely.—ONNY-WAY-FOR-A-LITTLE-APPLE, easily persuaded—probably from the credulity of mother Eve.

ONSET, a dwelling-house and out-buildings. Sax. *on-sittung*, habitatio : unde *onset* apud Northymbros, teste Nicholsono, mansum, toftum, tugurium, significans. Lye.

ONSETTEN, dwarfish, curbed in growth—applied as a term of derision. Teut. *ont-setten*, male disponere.

ONSTEAD, the buildings on a farm—a station or *stay* near the house for cattle or stacks. Sax. *on*, and *sted*, locus.

Oo, often pronounced *ui*; as book—*buik*; look—*luik*; &c. *Dur.* and *North.* In *York.* it is made into a sort of dissyllable by adding *i*; thus, fool—*foo-il*; school—*schoo-il*; &c.

OOL, **OWL**, wool. Had the learned author of the Commentaries on the Laws of England been acquainted with this pronunciation, he need not have gone so far to seek the meaning of what he calls *owling*. V. Blackstone, Vol. IV., p. 154.

ORNDORNS, “afternoon’s drinkings, corrupted from *onederins*.” Ray; who gives it as a *Cumb.* word. **OWNDER** is used in some parts of the North, for the afternoon; and may be the same word as Chaucer’s *undern*. In a list of words communicated to me by a friend, a native of Cumberland, I find *orn-dinner*, for afternoon’s luncheon.

OSKEN, an oxgang of land—varying in quantity in different townships, according to the extent of ground, and the number of oxgangs contained in the respective aggregates. In our old laws it meant as much as an ox-team could plough in a year.

OSTHOUSE, or **HOSTHOUSE**, a public house or place to which farmers or strangers resort on a market day. Sax. *gest-hus*. V. Somner.

OTHERGAITS, **OTHERGATES**, otherwise, different. Goth. *odrugatas*.

If Sir Toby had not been in drink, he would have tickled you *othergates* than he did.—*Shak. Twelfth Night*.

OUMER, the shade. Fr. *ombre*. Lat. *umbra*.

OUSEN, or **OWSEN**, oxen. Mæ.-Got. *auhsne*. Sc. *ousen*.

He has gowd in his coffers, he has *ousen* and kine,
And ae bonie lassie, his darling and mine.—*Burns*.

OUT-BY, a short way from home, not far distant.

OUT-FALL, a quarrel, a misunderstanding—a *falling-out*. Swed. *utfall*, a hostile excursion.

OUTING, an airing, going from home. Swed. *uttaeg*, an expedition abroad. The word is also used for an entertainment or supper given by an apprentice to his shopmates, on the expiration of his servitude; called likewise a *foy*.

OUTLAY, expenditure. Dr. Jamieson refers to Swed. *utlagga*, to expend; whence *utlaga*, tax; *utlagor*, expenditure. This word surely ought to be in our National Dictionary.

OUTLIER, an animal not housed—an *outlier*. As applied to persons, *outlier* is classical.

OUTRAKE, a free passage for sheep from inclosed pastures into open grounds or common lands. Sax. *ut-ræcan*, extendere. Dr. Willan, however, thinks that, in writing the word *out-track*, we should perhaps exhibit the right mode of spelling, as well as the derivation of it.

OUTSHOT, a projection of the upper stories of an old house. There used to be several of these *outshots* in Newcastle, though few now remain. Swed. *utskiutande*.

OUTWALE, refuse—that which is *waled out*, or rejected. See **WALE**. Isl. *utvel*, eligere, seems cognate.

OWE, to belong to—to own. An old sense of the word. "Whose *owe* that?"—to whom does it belong? Who does own it?

OWER, over. "*Ower* little."—OWER, too. "*Ower* large." Also, as applied to situation, upper, higher.—OUT-OWER, across, beyond.—OWER-BY, over the way.—OWERFORNENST, opposite to.—*Dur.* and *North*.

OWER-IT, OVER-IT, *v.* to recover from an illness. "Poor thing, I'm sadly afraid she'll never *ower it*."

OWERMICKLE, OVERMICKLE, over much. Sax. *ofer-micel*.

OWERWELT, applied to a sheep incapable of rising from its supine state.—*York*. It seems synonymous with AUWARDS; which see.

OWSE, any thing; the contrary to NOWSE. "Ouse or nowse."

OWT, OUGHT, any thing. Sax. *owhit*, aliquid, quicquid.

OWTHER, either. An old word. "*Owther* of us."

OX-EYE, the greater titmouse. *Parus major*.—Linnæus.

OXLIP, the greater cowslip. *Primula elatior*. Sax. *oxan-slippe*.

In the Midsummer Night's Dream, the place of Titania's repose is

A bank where the wild thyme blows,
Where *oxlips* and the nodding violet grows.

OXTAR, OXTER, the arm pit. Sax. *oxtan*. Pegge, however, thinks it should perhaps be written HOCKSTER, quasi the *hock* of the arm, or the lesser *hock*.

OYE, a grandchild. V. Jamieson, *oe*; Gael. Dict. *oige*; and Brand's Pop. Ant. Vol. II., p. 230.

OYSTERS. EE-SHEE-KE-LE-KAUL-ER-OYSTEERS, the famous cry of the elder oyster-wenchies, in Newcastle; but now rarely carried to this musical extent. Bewick has figured two of these dames in a tail-piece to his Land Birds, edit. 1821, p. 20.

P.

PACK, the warehouse of a pedlar. "*Perish the Pack*," was a well-known character in Newcastle, a few years ago.

PACKING-PENNY-DAY, the last day of the fair; when all the *cheap bargains* are to be had.—*Newc.*

PACKMAN, a pedlar—a *man* who carries a *pack* on his back. Many persons in Newcastle, now enjoying *otium cum dignitate*, are lineally descended from *packmen*—of whose country we know nothing—through no very remote genealogy. Many of the Scots pedlars, too, have arrived at the highest civic honours.

PADDICK, or PADDOCK, a frog. Never applied to a toad; though the etymology favours that meaning. Sax. *pad*, Swed. *pada*, Dut. *padde*, a toad.

Paddocket, todes, and water-snakes.

Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey.

As ask, or eddyre, tade, or *pade*.

Wyntownis Cronykil.

PADDOCK, a small field or *park* adjoining to, or surrounding a house. Sax. *pearroc*, *pearruc*. In Westmorland, *parruck*, evidently the proper word, is a common name for an inclosure near a farm house. So in Northumberland, *parrick* is still used for a place made with rails and straw, to shelter lands in bad weather.

PADDOCK-STOOL, or **PADDOCK-STUIL**, a fungus often mistaken for a mushroom. Téut. *padden-stoel*, boletus.

PAD-THE-HOOF, to walk—to *pad*, or travel *on foot*.

PAFFLING, silly, trifling, loitering. “A *paffling* fellow.”

PAIK, to beat, to chastise. Germ. *pauken*.—**PAIKS**, a beating, a drubbing, a chastisement. V. Jam. and PEG *infra*.

PAINCHEs, the common name for tripe. From *paunch*.—**PAINCHE-WIFE**, a tripe woman.—*Newc.*

PALMS, the flowers or buds of the willow tree. See SAUGH.

PALTERLEY, **PALTEREY**, common pronunciations of paltry.

PAN, to match, to agree, to assimilate. Dr. Willan seems to think that this word must be borrowed from *cookery*:—the author of the Crav. Gloss. from Sax. *pan*, a piece of cloth inserted or agreeing with another. But see Todd's John. *pan*; and Kennett's Gloss. *impanalare*. In Hallamshire, to *pan to*, is to apply closely.

PANCAKE-TUESDAY; Shrove Tuesday; on which day it is a general custom in the North to have pancakes served up. The turning of them in the pan is observed as a feat of dexterity and skill. Formerly, in Newcastle, the great bell of St. Nicholas' church was tolled at twelve o'clock at noon; when the shops and offices were immediately closed, and a little carnival ensued for the remainder of the day, which is still a sort of holiday for children, apprentices, and servants.

PANG, to fill, to stuff. Teut. *banghen*, premere.—**PANG-FULL**, or

BANG-FULL (*p* and *b* being often interchanged), crammed with food.

PANT, a public fountain. In Newcastle it is of a particular construction, having a reservoir before it for retaining the water. According to Skinner, *pond* was anciently pronounced *pand*, which may be derived from Sax. *pyndan*, to inclose or shut up, and which might easily get changed to *pant*. See a representation of a North country pant, in Bewick's *Æsop*. p. 334.

PARCY-AND, or **AND-PARCY**, the sign or contraction &. It is *and per se*; that is, expressed by itself in one character. In the old dames' schools the children used to make it a twenty-seventh letter—"x, y, z, and parcy."

PARFIT, perfect, entire. Fr. *parfait*. Used by Chaucer.

PARGET, to plaster chimnies with a mixture of cow-dung, &c.; formerly the common term for plastering the roofs of rooms.

V. Nares. Pargiter still remains as a surname in the midland counties.

PARLISH, perilous, dangerous, wonderful—also acute, clever, shrewd. *Parlous* is an old word; still in use.

A *parlous* boy!—go to, you are too shrewd.

Shak. King Richard III.

PARRISHED, *perished*, starved, much affected by cold.—**PARRISHMENT**, a state of starvation. "*A parrishment o' caud.*"

PASE, or **PAZE**, *v.* to raise, to lift up, to break or open with violence. Fr. *peser*, to weigh.—**PASE**, or **PAZE**, *s.* a lever.

PASH, *v.* to bruise, to crush, to dash in pieces. Su.-Got. *basa*. This old word occurs in a sublime passage in the first of our English satirists—

Deth cam drevend after, and al to dust *pathete*
Kynges and knyghtes, cayzers and popes :
Iered ne lewide, he lefte no man stand
That he hitte evene stered nevere after.

Piers Ploughman's Visions, edit. Whitaker, p. 397.

PASH, *s.* any thing decayed. "*As rotten as pash.*"

PASH, a heavy fall of rain or snow. Dut. *plas*, puddle ?

PASTE-EGGS, eggs boiled hard, and dyed or stained various colours—given to children about the time of Easter; anciently called *pasch*, from Sax. *pasche*. The custom of presenting eggs at this season of the year is of great antiquity, and pervaded various nations. Su.-Got. *pask-egg*. V. Ihre, vo. *egg*. Dan. *paask-æg*, coloured Easter eggs. Much curious matter relative to this subject is collected in Brand's Pop. Antiq. Vol. I., *Easter-eggs*.

PASTE-EGG-DAY, the common appellation of Easter Sunday.

PATE, a Northern name for a brock or badger. V. Ray.

PAUKY, saucy, squeamish, scrupulously nice—also proud, insolent, cunning, artful. Q. Sax. *pæcan*, mentiri?

PAUL, to puzzle, to put to a stand. Perhaps from *appal*.

PAUT, v. to paw, to walk heavily, to kick.—**PAUT**, s. a stroke on the ground with the foot. Teut. *pad*, planta pedis.

PAW, the hand. Adopted from the *paw* of an animal.

PAWP, v. to walk in an awkward, clumsy manner.—**PAWP**, s. the foot—particularly a clumsy one.

PAY, to beat, to drub. "The rascal *pays* his wife." Welsh, *puyaw*, to beat, to batter.—**PAYS**, a beating, a drubbing.

Two, I am sure, I have paid.

Shak. First Part of King Henry IV.

PEA-JACKET, a loose rough jacket, or short covering, with conical buttons of a small size, termed *pea-buttons*; much used in severe weather by mariners, and by watermen on the Tyne. It was formerly the *holiday outer-dress* of the keelmen.

PEAS-STRAW, a rustic love charm. A Cumbrian girl, when her lover proves unfaithful to her, is, by way of consolation, *rubbed* with *peas-straw* by the neighbouring lads; and when a Cumbrian youth loses his sweetheart, by her marriage with a rival, the same sort of comfort is administered to him by the lasses of the village.—*Note, in Anderson's Ballads.*

PEAS-STRAW, the final dance at a rustic party; something similar to the ancient *cushion dance* at weddings.

PEA-SWAD, a peascod. Sc. *pea-swab*, or *swaup*. See **SWAD**.

Gay describes a rustic method of love divination with peascods.

PEDDER, PETHER, or PETHUR, a pedlar—a travelling merchant on foot—he that *paddeth*. See Tooke on *path*. Fr. *pied aller*, to go on foot.

PEE, to squint, to spy with one eye—to look through contracted eye-lids.—**PEED**, blind of an eye. There is a ludicrous anecdote of "*Peed Dalton of Shap*," in Nicolson and Burn's Hist. of West. and Cumb. Vol. I., p. 537.

PEE-DEE, a young lad in a *keel*, who has charge of the rudder. In other respects, something similar to the cabin-boy of a ship. Gr. *παῖδι*, has been communicated to the author as the derivation; and Fr. *petit*, has been suggested as allied. But there is an old French word *pedisseque*, defined by Roquefort, "valet, laquais qui va à pied," which seems to be the most probable etymon.

PEEL, a place of strength—a fortress or castlelet; contrived equally for the protection of cattle beneath as of a family above, and calculated to prevent a sudden surprise. Sax. *pil*, moles. Lat. *pela, pelum*, a pile or fortress. The word occurs in several ancient charters in Rymer's *Fœdera*. Peels were numerous in the Border districts of the North, in times when family feuds and Scotch maraudings rendered ordinary dwellings insecure against predatory attacks. After the union of the Crowns, many of these Peels had modern mansions added to them, and the old towers were gradually suffered to fall into decay.

Invidious rust corrodes the bloody steel;
Dark and dismantled lies each ancient *peel*;
Afair, at twilight gray, the peasants shun,
The dome accurst, where deeds of blood were done.

Leyden.

Peels, properly signify Gothic strong-holds, the defences of which are of earth mixed with timber, strengthened with *piles* or *palisades*, such as were common on the Continent at a very

early period. They are described by Cæsar as the fortresses of the Britons.

PEELING, a paring. "An apple *peeling*"—"A potatoe *peeling*."

PEENING, uttering feeble, frequent, and somewhat peevish complaints. "A *peening bairn*"—a whining, fretful child. Teut. *pynighen*, affligere.

PEE-WIT, **PEEZ-WEEP**, the lapwing, or bastard plover; so called from its note. *Tringa vanellus*. Lin. Teut. *piewit*. The common people in the North Riding of Yorkshire believe that at one period the *cushat*, or ringdove, laid its eggs upon the ground, and that the peewit *à contra* made its nest on high. They further believe that an amicable exchange took place between the two birds, and that at the present day they respectively sing out their feelings upon the subject. The peewit sings,

Pee-wit, pee-wit,
I cou'd my nest and I rue it.

The *cushat's* note implies,

Coo, coo, come now,
Little lad with thy gad,
Come not thou.

PEE-WIT-LAND, poor land which the pee-wit haunts.

PEFF, to cough short and faintly; as sheep. Grose. See **PERGH**.

PEG, *v.* to beat with sharp knuckles. Isl. *piaka*, tundere.—**PEG**, *s.* a blow or thump. *Peg* is also used for a tooth; particularly applied to those of little children. There is a *peg-top* (a toy used by boys) that spins on a foot resembling a tooth.

PEG, a diminutive of Margaret; properly a little girl. Sax. *piga*. Dan. *pige*. Swed. *piga*.

PEIGH, to pant, to draw the breath short as in an asthma. Isl. *pua*, aspirare. Swed. *picka*, to pant.

PELCH, weak, faint, indisposed, exhausted.

PEN, the old, though now vulgar, name for a feather. Old Fr. *pennu*.

PENNY-STANE, a stone quoit with which children play.

PERRY, a heavy shower of rain—a *pour* or stream.

PET, a domesticated lamb—a spoiled, pampered child—a fondling designation for a female favourite. Several of our old play writers use *peat*, in the latter sense.

PETER-WAGGY, the Northern name for a Harlequin toy.

PETH, a road up a steep hill. *Sax. path*, semita, callis. Several places in Northumberland and Durham have this appellation.

PETTED, fondled, indulged. "What a *petted* child it is."

PEUST, snug, comfortable, in easy circumstances. *Sc. puist*.

PIANET, PYANOT, PY'NET, a magpie. Welsh, *pioden*. In the rustic creed the magpie is considered a bird of bad or good omen; and various events are predicted from the numbers seen together. Two, say the common people in Durham, foretell good luck; three marriage; and four death! In Northumberland the following popular rhyme is repeated concerning the character of the omen:

One is sorrow, two mirth,
Three a wedding, four a birth.

PICK, *v.* to pitch; to throw. *Su.-Got. picka*, minutis ictibus tundere.

I'd make a quarry
With thousands of these quarter'd slaves, as high
As I could *pick* my lance.—*Shak. Coriolanus*.

PICK, *s.* pitch. *Sax. pic.* *Dut. pik.* "*Pykke, pix.*" *Prompt. Parv.* From an old entry in Darlington parish books; it appears that "Bess Johnson used a pound of *pick* in effecting a cure of Ann Spence's scald head."

PICKATREE, the woodpecker. This sprightly bird is remarkable for its curious dwelling, *picked in the solid tree*, with the most consummate art.

PICK-FORK, a hay-fork with two prongs—a *pitch-fork*.

PICKLE, a small quantity, a little. *Ital. piccolo*.

PICK-NIGHT, dismal—as dark as *pick*, or pitch. Shakspeare and later writers use *pitchy*, in the same sense.

'Then aw met yor Ben, an' we were like to fight ;
An' when we cam to Sandgate it was *pick-night*.

Song, *Maw Canny Hinny*.

PICKS, the suit of diamonds at cards. Grose erroneously says *spades* ; which is a Scotch term, adopted from the French *pique*, as marked on foreign cards. Brand pretends to seek a derivation in the resemblance which the diamond bears to a *mill-pick*, as *fusils* are sometimes called in Heraldry. Mr. Hunter informs me, that when people have burnt their shins by sitting before a hot fire, they will say " my legs are all over *picks* and *hearts* ; that is, in red blotches.

PIECE, a little while. " Stay a *piece*." Ital. *pezzo*.

PIFLE, to filch, to steal—to *pilfer* ; from which it is derived.

PIGGIN, a small wooden cylindrical vessel, made with staves and bound with hoops like a pail. In common use on the borders of Northumberland ; especially for hasty-pudding.

PIGTREE, **FIGREE**, or **PIGERY**, a pig-sty.

PIKE, *v.* to select, to chuse, to *pick*. From Dut. *picken*.

PIKE, *s.* the top or apex of a hill or eminence ; such as Pontop-pike, in the county of Durham ; Glanton-pike, Northumberland. Sax. *peac*. Fr. *pic*. Sp. *pico*.

PIKE, *s.* a large cock or pile of hay. See **HAY-MAKING**.

PIKELER, a small round light cake—a sort of muffin.

PIN-CODD, or **PRIN-CODD**, a pin-cushion. Sc. *preen-cod*.

PINCH-GUT, a penurious person—a covetous, miserable wretch—quasi pinched.

PINGING, making one feel ; as from cold—*pinching*.. " A *pinging day*"—an extremely cold day.

PINGLE, to work assiduously but inefficiently—to labour until you are almost blind. Germ. *peinigen*, to pain, to harass.

PINK, *v.* to look slyly at—to look with the eye half open.

PINK, *a.* small.—**PINKY**, very small. Dut. *pinkje*..—**PINKY-WINKY**, the smallest imaginable. " You're all *pinky-winky*, and ready for *nebby*"—said to children who sit up until they are half asleep. *Neb* is a pure word for bill, and the figure is a bird putting its head under its wing.

PIN-PANNIERLY-FELLOW, a miserable, covetous, suspicious fellow, one who pins up or fastens his paniers and baskets. Grose.

PIPER, a minstrel. *North. Sax. pipere*. The noble house of Percy still retain pipers in their service. They wear, on the right arm, a silver crescent, granted as a badge to the family, for having taken the Turkish standard, in an expedition against the Saracens, in the Holy Land: attend the courtsleet and fairs held for the Lord:—and pay suit and service at Alnwick Castle. Their instrument is the ancient Northumbrian bag-pipe, different in form and execution from the Scotch; it being much smaller, and blown, not with the breath, but by a pair of bellows fixed under the left arm. The music possesses all the wild, and spirited characteristics of the Highland pibroch.

In Northumberland, we still occasionally meet with an itinerant Highland piper, striking into one of those wild Northern airs, which often have stirred “even old age to the frolics and pranks of youth.”

PIPESTOPPEL, a fragment of the shank of a tobacco-pipe, used for compressing the ashes of tobacco in a pipe. Germ. *stoppel*, a bung or stopper. Sc. *pipe-stapple*.

P***G ON A GRAVE**. Women transported with rage and wickedness sometimes threaten their deadly enemies in this manner. A clergyman, in Northumberland, informed me that he had heard of a person who was actually guilty of such a revenge. Many old customs are harmless; but this is composed of nothing but horrible materials. The learned author of the History of Hallamshire has pointed out to me a remarkable illustration of this article in *The Legend of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton*, published in Peck's Memoirs of Milton, p. 57. Though somewhat more circumstantially described than our modern taste approves, yet it would be an excess of fastidiousness to withhold it from the reader, were it not much too long for insertion here; and any attempt to abridge it, would, I fear, do it great injustice.

PITMAN, a collier—a *man* who works in a coal *pit*. The pitmen

are a distinct class in society, almost entirely separated from the agricultural part of the community. They principally reside within a few miles of the rivers Tyne and Wear, chiefly in long rows of one-storied houses, called pit-rows, in the vicinity of the mines. They have been accustomed for generations to marry with their own race; the sons regularly following the occupations of their sires. They were formerly much addicted to the degrading vice of cock-fighting; and some of them, I understand, may still be seen in those diabolical assemblies, where amusement is sought in the vilest of all diversions.

PITMAN'S-PINK, a name given to the single pink, which is a great favourite among the pitmen, who, in general, pay much attention to the cultivation of flowers.

PITTER-PATTER, to beat incessantly, like a heavy fall of rain.

PITTY-PATTY, palpitation, a quick movement of the heart.

PLANET, *pro* climate—also, in the sense of partially; as “the rain falls in *planets*.”

PLASH, *v.* to splash. Su.-Got. *plaska*.—**Plash**, *s.* a heavy fall or severe shower of rain. Germ. *platzregen*. Dut. *plasregen*.

PLEACH, to bind a hedge. Fr. *plessier*. V. Cotgrave.

PLEAN, to complain. An old word; from Fr. *plaigner*.

PLEAN, or **PLEANY-PYE**, a tell-tale, or prating gossip. *Pleignen* occurs in Gower.

PLENISH, to furnish a house, to stock a farm. Old Fr. *plenir*, to replenish.—**PLENISHING**, household furniture.—**PLENISHING-WAIN**, articles of furniture belonging to a bride.

PLETT, to fold, to twist or *plait*. Su.-Got. *platta*, nectere, connectere.

PLETTs, folds, plaits. “I must put my mouth into small *pletts* when I go there;” meaning, I must be circumspect in my behaviour.

PLODGE, to wade through water, to plunge. Dut. *ploegen*.

PLOOKY, **PLOOKY-FACED**, pimpled. Gael. *plucan*, a pimple.

Plooky, plooky, are your cheeks,

And *plooky* is your chin.—*Ballad, Sir Hugh le Blond.*

H h

PLOTE, to pluck feathers; *metaphorically* to chide vehemently
 "How she *plots* him." Teut. *ploten*.

PLOTE, to scald. To *plote a pig*, is to pour scalding water upon it, which causes the hair to come off, and makes it easier to scrape.—**PLOTING-HOT**, scalding hot.—*North*.

PLOUTE, a long walking stick, generally used (with the thick end downward) by foot-hunters.—*Dur.* and *North*.

PLOUTER, to wade through water or mire—to be engaged in any dirty work. Teut. *plotsen*. Germ. *pladern*.—**PLOWDING**, is also used in the same sense; though probably only a variation of *plodging*.

PLOY, a harmless frolic in which a party is engaged; a merry meeting. Dr. Jamieson is inclined to view the word as formed from Sax. *plegan*, to play.

PLUFF, to blow in the face, to explode gunpowder—to *puff*.

PLUFF, **PLEUGH**, a plough. Su.-Got. *plog*. Germ. *pflug*. Sc. *pleuch*. This gives me an opportunity of presenting to the reader a genuine Northumbrian specimen of an agricultural reproof; communicated to me by a friend, who heard it.

"Ye ill far'd body ye! ye pretend to guide the *pluff*! to leeve a sæet a bāaks in āa the faugh quarter. I'll ha ne mair o' thee! Se ye may gang at the Fair, honest man! Thou mun de't better nor that, else thou may gang heam."

POCK-ARRED, pitted with the small pox. See **ARR**.

POCK-FRETEN, marked with the small-pox. See **FRETEN**.

POE, a turkey. Fr. *paon*. Lat. *pavo*. Sax. *pawa*.—**POE!**
POE! a call to turkies.

POKE, to stoop. "To *poke* the head." Germ. *pochen*, to knock, as if the head were projected for the purpose.

POKE, a bag, a sack. The parent of pocket. Sax. *pocca*, a pouch. Isl. *poki*, saccus. Teut. *poke*. "A pig in a *poke*," is an old, well-known, Northern proverb.

POKED, offended, piqued. "He was *sare* *poked*."

POKEMANTLE, a name for a portmanteau. See **PORTMANTLE**.

POKER AND TONGS, when a horse strikes the hind against the fore shoe. Also called **HAMMER AND PINCERS**.

- POOMER**, any thing very large. "*Ec! what a poomer it is!*"
- POOR BODY!** poor creature. A very common colloquial expression of sympathy. Sc. *puir body*.
- POORLY**, indifferent in health.—**VERY POORLY**, very unwell.
- POR**, **PORE**, an iron bar, or poker, for stirring the fire. Teut. *porren*, *urgere*, *compellere*.
- PORKY**, plump in the person. "What? the *porky* gentleman."
- PORTMANTLE**, a vulgar, though old, name for a portmanteau; which was originally a *bag* for a cloak or *mantle*.
- POSIE**, a nosegay. See Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* Vol. II, p. 48.
- POSS**, to dash violently in the water, to beat; as to "*poss* clothes" in what is called a **POSS-TUB**.
- POSSY**, short and fat, thick-set, protuberant; applied to the person. Apparently the same as **POWSEY**.
- POT-CLERS**, pot-hooks. Ray says, from clip or clap, because they clap or catch hold of the pot.
- POT-LUCK**, an invitation to a family dinner, or friendly repast, excluding the idea of any previous or ceremonious preparation—the chance of the table. The Roman *condicere ad coenam*. Fr. *la fortune du pot*. A Northern squire invited his present Majesty, when Prince Regent, to take *pot-luck*.
- POTTER**, to stir, to poke; as to *potter* the fire. Dut. *peuten*.
- POTTICAR**, an apothecary. *Potycary* is the genuine old word, and not a contraction of apothecary, as Dr. Johnson and others have pretended. See a strange conclave in Bewick's *Æsop*, p. 36.
- POTTINGER**, a coarse earthen-ware pot, with a handle. Germ. *pott enge*, a narrow pot. Porringer, therefore, would seem to be a corruption.
- Pou**, **Poo**, or **POUGH**, to pull. "*Poo away my lads!*"
- POUCE**, nastiness.—**POUCY**, untidy, all in a litter.
- POUK**, to strike; or rather to push, or *poke*. In Scotland, it means to pull with nimbleness or force, like English *pluck*.
- POUT**, to kick or strike with the feet. V. Ray, *pote*.
- POUT**, a chicken. Fr. *poulet*. *Poult* is classical.

Pow, a term for the head; obviously from *poll*.

Albeit my *pow* was bald and bare.—*Ramsay*.

POW-HEAD, a tad-pole before it has legs.

POWSEY, fat, decent looking, respectable in appearance. See **POSSY**.

POWSODDY, or **PANSODDY**, a pudding placed under the roast. Also called **YORKSHIRE-PUDDING**, **AUD-WIFE'S-SOD**, and **CINDER-CATCHER**. In Scotland there is a dish—*sheep's head broth*, *pow-sodden*.

PRICKLE, a basket or measure of wicker work among fruiterers. Formerly made of briers; hence, perhaps, the name.

PRIG, to plead hard in a bargain, to higgie in price. Dut. *prachen*, to beg.

PRIGGISH, vain, conceited, affected, coxcomical. From *prig*.

PRIN, a pin. Isl. *prion*, acus capitata. Dan. *preen*, a bodkin, or punch. Dr. Jamieson has satisfactorily proved that this is no corruption of the word.

PRIN-COD, a pincushion. In the reign of Henry VIII., the men stuck pins in a disgusting part of their dress; before alluded to under the article **CON**, **CODD**. Strutt's idea that this fashion of wearing a cod-piece came from the French *guadipise*, seems without foundation. That word, so far as the researches of the present writer extend, is used only by the satirical Rabelais, and in all probability proceeded from the mint of his own fertile imagination, in the triumph of his wit and drollery.

PRINCOX, a pert, forward fellow. V. Todd's John. *princok*.

PROD, **PRODDY**, a prick, a skewer. Su.-Got. *brodd*, *aculeus*. Dan. *brod*, a sting, a prick. *B* and *p* are often used indiscriminately in the Gothic languages.

PROG, **PROGGLE**, *v.* to prick, to pierce. Isl. *brydda*, *pungere*.

PROG, *s.* a prick.—**PROGLY**, *a.* prickly. See **PROD**.

PROSS, *v.* to chat, to talk familiarly. Fr. *prosner*, or *prôner*, to gossip.

PROSS, *s.* talk, conversation—rather of the gossiping kind. "Let

us have a *bit of pross.*" The *prose* of modern times, as Mr. Todd justly remarks, is akin to this Northern word.

PROUD, luxuriant; as *proud* corn. Sax. *prut*. Ital. *prode*.

P's AND Q's, a nicety of behaviour; an observance of all due formalities. Perhaps from a French injunction to make proper obeisances, "*Soyez attentifs à vos pics et à vos queues;*" in other words, "*mind your P's and Q's.*"

PUBBLE, full, plump; usually spoken of corn or fruit, in opposition to *fantome*—any thing fat, or distended.

PUCKER, flutter, agitation, confusion. "What a *pucker* he's in!" A figurative application of the word.

PUGGY, damp, moist; arising from gentle perspiration. "A *puggy* hand." "A *puggy* face."

PULE, or **PUEL**, a hole of standing water—a *pool*. Sax. *pul*. Welsh, *pwl*. Ray and Grose have *pulk*.

PULS, to eat without appetite.—**PULING**, sick, without appetite.

PULLEN, poultry. An old word. V. Todd's John. The Pullen market in Newcastle. *Pullen* is also a term for the small crab used for baiting sea-fishing-hooks.

PUMMEL, to beat severely, to chastise with the *fist*. Lat. *pugno*.

For your pate I would *pummel*.

Beaum. & Flet. Four Plays in One.

PUNCH, to strike with the feet—to thrust as with a point. Germ. *punct*, a point.

PUND, a pound. Sax. *pund*. The Gothic, Islandic, and Swedish are the same. Welsh, *punt*.

PUN-FAUD, or **PIN-FAUD**, a pin-fold. Sax. *pyndan*, to inclose.—

PUNDER, the pindar or pounder, who has the charge of the pinfold—a pound keeper.

PUOY, **PUY**, or **POUIE**, a long pole, with an iron spike or spikes, at the end; used in propelling *keels* in shallow water, or when it is inconvenient to use sails or oars. Span. *apoyo*, a prop, stay, or support. Fr. *appui*; and so a *pouie*, by erroneously supposing *a* to be an article, instead of a part of the word. Poles, for pushing on boats, occur in all ages.

PURDY, a little *thick-set* fellow. I owe this word to the communication of a clerical friend in the County of Durham, who first heard it at Barnard Castle. On ascertaining the meaning, the following dialogue took place.

Q. What does *purdy* mean?

A. A little *throstan* up thing like a *Jack at Warts*.

Q. What's that?

A. Something like a *lime burner*.

Q. What is a lime burner?

A. Oh nobbit a *Kendal stockener*.

Q. What is that?

A. A little *thick-set* fellow.

Moor has *purdy*, in the sense of proud, ostentatious.

PURELY, quite well in health—*pure well*.

PUBLICUE, or **CURLICUE**, a flourish in writing—a dash at the end of a word. Fr. *pour la queue*. V. Jamieson.

PURSY, fat, bloated, swoln out; implying also the difficulty of breathing arising from such a state. V. Jam. and Jam. Supp.

PUT, to push, to propel; as, *putting* a keel. Welsh, *putiaw*.

PUT-ABOUT, perplexed, at a difficulty. Shakspeare repeatedly uses *put to it*, in the same sense.

PYRRHY-DANCERS, a name given to the glancings of the *Aurora Borealis*. The same as **MERRY-DANCERS**; which see. This term may have been adopted from the *Pyrhica saltatio*, or military dance of the ancients; from which, no doubt, the *sword-dance* of the Northern youths, at Christmas, has had its origin.

Q.

QUAIL, to fail, to fall sick, to faint. V. Todd's Johnson.

QUANDARY, a dilemma, an unpleasant predicament, a state of perplexity. Skinner's derivation from Fr. *qu'en dirai je?*

what shall I say about it? is adopted in Todd's Johnson. But the pronoun (nominative) was often left out by old French writers, which would here make the derivation more accurate—*qu'en dirai?*

QUEAN, a term of abuse to a female—sometimes implying the most disgraceful name that can be applied to the sex. Mœ.-Got. *queins*, *quens*. Sax. *cwen*, a wench—though not primarily used in a reproachful sense.

A witch, a *quean*, an old cozening *quean*.

Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.

QUEER, the choir, or *quire* of a church. Old Eng. *quier*.

QUEER, a quire; as of paper. Old Eng. *quaire*. Old Fr. *quayer*.

QUERN, a hand mill for grinding corn, made of two corresponding stones. It is one of our oldest words; and, with slight variations, is found in all the Northern languages.—Mœ.-Got. *quairn*, *mola manualis*. Su.-Got. *quern*. Sax. *cweorn*. Dan. *quern*. Swed. *quarn*. Teut. *querne*.

Are you not he,
That fright the maidens of the villagery;
Skim milk; and sometimes labour in the *quern*,
And bootless make the breathless housewife churn.

Shak. Mid. Night's Dream.

Capell ridiculously supposed that *quern* here meant *churn*.

QUEY, generally pronounced WHY, or WHYE, a heifer, or young cow until it has had a calf. Dan. *quie*. Swed. *quiga*.—QUEY-CALF, a female calf. Dan. *quickalv*. Swed. *quighalf*.

QUISEY, confounded, dejected. V. Todd's John. *queasy*.

QUITE, got quit of.—QUITE-BETTER, (not certainly, or undoubtedly better, but) quite well, completely recovered. It is the comparative joined with the superlative—an inveterate Northumbrianism.

QUORN, or QUOARN, a Northern pronunciation of corn.

R.

RABBLE, to speak in a confused manner. Teut. *rabbelen*, blate-rare. Apparently identical with **RAVEL**; which see.

RABBLEMENT, a tumultuous crowd, a mob. A very old word, still in use, though Dr. Johnson has stated it to be obsolete.

RACK, *s.* a track, a trace. Dut. *racke*. This is the meaning of the word used by our great dramatic poet, in the following exquisite and well-known passage in the *Tempest*, whatever the commentators may be pleased to say to the contrary.

The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a *rack* behind.

RACK, *s.* the clouds; or rather the *track* in which they move by the action of the wind. Sax. *rec*, vapour. Swed. *reka*. Archdeacon Nares is mistaken in thinking that the word is not now in use.

But, as we often see, against some storm,
A silence in the heavens, the *rack* stand still,
The bold winds speechless, and the orb below
As hush as death.—*Shak. Hamlet*.

RACK, *s.* wreck. Sw. *rak*, bona naufragorum in littus ejecta.

RACK, *v.* to care, to heed. Sax. *recan*, to reckon. V. Ray.

RACKLESS, thoughtless, careless, heedless, improvident. Old Eng. *retchless*, *reckeless*; from Sax. *recceleas*.

RACK-RIDER, a small trout, 6 or 8 inches long, caught in the alpine rivulets of Northumberland.

RAFF, a raft. Hence, **RAFF-MERCHANT**, for a timber-merchant; and **RAFF-YARD**, for a timber-yard.

RAFFLING, idle, worthless, dissolute. "A *raffling* chap."

RAG, to rate, to scold. Isl. *raega*, to accuse, to reproach.

RAGABASH, low, idle people—such as are generally in rags.—

RUBBISH is used in the same sense. Both terms may be said to be synonymous with *ragamuffin*.

RAGEOUS, in a rage, in excessive pain, violent—*rageful*.

RAID, an incursion, or plundering inroad of the Scottish Borderers into the English frontier.—*North*. Sax. *rad*, *rade*, *invasio*, *incursus*, *irruptio*. V. Somner.

RAIN-BIRDS, **RAIN-FOWL**, popular names for woodpeckers. These birds are well known by their loud and peculiar cries, which, frequently repeated, are thought to prognosticate *rain*. The Romans called them *pluvie aves*, for the same reason.

RAISE, a cairn, tumulus, or heap of stones. In the parishes of Edenhall and Lazonby, in Cumberland, there are yet some considerable remains of stones, which still go by the name of *raises*, though many of them have been carried away and all of them are thrown out of their ancient form and order. V. Hutchinson's Hist. of Cumb., Vol. I., p. 252. There is also *Woundale Raise*, in the parish of Windermere, in Westmorland. Nicolson and Burn, Vol. I., p. 188.

RAKE, *v.* to walk, to range or rove about. Su.-Got. *reka*, to roam.—**RAKE**, *s.* the extent of a walk or course. Hence, a *sheep-rake*.

RAKE, to cover, to gather together. *To rake the fire*, is to supply it with coals, or to put it in such a condition that it may continue burning all night, so as to be ready in the morning—a common practice in many kitchens in the North, where coals are plentiful. Shakspeare uses the word in this sense, when, in *King Lear*, he makes Edgar say,

Here in the sands

Thee I'll rake up.—*Act IV. Sc. 6.*

RAM, foetid, acrid, pungent. Isl. *rammr*, *amarus*. Dan. *ram*, *rank*, *rancid*. “A *ram* smell”—“a *ram* taste.”

RAME, **REAM**, to cry aloud, to ask over and over again in a teasing manner. Sax. *hreaman*, *clamare*. Su.-Got. *raama*.—

RAMING, REAMING, crying; especially as denoting reiteration of the same sound.

RAME, RAIM, RAWM, to reach anything awkwardly or greedily, to stretch after. *Teut. racmen, extendere, distendere.*

RAMBLIN-LAD, a tall, fast growing, *rambling* youth—a sort of *hobblety-hoy*.

RAMMELY, tall, and rank. *V. Jam. rammel; 2d. sense.*

RAMPAGE, to prance about furiously, to make a great noise or disturbance. *Sax. rempend, rampant.*

RAMSHACKLE, or RAMBHECKLE, to search narrowly, to ransack. *Ranshackle*, for plunder, is old in our language.

RANDY, a vulgar, brawling woman—a coarse fiery virago.

RANDY, a. boisterous, obstreperous, disorderly in behaviour.

RANGE, to cleanse by washing, to rinse. *See RENCH.*

RANNEL-BAUK, RANNEL-TREE, a beam or bar across a chimney on which boilers are hung. *V. Jam. rattle-tree.*

RANTY, riotous, in high spirits, disorderly.—*North.* Wild, mad. —*Comb.*—**RANTY-TANTY**, in great wrath, in a violent passion.

There is a troublesome weed in corn fields of this name.

RARE, a rope. *Mc-Got. rasp, Sax. rape, funis.*

RAPIER-DANCE, nearly the same as the sword-dance of the ancient Scandinavians, or as that described by Tacitus among the Germans. *See a full account of it, in the Archæologia, Vol. XVII., p. 155.*

RASCALLION, a low, worthless fellow; apparently the same with *rascallion* used in *Hudibras*.

RASH, dry; as *rash-corn*—corn so dry in the straw that it falls out with handling.

RASHER, a rush. *Sax. resce, Rasher-cap, rasher-ducket, rasher-whip*, articles made of rushes by children.

RASP, raspberry—both the bush and its fruit. *Ital. raspo.*

RATCH, *v.* to stretch, to pull asunder. *See RAX.*

RATCH, *v.* to mark with lines.—**RATCH**, *s.* a straight line, a stripe. *Germ. recht, straight.*

RATCH, *s.* the straight course of a navigable river. The word is

used on the Tyne, in the same sense as *Reach* on the Thames. The Newcastle keelmen generally call it *Rack*.

RATHER, *To have rather* is a common North country expression, when a preference is desired. See Dr. Johnson's 6th sense of *rather*. The corruption may be thus traced. It is customary to contract both *I would*, and *I had*, into *I'd*. *I had rather* was probably first used as a false translation for *I'd rather*, written for *I would rather*; and when *I had rather* was once received, *to have rather* followed of course.

RATHERLINGS, for the most part. *Dur.* and *North*.

RATLER, a great lie, an abominable falsehood. Also, a very concave razor, so thin as, when used, to *rattle* on the face.

RATTEN, our Northern provincial name for the *mus rattus*, the well-known and plundering animal, which, as Gesner observes, is called *rat*, not only in Germany, but in Spain, France, Italy, and England.

RATTLE, to strike, or chastise. *Mere cant*.

RATTLEPATE, a giddy, thoughtless, volatile person.

RAUK, to mark with lines, to scratch. See **RATCH**.

RAVEL, to speak in an unconnected manner, to wander. *Dut.* *revelen*, to rave, to talk idly.

RAW, a row of buildings, the side of a street. *Sax.* *rowa*. "*Row and Raw*," Mr. Hodgson observes, "are akin to the French *rus*; but in the upland part of the Northern counties were formerly chiefly confined to those lines of dwelling-houses which lay along the fell sides, and had between them and the beck, or river of the dale, the inclosed ground, of which the houses were the several messuages. In later times, coal and manufacturing districts abound in Rows of vast variety of description and designation." *V. Hist. of North. Part II., Vol. I., p. 86, n.*

RAX, to stretch, to enlarge, to reach. *Sax.* *ræcean*, porrigere. *To rax oneself*, is to extend the limbs, after sleep or long sitting. As applied to the weather, *to rax out*, means to clear up, when the clouds begin to open, and expand themselves, so that the sky is seen.

READ, REDE, v. to counsel, to advise. Sax. *rædan*. Teut. *raeden*.

READ, REDE, s. counsel, advice. Sax. *ræd*. Teut. *raed*. There has been handed down to us the barbarous cry of "Good *rede*, short *rede*, slea ye the Bishop;" raised during a general council or assembly at Gateshead, by the murderers of Bishop Walcher, the first Norman prelate who filled the see of Durham. V. Surtees' Hist. of Dur., Vol. I., p. 17.

READE, a calf's stomach, used for rennet. Teut. *roode*.

REAP, a bundle of corn, parcels of which are laid by the reapers to be gathered into sheaves by the binders in harvest time.

Sax. *ripa*, *ripe*. Sc. *rip*.

REAST, restiveness.—**REASTY, restive, stubborn.** Ital. *restio*. Old Eng. *restie*. "A *reasty* horse." Sometimes applied to a man. "He's *reasty* now."

REASTY, rancid; particularly applied to bacon. Skelton uses the word. In the Prompt. Parv. it is *resty*. See **REEST**.

REAVE, to take away violently, to bereave, to rob. Sax. *reafian*. Sw. *röfva*.

RAVEL, or RAFFLE, to entangle, to knot confusedly together—to ravel. Dut. *ravelen*. "A *reavelled* hank"—a twisted skein.

RAVER, a plunderer, or freebooter; one who, in the days of good Queen Bess—when, in the Border districts, every man's hand seems to have been set against his neighbour—was alternately the robber and the defender of his country—who alike pillaged friend and foe. Sax. *reafere*. Not far from Debdon, in the parish of Rothbury, is the famous *Reaver's Well*, where the noted thieves of old refreshed themselves, when "labouring in the vocation of their fathers." These *Illustrious Personages*, besides their own names, generally assumed a sort of *nom de guerre*, from their residence, or their exploits; or had a *soubriquet*, to distinguish them from others of the same clan. See **THIEF AND RAVER BELL**.

RECKON, to suppose, to conjecture. Local in this sense.

RED, to put in order, to clear, to disentangle. "To *red* up the house." Su.-Got. *reda*. Dan. *rydde*.

REDDING-COMB, a comb for the hair—a *righting comb*.

REED, red. Sax. *read*. Old English, *rede*.

REEF, a cutaneous eruption. Sax. *hreof*, scabies.—**REEFY**, scabby.

REEK, *v.* to smoke. Sax. *recan*. Swed. *röka*.—**REEK**, *s.* smoke.

Sax. *rec*. Swed. *rök*.—**REEK-PENNY**, money paid to be permitted to have fire, hearth-money—a *modus* paid to the clergy in many parts of Northumberland and Durham, See Tomlins' Law Dict., *smoke-silver*.

REEK, a term for money—that which makes the pot to boil and the chimney to *smoke*; but probably that which is the principal subject of *reckoning*.

REEKING-CROOK, a sort of crane or *crook* over the fire to support boilers exposed to the *reek* or smoke.

REEST, rust. Teut. *roest*.—**REESTY**, rusty. Teut. *roestigh*.

REET, *v.* to make right, to do justice to.—**REET** is also used, both as a substantive and an adjective, for *right*.

REET, *right*, sane in mind.—**NOT-REET**, *not right*, not in the exercise of sound reason. Germ. *nicht recht*.

REET, a wright, or carpenter. Sax. *wryhta*, opifex.

REINS, **REINDS**, balks or portions of grass land in arable fields—the furrows of a field. Germ. *reihen*, rows.

RENCH, to rinse. Isl. *hreinsa*, to make clean. Dan. *rense*, to clean. Swed. *rensa*, to cleanse.

RENDER, to separate, to melt down, to dissolve any thing fat by the heat of the fire. V. Wilbraham.

RENEGATE, a reprobate. Span. *renegado*, an apostate, qui fidem *renegat*. It is a genuine old word.

A false knight, and a *renegate*.

Gower, Confessio Amantis.

RENTY, well shapen; spoken of horses or horned cattle.

RESPECTIVELY, for *respectfully*. I had a correspondent—by no means deficient in learning—who invariably subscribed himself —“yours *respectively*.” He, perhaps, relied on the authority of Shakspeare, and Beaumont and Fletcher.

RHEUMATIZ, the vulgar word for the rheumatism.

RICE, brushwood for the purpose of hedging. Isl. *hrya*. Sw.-Got. and Swed. *ris*. Dan. *rüs*. Germ. *reis*.

RIDDLE, a coarse sieve with large interstices; much used about farm-houses. Sax. *kriddel*. Welsh, *rhidyll*. The vulgar, in many parts, have an abominable practice of using *a riddle and a pair of shears* in divination. If they have had any thing stolen from them, the riddle and shears are sure to be resorted to. A similar mode of discovering thieves, or others suspected of any crime, prevailed among the Greeks. V. Potter's Gr. Antiq., Vol. I., p. 352. In Northumberland young people *turn the riddle* for the purpose of amusing themselves with the foolish idea of raising their lovers. It is done between two open doors at midnight and in the dark.

RIDE, to rob; or rather to go out on horseback for such a purpose. A Border word. "A saying is recorded of a mother to her son (which is now become proverbial) *Ride, Rowlie, hough't i' the pot*; that is, the last piece of beef was in the pot, and therefore it was high time for him to go and fetch more." Nicolson and Burn's Hist. of West. and Cumb. Vol. II., p. 466.

RIDER, a moss-trooper, or robber on the Borders.

RIDING, a term among the Borderers for making incursions on the opposite country. See Introduction to the Border Antiquities of England and Scotland, p. cxxi.

RIDING, a division or third part of a county; peculiar to Yorkshire. Sax. *thrihinge*, *tertia pars provincie alicujus*. Express mention is made of this ancient partition in the laws of Edward the Confessor, cap. 34. In those early days, appeals were made to the Riding in such causes as could not be determined in the Wapentake court.

RIDING-FOR-THE-KAIL, a marriage ceremony. See **BRIDE-ALL**.

RIDING-THE-STANG, a burlesque punishment. See **STANG**.

RIFE, abounding, common, prevalent. Sax. *ryf*. Teut. *riif*. Swed. *rif*. Dr. Johnson is mistaken in confining the use of this word to epidemical distempers; and Archdeacon Nares

(who points out Mr. Dibdin's very erroneous explanation) is equally in error in thinking it obsolete.

There is a brief, how many sports are *rife*.

Shak. Midsum. Night's Dream.

This reading occurs in most of the old editions—I believe in all but one. The modern editors, however, without any sufficient reason, read *ripe*.

RIFE, also means apt, ready, quick to learn.

RIF-RAFF, a common alliterative term of reproach—the rabble, or mere *canaille*. Dan. *ripsraps*, the dregs of the people.

RIFT, *v.* to belch. From Dan. *ræbe*; and not *ræver*, as given by Dr. Jamieson, who appears to have been misled by Skinner.—**RIFT**, *s.* an eructation. Dan. *ræben*, belching.

RIFT, *v.* to plough out grass land. Su.-Got. *rifwa*. Sw. *rifva*.

RIG, a female light in her carriage, a wanton.

RIG, a ridge, an eminence. Sax. *hricg*. Isl. *hriggr*. Su.-Got. *rygg*, dorsum. "*Rigge* of land, agger," occurs in Prompt. Parv,

RIG-AND-FUR, ridge and furrow. Also ribbed; as a pair of *rig-and-fur* stockings.

RIG, among quadrupeds, to perform the act of supersaliency *only*, to back. Sax. *hricg*, dorsum. Hence, **RIGGOT**, or **RIGGELT**, a male animal imperfectly emasculated—very troublesome to the female.

RIGGIN, the ridge of a house. Sax. *hricg*, fastigium. *To ride the riggin* is a Northern phrase denoting excessive intimacy.

RIGGIN-TREE, the beam along the roof of a building.

RILE, to render turbid, to vex, to disturb. V. Moor.

RIM, **BELLY-RIM**, the peritoneum, or membrane inclosing the intestines. "*Mind dinna brust your belly-rim*"—a caution among the vulgar in Northumberland,

For I will fetch thy *rim* out at thy throat,

In drops of crimson blood.—*Shak. Hen. V.*

The original reading, says Nares, is *rymme*, which Capell,

judging from the main object of the speaker, boldly pronounced to signify money; others have wished to read *ryno*, but that term is probably not of such antiquity: and the conjecture supposes the original word to be printed *rym*, which it is not. Pistol, with a very vague notion of the anatomical meaning of *rymme*, seems to use it in a general way for any part of the intestines; his object being to terrify his prisoner. It may be further stated, that *rimbursin* is a common term on the Borders of *North*. for a rupture of the abdominal muscles, to which horses and cows are subject.

RIND, to melt or dissolve tallow or fat. V. Jamieson.

RINE, RIND, frozen dew, hoar frost. A corruption of *rime*; from Sax. and Isl. *krim*.

RIP, a profligate. Half of Germ. *ripps-rapps*. In fashionable cant—for all ranks have their cant—*demirep* is one of dubious, or *half reputation*.

RIFE, to search; to steal privately, to plunder. Sax. *hrypan*, dissuere. "To *ripe* for stones in the foundation of an old wall."—"She *riped* my pockets."—"He *riped* the nest."

RIPPLE, to clean; applied to flax. Su.-Got. *repa lin*, linum vel-
lere. Teut. *repen*, stringere semen lini.

RITLING, the smallest and last hatched youngling.—*Lanc*. See DOWPY.

RIVE, *v.* to tear membrane from membrane, to eat voraciously without knife or fork. "See how he's *riuing* and eating."

RIVE, to separate into parts by applying force to each side. Dan. *rive*, to tear or rend in pieces. Swed. *rifva*. There is a difference between *riuing* and *splitting*—the hands rive, a wedge splits.

RIVE, *s.* a rent or tear. The very term occurs in Isl. *ryf*.

ROAN-TREE, ROYNE-TREE, the mountain ash. See ROUN-TREE.

ROBIN, the popular name of the ruddock or red-breast. The innocence, tameness, and its approach in a season when its sustenance is precarious, may be the reason that this bird is usually so much pitied and respected. The author of the old ballad of *The Children in the Wood*—a story with which our

earliest literary recollections are associated—selected the red-breast as an object of sympathy, no doubt for the causes here cited; but I am informed that about Heworth, near Newcastle, it is looked upon as a bird of bad omen. I am also told that among the lower classes in Northumberland and Scotland, it is considered the harbinger of death. This is the more remarkable, because its general familiarity and confiding manners, as observed by Mr. Selby, have procured for it an appellation of endearment in most of the countries that it inhabits.

ROGGLE, to shake, to jumble. A variation of *wriggle*.

ROISTER, to behave turbulently, to make a great noise, to indulge in rough mirth and jollity.

ROISTERER, a turbulent, swaggering, and uncontrollable person.

Junius refers to Isl. *kristar*, a violent man; but I am inclined, with Dr. Jamieson, to look to Barb. Lat. *Rustarii*, the same with *Rutarii* (old Fr. *Routiers*)—free-booters who committed great devastation in France, in the eleventh century. *Ruptarii* and *Rutarii* were names given to the stipendiary troops (perhaps some of the same sort of brigands) employed by King John in his exterminating expedition into the Northern parts of the kingdom—where the castles, towns, and villages were given to the flames by that wicked and pusillanimous monarch, and the miserable inhabitants abandoned to the murderous cruelty of his rapacious followers, without respect of age or sex, rank or profession. The epithet *Royterer*, or *Roysterer*, was bestowed on the cavaliers by the puritanical party in the accounts of the civil wars of a subsequent period.

ROOK, **ROUK**, a mist, or fog. Teut. *roock*, vapor.—**ROOKY**, **ROUKY**, misty, damp, foggy. Old Eng. *reky*.

ROOP, or **ROUP**, a hoarseness. Isl. *kroop*, vociferatio. **ROOPY**, or **ROUPY**, hoarse; as with a cold.

ROOTY, coarse, or over rank; said of grass or corn when in that state. Old Eng. *roytish*, wild, irregular. See **ROUTH**.

ROSSKIL, to heat, to roast, to bask over a fire until what is below

the skin is ready to exude—the same idea as *rosin*.—**ROSSELLED**, decayed; as a *rosselled* apple.

ROSSEL, rosin. “*Rosel and pick*”—rosin and pitch.

ROU, cold, bleak and damp; especially as applied to a place, or to the weather—*raw*. Sax. *hrecaw*. Germ. *roh*, *rauh*.

ROUN-TREE, or **ROWAN-TREE**, the mountain ash, or *witch-wood*—a tree of high consideration in the North, and considered by the superstitious peasantry of wonderful efficacy in depriving witches of their infernal power. This notion has been handed down to us from early antiquity—perhaps from the Druids. Skinner is uncertain whether the tree may not have received its name from the colour called *roan*; but, as observed by Dr. Jamieson, the term is Gothic—Su.-Got. *ronn*, *runn*, *sorbus aucuparia*. Dan. *ronne*. Ihre conjectures, with great probability, that the etymon may be from *runa*, incantation; because of the use made of it in magical arts. Mr. Thomson adds Welsh, *rhin*, mystery, sorcery, religion, and apparently used in the Runic ceremonies.

In my plume is seen the holly green,
With the leaves of *rowan tree*,
And my casque of sand, by a mermaid's hand,
Was formed beneath the sea.—*The Court of Keeldar*.

ROUT, **ROUGHT**, or **ROWT**, to make a bellowing noise, to roar. Also to grunt, to snore. Sax. *hrutan*.

The wench *routeth* eke par compaignie.—*Chaucer*.

ROUTH, plenty, abundance; especially applied to rank grass or corn. V. Jamieson.

ROUTING, or **ROUGHTING**, the lowing or bellowing of an ox. In Ingram parish, a wild part of Northumberland, there is a place called the *Roughting Linn*—deriving its name, no doubt, from the great noise made by the fall of the water after heavy rains.

ROWLEY-POWLEY, a sort of childish game at fairs and races.

ROYAL-OAK-DAY (the 29th of May), the restoration of King Charles II.; in commemoration of which it is customary for

the common people, in many parts of the North, to wear oak leaves in their hats, and also to place them on their horses' heads. Formerly, in Newcastle,

When civil dudgeon first grew high,
And men fell out they knew not why,—*Hudibras*.

the boys had a taunting rhyme, with which they used to insult such persons as were not decorated with this remembrance of the facetious monarch;

“ Royal oak
“ The whigs to provoke.”

It was not, however, to be expected that this sarcastic ebullition of party-spirit should escape the retort courteous. The contemptuous reply was,

“ Plane-tree leaves;
“ The church-folk are thieves.”

RUCK, a rick of corn or hay.—*North*. A heap, or large quantity.—*York*. and *Lanc*. Su.-Got. *rök*. V. *Ihre*.

RUD, ruddle for marking sheep. Sax. *rudu*, rubor. See *KERL*.

RUDDILY, the vulgar pronunciation of readily.

RUDDY, the Northern word for ready. “ *Ruddy money*.”

RUE-BARGAIN, something given to be off an agreement—a bargain repented of.

RUG, to pull hastily or roughly. Teut. *rucken*, detrahere.—

RUGGING-AND-RIVING, pulling and tearing with force.

RUINATED, reduced to ruin, ruinous. Pegge erroneously considered this word, which is in common use in the North, as peculiar to Londoners.

RULE-O'-THUMB, guess work. Primarily the measuring of inches by the thumb; but as this is at best an inaccurate mode, it comes to mean—no rule at all.

RUM, a very common North country word for any thing odd or queer—a comical person, for instance, being called a *rum stick*. May not Dr. Johnson's *rum parson* be what is called a hackney parson, and come from Germ. *rum*, which is from *herum*,

about, as *herum laufer* is a vagabond? *Herum* parson, or *rum* parson, may, therefore, be a vagabond parson.

RUMBUSTICAL, rude, noisy, overbearing, turbulent.

RUM-GUMPTIOUS, pompous, forward, violent, bold, rash.

RUMKEL-GUMSHON, the same as GUMSHON. Sc. *rungumption*.

RUMPUS, a great noise, a disturbance, an uproar. V. Jennings.

RUN AWAY DR. BOCANKI, a proverbial expression, familiar in the county of Durham, near the river Tees—said to have originated in the trepidation and sudden flight of Dr. Balcanquhall, Dean of Durham, a Scotchman, who was peculiarly obnoxious to his countrymen, on account of having penned the King's declaration against the Covenanters. V. Surtees' Hist. of Dur., Vol. I., p. xcvi.

RUNG, a spoke, the step or round of a ladder. Mœ.-Got. *hrung*, virga. It is also a name for a cudgel, or walking-staff.

Be sure ye dinna quit the grip
O' ilka joy while ye are young,
Before auld age your vitals nip,
And lay ye twafald owre a *rung*.—*Old Scots Song*.

RUNKLE, to crease, to crumple, to wrinkle. Sax. *wriucelian*.

RUNNEL, pollard wood. Perhaps from *running up* apace.

RUNT, an opprobrious designation for an old woman. Isl. *hrund*, mulier. V. Jam. Supp.

RUNT, the hardened stalk or stem of a plant. "A *kail-runt*."

RUNT, a Scotch ox—also a jocular designation for a person of a strong though low stature. "A *runt* of a fellow." Germ. *rind*, an ox or cow; but, *figuratively*, a dull-pated, stupid fellow. Teut. *rund*.

RUSH-BEARING, collecting rushes to strew in the parish church—a rural feast or wake, now become nearly obsolete. See Crav. Gloss. and Brand's Pop. Antiq., Vol. I., p. 436.

RUT, for root. So pronounced in the North.

RUTTLING, a noise occasioned by difficulty in breathing. Teut. *rotelen*, murmurare. *The dead rattle*, a particular kind of noise made in respiring by a person in the extremity of sick-

ness, is still considered in the North as an omen of death. Levinus Lemnius (*Occult Miracles of Nature*, Lib. II., Ch. 15.) is very learned on this subject.

RUZE, to extol, to boast, to magnify in narration—to *rouse*, or *raise*. Isl. *rausa*, multa effutire. Dan. *rose*, to praise. Cornish, *rós*, bragging. Hence, perhaps, *roozer*, or *rouser*, a great untruth.

S.

SACK-AND-SEAM-ROAD, a horse road—properly a pack-horse road over moors. V. Lye, *vo. seam*.

SACKLESS, simple, weak, helpless, innocent. Dr. Willan considers that this epithet must have originated after the introduction of the favourite beverage, sack and sugar; but the word (which is old in our language, and often occurs in the *Border Laws*) may evidently be traced to Sax. *sacleas*, quietus. Isl. *saklaus*, innocens. Swed. *saklös*, exempt from punishment.

SAD, heavy, as contrary to light—stiff; applied to a pudding, or to bread when the yeast has had no effect.

SAE, SEE, SEEA, SO.—**SARBETIDE, SEKABETIDE**, if so be.

SAFE, *a.* sure, certain. “He’s *safe* to be hanged.”

SAIN, hog’s-fat, goose-grease. Welsh, *saim*. Sax. *seme*. Shakespeare, and writers of his day, use *seam*, which is still the Scottish word.

SAINT CUTHBERT’S DUCK, the eider duck; or great black and white duck. *Anas mollissima*.—Linnæus. These interesting sea-birds are found on most of the Farne Islands on the coast of Northumberland, the only places in England where they are known to incubate. They are now, however, almost extinct, in consequence of the wanton cruelty of those who visit the islands during the breeding season. Their feathers are remarkably soft, and of great value. The popular name is obviously connected with the celebrated Saint and Patron of

Durham; who, regardless of all earthly pomp and vanity, resigned the splendour and magnificence of an episcopal station, for the purity of an hermetical life. Retiring to a humble cell in one of these desolate spots—as yet unmarked by the habitation of man,—or, as a well known legend expresses it, “as voide of men, as full of devills”—he commenced a mode of living extremely austere, forcing the barren soil to yield him sustenance by the labour of his own hands.

SAINT CUTHBERT'S BEADS, a name given to the *Encrinites* which are found in great abundance among the rocks at Holy Island, and sold to strangers as the attributed workmanship of the Saint. According to the popular tradition, this holy man often visits the shore of Lindisfarne in the night; and sitting on one rock, uses another as his anvil, on which he forges and fashions these beads.

*Saint Cuthbert sits, and toils to frame
The sea-born beads that bear his name.*

Scott's Marmion.

SAINT CUTHBERT'S PATRIMONY, an appellation for all the land between the waters of Tyne and Tees, which it is recorded was conferred upon the church, for the sake of her tutelary Saint—eminently distinguished certainly for his exalted piety; but above all for the miraculous powers with which he was believed to be invested, and of which the wily monks never failed to avail themselves as the best means of enriching their coffers.

SAINT JOHN'S NUT, a double nut.—**SAINT MARY'S NUT**, a triple nut. I know not why so called.

SAINT SWITHIN'S DAY, the 15th of July. I introduce this term for the purpose of remarking, that almost all the vulgar, but more especially elderly females, place great confidence in the prediction that if it rain on this critical day, not one of the next forty will be wholly free from the Saint's influence over the humid department of the firmament. The lower orders cling to their ancient notions and legends with much more

tenacity than their betters; superstition being always powerful in proportion to the ignorance of its professors. The origin of this particular prognostication is variously deduced. See Brand's Pop. Antiq., Vol. I., p. 271; and Nares' Glossary.

SAIR. See SARE. See, also, the example under KEN.

SAIRY, poor, pitiable, helpless. Sax. *særi*, *sarig*, sorry, sad.

SALL, a common vulgarism for shall. V. Crav. Gloss. *sal*.

SALLY, to move or run from side to side; as is customary with the persons on board of a ship after she is launched. I am unable to offer any etymology, unless it be Fr. *saillir*, to leap.

SALT, for saltcellar. Our old word was *saler*. Fr. *salière*.

SAMCAST, *same cast*, two ridges ploughed together. Referrible to Germ. *sammeln*, to gather; *zusammen*, together.

SAMPLETH, a sampler. That which gives a sample—*sampleth*. V. Suffolk words. The ingenious author is mistaken in thinking that samplers are not still worked.

SANDED, short-sighted—as if the eyes were full of sand. *Sand-blind* is an old term for imperfect sight.

SANDGATE-CITY, a burlesque name for Sandgate, Newcastle; a place of great antiquity, but described by a local poet as

The devil's besom sure,
With which oft times he sweeps the floor.

SANDGATE-RATTLE, a peculiar step in vulgar dancing, consisting of a quick and violent beating of the toes on the floor.

SANDGATE-RING, a particular mode of lighting a tobacco pipe, which I am unable to describe.

SANG, a song. Pure Saxon. It is the same in Teut. and Germ.

SANG! MY SANGS! BY MY SANG! frequent exclamations, generally implying a threat—equivalent to 'blood, or by my blood. Fr. *sang*.

SANGING-EATHER, the large dragon fly. See FLEEING-EATHER.

SAPSCULL, a simple, foolish fellow—a blockhead.

SARE, sore, painful. Sax. *sar*. Su.-Got. *saar*. Sc. *sair*.—

SARE-HEED, *sore head*, the head ache.

SARE, very much, greatly, intensely. Teut. *seer*. Germ. *sehr*.
 “*Sare hadden*”—(sore holden)—very much distressed by pain or sickness.

SARK, a shirt—sometimes a shift. Sax. *syrc*. Su.-Got. *særk*.
 See a curious quotation from Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence Displayed, in Boucher, vo. *agee*; and Kelly’s Scottish Proverbs, p. 139, 140.

SARTIES, certainly, in good truth. Spenser and other early poets use *certes*.

SARTIN, sure, positive, certain.—**SARTINLY**, certainly.

SATTLE, to settle. This pronunciation is conformable to the Saxon origin of the word. In Peirs Ploughman it is *sahtle*.

SAUCE, insolence of speech, impertinence—*sauciness*.

SAUCE, vegetables. An ancient use of the word.

SAUGH, the willow; a species of willow. Sax. *salh*. Ir. *salcog*.

Many of the common people imagine this to be the real *Palm-tree*, branches of which were strewed by the multitude in commemoration of our Saviour’s triumphal entry into Jerusalem; and seldom omit to gather its flowers or buds, early in the morning of Palm-Sunday. With these flowers they decorate small pieces of wood formed into crosses, called Palm-crosses, which are stuck up or suspended in their houses.

SAUL, the soul. Pure Saxon; and the ancient mode of writing the word. “By Christe’s *soule*.” Chaucer.

SAUL, the solid substance in the inside of a covered button. Fr. *saoul*, *soul*, a filling.

SAUT, **SOTE**, salt. Sax. *sealt*. Teut. *saut*, *sout*. In the pronunciation of many of the provincial dialects of the North, the sound of the *l* is omitted.—**SAUT-KIT**, a salt-box of a peculiar formation; often found in the houses of old farmers.

SAVELICKS, an excrescence from the brier, placed by boys in their coat cuffs, as a charm, to prevent a flogging. In Durham it is called **TOMMY-SAVELICKS**.

SAW, to sow. Mœ.-Got. *saian*. Sax. *sawan*. Su.-Got. *sä*. Germ. *säen*.

SAWNEY, a silly, stupid fellow—a sarcastic designation for a native of Scotland.

SAY, authority, influence, sway. "She has all the *say*."

SCABY, SCABIE, mean, paltry, shabby. Lat. *scabies*.

SCAD, to scald.—SCADDING OF PEAS, a custom in the North of boiling the common grey peas in the pods, in a green state, and eating them with butter and salt. The company often pelt each other with the *swads*, or husks; and the entertainment is sometimes in consequence called *peas and sport*. Grose mentions that a *bean*, shell and all, is put into one of the pea-pods; and that whoever gets this bean is to be first married. Dr. Jamieson views this custom as having the same origin as the *King of Bane*, in Scotland.

SCALE, to spread abroad, to separate, to divide. Sax. *scylan*.

I shall tell you

A pretty tale; it may be, you have heard it;

But, since it serves my purpose, I will venture

To *scale*'t a little more.—*Shak. Coriolanus*.

Nearly all the commentators have mistaken the meaning of *to scale*'t. I am quite satisfied that it was the author's intention to have the tale *spread* a little more minutely; or, as Horne Tooke better expresses it, to have it *divided* into more particulars and degrees; told more circumstantially and at length. If Archdeacon Nares, to borrow his own language, will "weigh as in scales, to estimate aright," Mr. Lambe's observations on this passage, and on the means of acquiring a competent knowledge of the old English tongue (*Notes on the Battle of Floddon*), I entertain a hope that the learned author of the elaborate and valuable Glossary may not be indisposed to alter, in more respects than one, the article, *To SCALE*, in a future edition.

SCALE, to disperse. The church is *scaled*; so is a school. It is a very common expression, in this sense, in the neighbourhood of Alnwick. Hence, to *SCALE LAND*, to break up clots of manure, mole hills, &c., and to spread them about the field.

SCALE, also means, to shed, to spill, to scatter.

SCALE-DISH, a thin dish used in the dairy for skimming milk.

SCALLIONS, a punishment among boys—a good drubbing.

SCAM, **SCAUM**, to bespatter, to stain, to discolour.

SCAMP, a mean rascal, a fellow devoid of honour and principle.

Properly a runaway; from Ital. *scampare*.

SCANTISH, *scarce*.—**SCANTLY**, *scarcely*.

SCAR, **SKAR**, a bare and broken rock on the side of a mountain, or in the high bank of a river. Su.-Got. *skar*, rupes.

SCARN, dung of cattle. Su.-Got. *skarn*, stercus. Sax. *scearn*. Dan. *skarn*.

SCART, *v.* to scratch.—**SCART**, *s.* a scratch. See **SCRAT**.

SCATHE, loss, spoil, damage. Pure Saxon. Dan. *skade*.

SCATTER-BRAINED, weak, giddy, thoughtless, light-headed.

SCONCE, a seat at one side of the fire-place in the old large open chimney—a short partition near the fire upon which all the bright utensils in a cottage are suspended. An amateur of the Italian language derives the word from *sconnessa* [*seggia*], an insulated or separate seat. I should prefer Germ. *schanze*, a defence, a screen.

SCONCE, a beating about the head—sometimes the head itself.

SCOOTER, a syringe. *Shooter*, perhaps, would be more correct.

Sc. *skyter*, from *skytte*, to eject forcibly.

SCOTCH AND ENGLISH, an amusement similar to **STEALY-CLOTHES**; which see. The game seems evidently to have had its origin and name from the inroads of the Scotch and English in “times of old”—the language used on the occasion, consisting, in a great measure, of the terms of reproach common among the Borderers during their pilfering warfare.

SCOTCH-FIDDLE, a *musical instrument* of a peculiar nature; for an amusing description of which I refer the reader to the new edit. of the Crav. Gloss. *vo. Fiddle*.

SCOTCH-MIST, a small soaking rain—such as will wet an *Englishman* to the skin. Scotch mists, like Scotchmen, are proverbial for their penetration.

SCOUT, a high rock, or large projecting ridge. Sax. *sceotan*, to shoot out.

SCOWDER, to mismanage any thing in cooking, to scorch it.

Grose has *scourder'd*, overheated with working; perhaps only a figurative sense of the word. V. Jamieson.

SCRAB, a wild apple—the crab.—SCRAB-TREE, a crab-tree.

SCRAFFLE, *v.* to scramble, to climb up by the help of the hands.

Wey hinny, says aw, we've a Shot-Tower see hee,

That biv it ye might *scraffle* to Heaven;

And if on Saint Nicholas' ye once cus an ee,

Ye'd crack on't as lang as ye're livin.

Song, *Conny Newcassel*.

SCRAFFLE, *s.* a scramble, or eager contest for any thing.

SCRAFFLE, to be assiduously industrious, to struggle.—SCRAFFLING, working hard to obtain a livelihood.

SCRANCH, to grind any hard or crackling substance between the teeth. Dut. *schrantsen*. Dr. Johnson says, the Scots retain it. So do the people in the North of England.

SCRANCHUM, thin wafery gingerbread; so called from the sound when eaten—*scranced*.

SCRANNY, thin, meagre. Su.-Got. *skrinn*, macer, gracilis. Dan. *skranten*, weak, sickly, infirm.

SCRAT, SCRAUT, *v.* to scratch. Anglo-Norman, *escrat*. Swed. *kratsa*.—SCRAT, *s.* a scratch—the itch. Welsh, *crach*, scabies; and Ir. *scraw*, scurf, seem allied.

SCRAT, an hermaphrodite. Sax. *scritta*. V. Todd's Johnson.

SCREED, a rent or tear—a shred or fragment. Sax. *screade*. Teut. *schroode*.—SCREED, is also used for a border; as, a *cap-screed*.

SCRIBE, to write. Lat. *scribere*.—SCRIBE OF A PEN, a letter.

SCRIMMAGE, a battle, an argument, an overthrow—a *skirmish*. The word was formerly written *skaramouche*.

SCRIMP, *v.* to spare, to scant. Teut. *krimpen*, contrahere.—SCRIMP, *a.* short, scanty, little.

SCROG, a stunted bush or shrub. Sax. *scrob*, frutex.—SCROGGY, full of old stunted trees or bushes.

SCROUNGE, or SCRUNGE, to crowd, to squeeze. See SKREENGE.

SCRUDGE, *v.* to crowd thickly together, to squeeze.—SCRUDGE, *s.*

a crowd, a squeeze. On the laying of the foundation-stone of the New Library of the Literary and Philosophical Society, by the Duke of Sussex, in 1822, there was the greatest *scrudge* ever remembered in Newcastle.

SCRUFF, scurf. A transposition of letters very common.

SCRUNTY, short, meagre, stunted. See **SCRANNY**.

SCUDDICK, the lowest measure of value. Perhaps from *sceat*, *sceata*, a small coin among the Saxons; or from some other denomination of money.

SCUFF, the hinder part of the neck. V. Wilb. *skuff*.

SCUG, to hide, to shade. See **SKUG**.

SCUM, to strike a person on the mouth. A low word.

SCUMFISH, to smother, to suffocate with smoke. Wood embers, the snuffing of a candle, sulphur, &c. have *scumfishing* effluvia in close rooms. Ital. *sconfiggere*, to discomfit.

SCUNNER, to feel disgust, to loathe—to shy, as a horse in harness. It is also, figuratively, applied to a man whose courage is not at “the sticking place.” Sax. *scunian*, to fear, to abhor, to shun.

SEAR, *s.* autumn—the time of the drying and withering of leaves.

Sax. *searian*, to nip, or dry.—**SEAR**, *a.* dry, of a yellow hue; opposed to green.

I have liv'd long enough ; my *way of life*
Is fall'n into the *sear*, the yellow leaf.—*Macbeth*.

Dr. Johnson and some other of the commentators object to *way of life*, and wish to substitute *May*; but I must confess that I am not convinced by their arguments.

SEAVE, a rush.—**SEAVY**, overgrown with rushes. “*Seavy ground*.”

SECK, the Northern word for a sack. “A *seck* of flour.”

SECK, **SEEK**, provincial pronunciations of such. See **SICK**.

SECKET, a term of contempt to a child. See **SEKITE**, or **SAG-KITE**.

SEED, saw. Universal among the vulgar. “*Aw seed it*.”

SEEING-GLASS, a mirror, or *looking-glass*. Isl. *siðnargler*, specu-

lum. The term often occurs in old inventories of household furniture.

SEER, sick. Sax. *seoc*. Old Eng. *seke*, as used by Chaucer.

SERKENING, sickening, the period of confinement at child-birth.

SEER, several, divers. Su.-Got. *saer*, an adverb denoting separation. Ihre. "They are gone *seer* ways."

SEER, for sure. This is also the pronunciation of Aberdeenshire.

SEE-SAW, a sort of swing—from its reciprocating motion. Fr. *ci-ça*. V. Brand & Pop. Antiq., Vol. II., p. 304.

SERSTAH, seest thou. Also so pronounced in Aberdeenshire.

SEG, a sedge; according to the Saxon form—*secg*. "*Segge* or *star*. Carix." Prompt. Parv.

SEG, SEGG, a bull castrated when full grown. V. Jamieson.

SEG, v. to hang heavily down. Sax. *sgan*, to sag, or swag.

SEGGING, the heavy laborious walking of a person of unwieldy corpulence. "What a *segging* gait he has."

SECKITE, or SACKITE, a term applied to a young person who is overgrown and not easily satisfied with food. From *seg* and *kite*.

SELL, pronoun, self—used in compounds of *mysell, hissell, hersell, yoursell*. Plural *sells*, for selves.

SEMMANT, slender, weak, thin, supple, active.

SEMPLE, ordinary, vulgar—*simple*; applied to a person of ignoble birth. "*Gentle and semple*"—high and low.

SEN, SIN, SYNE, since. V. Jam. *sen*.—SEN-SYNE, SIN-SYNE, since then. "Its lang *syne*, *sen* he left us."

SENG, shelter; as the *seng* of a hedge. Dan. *seng*, a bed.

SESS-POOL, an excavation in the ground for receiving foul water.

I do not find the word in any Dictionary, though it is in use by architects. V. Laing's Custom House Plans. *Sus-pool* occurs in Forster on Atmospheric Phenomena. Perhaps it is *sous-pool*—pool below the surface; or it may have been adopted from Lat. *cedo, cessi*, &c. to settle down.

SET, disposal. "She has made a pretty *set* of herself."

SET, a permanent deflection, or *settling* of a railway or machinery.

SET, to propel, to push forward; as *setting* a keel. Also, to

accompany; as in a common expression—"Set me a *bit* on the road." *Bit*, however, is not more misapplied in the North than it is in some parts of the South.

SET-DOWN, a powerful rebuke or reprehension. V. Todd's Johnson.

SETTEN, the old participle of *set*, is still used colloquially by the common people; and so are *hitten*, *letten*, *putten*, and many others.

SETTEN-ON, short in growth, ill thriven; said of feeble, diminutive children. The term is also applied to what is slightly burnt in a pan.

SETTLE, a seat. Sax. *setel*, *setl*, *sedes*, *scella*. Our Saxon ancestors had their *high settle*, or king's *settle*; the *bishop's settle*, or *see*; and the *dom settle*, or court of justice. In their Psalter, published by Spelman, in 1640, *thrymssetle* is used for our "*seat*" of the scornful.

SET-TO, an argument, a strong contest, a warm debate.

SET-UP, a verb expressive of contempt for a person, assuming a rank, or receiving a distinction, which is viewed as unsuitable to his or her station or merit. "She rides in a coach—*set her up*, indeed!" V. Jam. Supp.

SEUGH, a wet ditch; such as that out of which the contents of a sod *dike* have been cut—any watery or boggy place—a *sough*. V. Jamieson, *seuch*.

SHAB-OFF, SHAB-AWAY, to sneak away. Germ. *schaben*, to scrape off; and by some gradations of meaning used with the preposition and in the imperative mood, *schab ab*, sneak away.

SHAB-RAG, a mean person.—SHAG-RAG, is identical.

SHACK, SHAK, to shed, or *shake*; as corn in harvest time.

SHACK-FORK, SHAK-FORK, a pitch-fork—a *shake-fork*.

SHACKLE, an iron loop moving on a bolt. Teut. *schaeckel*.

SHACKLE, the wrist. Sc. *shackle-bane*, the wrist-bone.

SHAFFLE, to move with an awkward or irregular gait; to hobble.

A corruption of *shuffle*.

SHAG-HAT, a hat made very long in the down; much worn by pitmen and keelmen in the environs of Newcastle.

SHAKES, not much worth. "They are no great *shakes*"—little can be said in commendation of them.

SHALE, *v.* to peel, to shell. Sax. *ascealian*, *ascilian*. See SHILL.

SHALE, *s.* alum ore,—any other loose substance from a mine or quarry. The characteristic is the slaty, or laminated appearance. V. Tooke, Vol. II., p. 233.

SHALLY-WALLY, a sign of contempt—*shallow* brained.

SHAM, shame. Sax. *sceam*.—SHAMFACED, bashful—*shamefaced*. Sax. *scamfæst*.

SHAM-A-STERNE, a vulgar phrase, equivalent to *not one*. This may possibly serve to explain an obscure and difficult passage in the fine old heroic ballad of *Chevy Chase*, Fit. 2.

Thorowe ryche male and myne-ye-ple
Many *sterne* the stroke downe streght.

Which may be read,—Mr. Lambe says—they struck down straight *many a one*, through rich coat of mail and many folds.

SHANDY, wild, frolicsome. V. Suffolk Words, *shanny*.

SHANGY, COALLY-SHANGY, CULLEY-SHANGY, a row, a tumult, a riot. V. Jam. Supp. *shangie*.

SHANK, the projecting point of a hill—joining it with the plain.

SHANKS, the legs.—SHANK'S-NAGY, or SHANKY'S-NAGY, the feet—"Adam's ten-toed machine"—if I may quote the term.

And ay until the day he died,
He rade on good *shanks nagy*.—*Ritson, Scotch Songs*.

SHANTY, gay, showy, flaunting. Perhaps, as suggested by Mr. Todd, a corruption of *janty*.

SHAP, SHAPE, to begin, to set about any thing, to have a promising appearance. Teut. *schaffen*, *agere*, *negotiari*. V. Wilb. *shape*.

SHARD, a broken piece of any brittle or fragile substance. Sax. *sceard*, *fragmen*—that which is *shared*, separated, or divided. Within my recollection, many of the common people, in the lower parts of Newcastle, used to resort to the Quayside and other places, where they gathered up coals with the half of a

wooden dish, called a *shard*. I have been told that it was not unusual for two of them to purchase a new dish, and split it for the purpose of making these shards. *Shard* is also a North country word for the *shell*, or hard outward covering of the tribe of insects denominated *Coleoptera*. The derivation of *shell* itself, indeed, is analogous. V. Tooke.

Often, to our comfort, shall we find
The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold
Than is the full-wing'd eagle.—*Shak. Cymbeline*.

Ere, to black Hecate's summons,
The *shard-borne* beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note.—*Shak. Macbeth*.

These expressions of our dramatist—*sharded beetle*, and *shard-borne beetle*—are as correct as they are poetical. Dr. Johnson's ignorance of the latter meaning of the word completely misled him in his interpretation. His error, however, is not overlooked by the learned and indefatigable Mr. Todd.

SHAREN, dung of cattle. See SCARN; and COW-SHAREN.

SHAREN, half of a broken wooden dish. A corruption of SHARD.

"Aw you, Mall, ye meer, where is maw *sharen*?" "Aback o' my back, ye gimmer."—*Newcastle Dialogue*.

SHARPS, coarse ground flour with a portion of bran.

SHAW, a small shady wood, a wooded bank. Sax. *scua*. Teut. *schawe*, umbra. The word was used by Gower and Chaucer; and is still current in many parts of England.

SHEAR, to reap, or cut corn with the sickle. Su.-Got. *skæra*.

Shear is not, provincially, applied to sheep. A sheep-shearing is a clipping. — SHEARER, a harvest reaper. In most parts of the North the corn is almost entirely cut by women, a man being rarely seen in the harvest field with a sickle in his hand.

SHED, to put aside, to disperse, to divide. "*Shedding* the hair on the forehead." "*Shedding* sheep." Sax. *scædan*, dividere. Teut. *scheeden*, separare. Germ. *scheiden*, to part. A learned and distinguished historian, Dr. Lingard, informs me,

that in Lancashire the word *shed* is used for, to surpass; "that *sheds* all," being a common expression of surprise, equivalent to "that surpasses all that I ever heard of." He further states, that he discovered in the church-yard at Cockerham the following inscription:

Here lies John Richmond, honest man,
Shed that who can!

SHEELY, or **SHEELNY**, **SHEEL-APPLE**, the chaffinch. *Fringilla caelebs*. Linnaeus. Also called the **SPINK**.

SHEETING, applied to a slope or waterfall of a mill-dam. *Sheet*, Tooke says, is the participle *secat* of *scytan*, to cast forth, to throw out.

SHELD, party-coloured, flecked or speckled. *Shelled*, or *scaled*, divided. V. Tooke.

SHELT, a small, sprightly pony from Shetland. *Sc. sheltie*.

SHEM, shame.—*Newc.* Sax. *scam*.—**SHEM-FU**, shameful. "It's a *shem*, and a *holy bizon*." See **BIZON**.

SHETH, a portion of a field, which is divided so as to drain off the water by the direction of the ploughings, called *sheths*; i. e. a separated part. Sax. *scedan*, to divide.

SHIEL, **SHIELING**, originally a temporary hut or cabin for those who had the care of sheep on the moors, in which they resided during the summer months; but afterwards applied to fixed habitations. Su.-Got. *skale*, tugurium, domus. Isl. *skali*.

Hence, North and South Shields. In the Endowment of the Cathedral Church of Durham by Henry VIII., 1541, we find "Ecclesia Sanctæ Hildæ juxta *Shelles*." The word exactly expresses the *sennhütten* of the Swiss peasantry.

SHIFT, to remove from one dwelling-house to another.

SHIFTING, the removal of the furniture, on changing an habitation.

SHIFTY, changeable, deceitful, not to be depended on. "A *shifty* fellow"—a person of dubitable character.

SHILL, to separate, to shell. Sax. *ascilian*, enucleare. "*Shilling*

oats or barley"—taking off the hulls. "*Shilling peas*"—cleaning them of their *swads*, or husks.

SHILLY-SHALLY, hesitating, irresolute. Generally thought to be a corrupt reduplication of *shall I?* But see Thomson, who assigns a Gothic origin—*skialg*, *skælg*, corresponding with *σελας*.

SHIN, to trump at cards.—*Dur.* In *North. ruff*, an old word, is more generally used.

SHINE, a row, disturbance, mischief. "*To kick up a shine.*"

SHINNEY, a stick crooked or round at the end, with which to strike a small wooden ball or coit, in the game called **SHINNEY**, or **SHINNEY-HAW**, and sometimes **SHINHAM**—played in the Northern counties. The same as **DODDART**; which see.

SHIN-SPLINTS, pieces of wood placed on the legs of persons who break stones for *Macadamization*.

SHIPPEN, a cow-house. Sax. *scypene*, bovine.

SHIRE, to separate or divide; as cleansing liquor from the residuum; or parting the thick from the thin. A good old word of pure Saxon origin.

SHIRL, **SHURL**, to slide; as on the ice. Fr. *sêcouler*, to slide.

SHUTTLETIDEE, a vulgar expression of disbelief or disapprobation.

V. Crav. Gloss. *shittle-cum-shaw*.

SHIVE, a slice; as of bread or cheese. Sax. *sceavan*, to shave.

Dut. *schyf*. It occurs in Titus Andronicus.

SHOE-THE-COBBLER, a quick and peculiar movement with the fore foot, when sliding on the ice. The "*cobbler's knock*," in the South, is given with the hind foot.

SHOGGLE, to shake, to joggle. Germ. *shaukeln*. Corporal Nym says, "will you *shog* off?" Shak. Hen. V.

SHOO, **SHUE**, to scare birds. Germ. *scheuchen*, to frighten.

SHOON, **SHUN**, the plural of shoe. Sax. *sceon*. Teut. *schoen*.

Spare none but such as go in clouted *shoon*,

For they are thrifty honest men.—Shak. Hen. VI.

SHORE, to threaten. "It *shores* rain." V. Jam. *schor*.

SHOT, each man's share or just proportion of the score or reckoning at a public-house. Sax. *scot*, tributum exactio. Swed. *skötta*, to join, to join together; past participle, *skött*. But see Tooke, Vol. II., p. 130.

SHOUTHER, the shoulder. Dut. *schouder*.—**SHOUTHER-FELLOW**, a partner or *marrow* in any work that requires the joint exertions of more than one man.

SHREW, a field mouse. A vulgar superstition once prevailed that this poor creature was of so baneful and venomous a nature that whenever it crept over a horse, cow, or sheep, the animal so touched became afflicted with cruel anguish, and threatened with the loss of the use of its limbs. To repel this imaginary evil, it was customary to close up the shrew alive in a hole bored in an ash, elm, or willow-tree; and afterwards to whip the cattle, thus tormented, with one of the boughs, which was considered an efficacious cure. An intelligent friend has reminded me of an old notion, that the supposed malignity of this mouse is the origin of *shrew*, a vixen; in regard to which much difference of opinion exists among etymologists. But Tooke (Vol. II., p. 207,) seems to decide it to come from Sax. *syrwan*, to vex, to molest, to cause mischief to. See also Todd's Johnson. The matter, however, is daily becoming less important; as, to the honour of the females of the present age, we seldom encounter "a peevish, malignant, clamorous, spiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman," the dictionary characteristics of a shrew.

SHUFFLE-AND-CUT, a superior step in vulgar dancing.

SHUGGY-SHEW, a swing—a long rope fastened at each end, and thrown over a beam; on which young persons seat themselves, and are swung backwards and forwards in the manner of a pendulum. See Bewick's *Æsop*, p. 4, where his Satanic Majesty is amusing himself in this manner. The origin is probably Germ. *schaukel*, a swing-rope, and *scheu*, starting.

SHULL, or **SHUIL**, a spade or shovel. Dut. *school*. Sc. *shool*, or *shule*. V. Moor's Suffolk Words, *showl*.

SHULL-BANE, the shoulder bone. Germ. *schulterbein*.

SICK, SIK, SIKE, such. Spenser uses *sike*. Wiclif, *swilke*.

SICKER, sure. Dan. *sikker*. Swed. *säker*. Germ. *sicher*.

SICKERLY, surely. Dan. *sikkert*. Sw. *säkerligen*. Germ. *sicherlich*.

SICK-LIKE, SIK-LIKE, SIKE-LIKE, such like. Goth *swaleik*. Sax. *swilo*.

SIDE, to decide, to settle; as well as to coincide, to agree. In Lancashire, to set things aside, or out of the way.

SIDE, *a.* long, wide, large; particularly as applied to articles of dress. The word occurs both in the Saxon and Danish languages. Shakspeare and Ben Jonson use *side sleeves*, for long loose hanging sleeves.

SIDE-UP, to put things in order; as to *side* up the house.

SIDLE, to saunter, to take an oblique direction. To *side long*.

SIGH, to become larger. "The shoon are ower litle, but they'll *sigh* out."

SIKE, SYKE, *v.* to ooze or run slowly; as water in a ditch—or through a dam.

SIKE, SYKE, *s.* a streamlet of water, the smallest kind of natural runner. Sax. *sic*, *sich*, lacuna. Isl. *sijke*. In title deeds relating to property in the North, the word often occurs, in the dog-latin of our old records—so archæologically musical to an antiquary. It is used especially as descriptive of a boundary on something less than a beck or stream.

SILE, *v.* to percolate, to flow.—*North*.

When he read the three first lines,

He then began to smile;

And when he read the three next lines,

The tears began to *sik*.

Lord Derwentwater's Goodnight.

SILE, *v.* to strain, to purify milk through a straining dish. Su-

Got. *silä*, colare.—SILE, *s.* a fine sieve or milk strainer. Su-

Got. *sil*, colum. Swed. *sil*, a strainer.

SILL, stratum of minerals. Sax. *sylla*, the *sell* or seat.

SILLER, for silver. Still current in our Northern dialect. V.

Wachter, *silber*.

SILLS, the shafts of a waggón. . A corruption of *thills*.

SILLY, disordered, wretched—used to express bodily weakness.

A person not in health is said to be *silly*. Su.-Got. *salig*, poor, miserable.

SIND, to wash out, to rinse—also to dilute; to *sind it down*, being to take a drink after meat. Sc. *synde*.

SINE, to percolate.—*Dur.* Fr. *saigner*, to bleed, to drain or let out water.

SINE, afterwards. “As tite sune as *sine*.” V. Jam. *syne*.

SINGIN-HINNIE, or SINGING-HINNY, a rich kneaded cake; indispensable in a pitman’s family. So called from the *singing* noise emitted while baking it on the girdle.

SINGLIN, a handful of gleaned corn—a single gleaning. This word is doubtless the same as the Cheshire *songow*, *songal*, so ably illustrated by Mr. Wilbraham in his Glossary. In a MS. addition to a copy of that interesting and privately printed work, presented to me by the author, reference is made to Hyde, *de Religione Persarum*, for the ancient use of *songall*.

SINK, a frequent asseveration among the pitmen. See SMASH.

SINNON, for *sinew*. Sc. *senon*. Dr. Jamieson, among other etymons, refers to Old Fris. *sijnnen*.

SIFE, to leak, to ooze or drain out slowly through a small crevice. Sax. *sipan*, macerare. Teut. *sippen*, stillare, fluere.—SIPINGS, the oozings or drainings of a vessel after any fluid has been poured out of it.

SIRPLE, to sip often; nearly allied to tippling. Swed. *sörpla*, to drink by little at a time. A horse is said to *sirple*, when he drinks fastidiously and sparingly.

SITE, or SIGHT, vulgarly pronounced *sâct*, a great number.

SKARE, or SKAIRE, wild, timid, shy. Grose. V. Jam. Supp. *skar*.

SKEEL, a cylindrical wooden vessel for carrying milk or water, with an upright handle made of one of the staves in place of a bow. Isl. *skiola*, a milk-pail. Sw. *skål*, a bowl.

SKEELY, SKILLY, knowing, intelligent, skilful. Often used to

denote real or supposed *skill* in the cure of diseases. The doctress of a country village is *skeely*.

SKELLY, *v.* to squint. Isl. *skaela*. Germ. *schielen*.—**SKELLY**, *s.* a squinting look. Sax. *sceoleage*.

SKELP, *v.* to slap or strike with the open hand; particularly on the breech or the cheek. Isl. *skelfa*, to strike.—**SKELP**, also means to move rapidly—the effect for the cause.

SKELP, **SKELPER**, *s.* a smart blow, or stroke.—**SKELPING**, a hearty beating, a sound *drubbing*.

SKELPER, a vulgar term for any thing very large.

SKEP, a basket made of rushes, or straw. It is an ancient name, not yet obsolete, for a measure of uncertain quantity. Sax. *scep*. A bee-hive of straw is called a *bee-skep*. Gael. *sgeip*.

SKER, to slide swiftly, to skate. Su.-Got. *skiuta*, trudere, impellere. Swed. *skära*, to cut.

SKEW, to go aside, to walk obliquely. Germ. *scheuen*, to go aside, to avoid, to shun.

SKEW, to look obliquely, to squint. Used in Cheshire. V. Wilb.

SKEW, to throw violently—properly in an oblique direction.

SKEW-THE-DEW, a term for a splay-footed person.

SKEY, to start, to fly off; as a horse that takes fright—to *sky*.

SKILL, to know, to understand. Isl. *skilia*, intelligere. Sc. *skeel*; which is also the vulgar pronunciation in North. The word is not obsolete as stated by Dr. Johnson.

SKIME, to look asquint.—**SKEN** has the same meaning in the Westmorland and Craven Dialects. See **SKELLY**.

SKIMMER, to glitter, to gleam. Sax. *sciman*, *scimian*, splendere, fulgere. Germ. *schimmern*, to shine.

SKIP-JACK, the merry-thought bone of a goose. See Moor's Suff. Words. See, also, Jam. Supp. *jumpin-jock*.

SKIP-JACK, "an upstart." Todd's Johnson. In the North it means an antic fellow.

SKIPPER, the captain of a keel, or coal barge. Sax. *sciper*, nau-ta. Dut. *schipper*, a shipmaster. Old Swed. *skipare*.

SKIRL, *v.* to cry excessively, to pierce the air with a shrill voice.

SKIRL, *s.* a loud and incessant scream or shriek—a continuation of childish rage and grief. Dan. *skraal*, an outcry. Swed. *skråll*, sound, noise. Isl. *skrall*.

SKIT, to throw reflections on. Sax. *scitan*, to cast forth.

SKITTER, liquidum excrementum jaculare. Hence this vulgar name for a diarrhoea. It is a hard pronunciation of Sax. *scitan*, to cast forth; for which we have another word used with the soft pronunciation. Isl. *skvetta*, and Swed. *skijta*, exonerare ventrem, are cognate.

SKOGGER, the leg of an old stocking; used by countrymen to keep the snow out of their shoes. See **HOGGERS**.

SKREENGE, or **SKRINGE**, to squeeze violently. The etymology is probably to be found in Gr. *σπινγξ*, a syringe. Fr. *seringue*.

SKRIKE, to shriek. Dan. *skrige*. Su.-Got. *skrika*, vociferari.

SKRIVE, to mark or scratch wood or metal. Sw. *skrifva*, to write.

SKUG, *v.* to hide, to screen. Su.-Got. *skygga*, obumbrare.—

SKUG, *s.* a sheltered place. Isl. *skuggi*, umbra. Sw. *skugga*.

SKURRY, haste, impetuosity. "What a *hurry-skurry*." Fr. *escurer*, to scour. Ital. *scorrere*.

SLAB-DASH, or **SLAP-DASH**, a cheap mode of colouring rooms, by *dashing* them with a brush in imitation of paper.

SLABBY, dirty and damp—sloppy. Teut. *slabberen*, to slabber. Hence, **SLAB-BASIN**, for slop-basin.

SLACK, an opening between two hills, a valley or small shallow dell. Su.-Got. *slak*. Isl. *slakur*.

SLACK, a long pool in a streamy river. Germ. *schlicht*, smooth.

SLADE, a breadth of green sward in ploughed land, or in plantations.

SLADDERY, wet and dirty. "*Sladdery* walking." Isl. *sladda*, squalide grassari. See **SLATTER**.

SLAG, refuse of metals. We, probably, adopted the term from Sax. *slagan*, percutere, as what was struck off from the metal. Ihre derives Su.-Got. *slagg*, scoria, from *slā*, the chips of iron

that fly from the anvil; and Wachter deduces Germ. *schlack*, scoria, fœx metalli, from *schlagen*, ejicere, excernere.

SLAIN, *a.* blighted; as *slain* corn, when the grain is reduced to a dry sooty powder. Swed. *slagen*, struck; *a. g.* struck with blindness—*slagen med blindhet*.—**SLAIN**, *s.* the snout.

SLAISTER, to beat, to thrash, to drub, to thump.

SLAISTERING, doing any thing in an awkward, untidy manner.

V. lare, slask.

SLAKE, *v.* to smear, to wet, to bedaub. Isl. *slaka*, delutare.

SLAKE, *s.* an accumulation of mud or slime, especially in a river.

Sul.-Got. *slak*, laxus; as being soft and flaccid; or Teut. *slifck*, coenum, lutum. There is *Jarrow Slake*, on the river Tyne, wherein, according to Hoveden, the royal navy of the Northumbrian sovereign Egfrid rode at anchor.

SLAM, to beat, to cuff—also to push or shut violently—to bang.

“She *slammed* the door to.”

SLANT, *v.* to utter sly jokes, or petty lies. “He *slants* a good deal”—he is given to lying.—**SLANT**, *s.* a joke, a sneer. Fuller uses *slent*.

SLAP-BANG, violently, headlong—*slap-dash*.

SLAPE, slippery, smooth. *V.* Skinner, Ray, and Grose.

SLAPPING, tall, strong, strapping.—**SLAPPER**, any large object.

SLASHY, wet and dirty. Sw. *slask*, wet. “A *slashy* day.”

SLATE, to set a dog loose at any thing; as sheep, swine, &c. *V.* Todd’s Johnson.

SLATTER, to pour awkwardly, to slop, to spill. Hence, *slattern*.

SLAVER, to talk fast, or unintelligibly. Swed. *slarfa*, to blunder in speaking. See **HASH**.

SLAW, the Northern word for slow. Pure Saxon.

SLECK, *v.* to cool in water. Hence, **SLECK-TROUGH**, the trough containing the water in which smiths cool their iron and temper steel. Identical with **SLAKE**, *v.* which see.

SLECK, to quench; as to *sleck* your thirst. Isl. *slacka*.

SLEB, cunning, sly. Chaucer uses *slie*, *sligh*, for sly.

SLEVELESS, unsuccessful, unprofitable; pretended, causeless,

feigned. V. Tooke. It is often pronounced in Northumberland **THREEVELESS**, probably from *thriveless*, or *thrifless*.

SLEUTH, the *slot* or tract of man or beast as known by the scent. The word is evidently allied to Isl. *slod*, semita, vestigia; and originally the same with Ir. *slíocht*, a track, trace, or impression. See **SLEUTH-HOUND**. According to Cunningham's *New South Wales*, the aboriginal natives possess amazing quickness of eye and ear, and can trace a man's footsteps with perfect ease through every description of country, provided it is sufficiently recent, and that no rain has fallen in the interim; and the same authority states, that they can guess very correctly *how long* it is since the individual has passed, and even ascertain whether it is the bare footsteps of a white, or a black man, by the character of the impression!

SLEUTH-HOUND, the Northern name for the blood-hound; so called from its quality of tracing the *sleuth*. These dogs were held in great estimation by our ancestors; particularly on the Borders, where a tax was levied for maintaining them. Their scent was so remarkably quick, that they could follow, with great certainty, the human footsteps to a considerable distance. Many of them were, in consequence, kept in certain districts for the purpose of tracing thieves and marauders through their secret recesses.

————— Upon the banks
Of Tweed, slow winding through the vale, the seat
Of war and rapine once, ere Britons knew
The sweets of peace —————

* * * * *

There dwelt a pilfering race; well train'd and skill'd
In all the mysteries of theft, the spoil
Their only substance, feuds and war their sport.

Somerville, Chase, Book I.

The poet afterwards beautifully describes the mode of pursuing these arch felons by this sagacious animal; but the passage is too long for quotation here. Those, who would wish to have further information relative to the blood-hound, may

consult Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, Note 16, Canto I.; and Dr. Jamieson's Edition of Wallace, Notes on Book V., p. 370.

SLIDDERY, slippery. Sax. *sliddor*, lubricitas. See SLITHER.

SLIM, wicked, mischievous, perverse. V. Jam. 2d. sense.

SLINGE, to go creepingly away as if ashamed, to sneak. Sax. *slincan*, to creep. Swed. *slinka*, to dangle, to hang upon any one. Hence, SLINK, a sneaking fellow. Swed. *slinker*, a dangler, a timeserver.

SLINKY, SLONKY, lank, lean. Sax. *slincan*, to slink. See SLUNKEN.

SLIP, a child's *pinafore*—from the rapidity with which it is *slipped* on or off. In the Acta Sanctorum, mention is made of a linen cloth drawn from the ear to the chin, to receive the *bava* of infants, and to cover the bosoms of young girls. V. Du Cange, *bavara*.

SLIPE-OFF, to strip off the skin or bark of any thing. Grose. V. Jam. Supp. *slype*.

SLIPPY, slippery. Not an abbreviation, as Mr. Wilbraham supposes, but a pure Saxon word; and, as shown by Mr. Todd, of old English usage; notwithstanding which the great lexicographer characterized it as a *barbarous provincial term*, from *slip*!

SLIB, to slip, to slide. See SLITHER.

SLITHER, to slide, to slip. Sax. *sliderian*. Teut. *slidderen*.—

SLITHERY, slippery. Chaucer uses *slider*, which I am informed is still in vulgar use in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire.

SLIVER, *v.* to cut off a slice, to tear away a part. Sax. *slifan*.

She that herself will *sliver* and disbranch.

Shak. King Lear.

Pope altered this to *shiver*, for which the Monthly Reviewers wished to substitute *sever*.

SLIVER, *s.* a slice. The word, in the sense of a branch torn off, occurs in Hamlet. Chaucer writes it *slivere*.

SLOCKEN, to slake, to quench. Su.-Got. *slockna*, extinguere. Isl. *slöka*. Old Eng. *slokkyn*. "To *slocken* your thirst."

SLOGAN, or **SLUGHORN**, the war cry or gathering word of a Border clan—the watch-word by which individuals of the same party recognized each other, either amidst the darkness of night, or in the confusion of battle. Gael. *sluagh-ghairm*, the signal for battle among the Highland clans. Sax. *sla*, *slag*, bellicum, an alarm to war, a warning or signal to battle. The ancient Britons had their war-song, intituled *Arymes Prydain*, or the armed confederacy of Britain, which may be seen in the Cambrian Register. Tacitus mentions the chaunters in the army who excited the soldiers to exert themselves, setting forth as examples the glorious deeds of renowned heroes. The *Uboo-booo Ceannan*, or yell of the Irish, became proverbial. Several families in Northumberland, after the change of manners, converted their slogans into mottoes to their arms.

SLOGGERING, loose, untidy, slovenly; especially in the under garments. Swed. *sluskig*, slovenly.

SLOOM, **SLOUM**, a gentle sleep, or slumber. Teut. *sluymen*, leviter dormire. Sax. *slumerian*, to slumber.

SLOPPY, loose, wide. Sax. *slopen*, laxis; from *to-slupan*.

SLORE, dirt, sump. Sax. *slog*, a slough. Teut. *slorig*, nasty.

SLORP, to make a noise when supping with a spoon, to swallow ungracefully. Teut. *slorpen*, sorbere. Isl. *slurka*, deglutire.

Dan. *slurker*, to swallow.

SLOT, *v.* to fasten by a bolt. “*Slot the door.*” Teut. *sluyten*.

Swed. *sluta*, to shut, to close. Dan. *slutte*.

SLOT, *s.* a small bolt or sliding bar. Teut. *slot*, sera.

SLUDDER, **SLUTHER**, to eat in a slovenly or *sluttish* manner.

SLUDDERMENT, **SLUTHERMENT**, dirt, filth, nastiness.

SLUMP, to slip or fall into a wet or miry place. V. Jam. Supp.

SLUNKEN, having a lank and scraggy appearance. This is the Danish word retained—*slunken*, thin, lean, slender.

SLUSH, any thing plashy; but most commonly applied to snow in a state of liquefaction. Su.-Got. *slask*, humor quicunque sordidus, seems the root. Dan. *slud*, sleet, is allied.

SLUSH, a reproachful term for a dirty person—a greedy eater. In the latter sense it seems allied to Dan. *slughals*, a glutton.

SMACK, *v.* to kiss with a noise.—**SMACK**, *s.* a loud kiss; such as was given at the ludicrous wedding of Catherine and Petruccio.

He took the bride about the neck;
And kiss'd her lips with such a clamorous *smack*,
That, at the parting, all the church did echo.

Shak. Taming of the Shrew.

The ceremony of saluting a bride at the altar, immediately after the performance of the marriage service—a very ancient custom—has not yet fallen into disuse. There are two sources whence to derive the word *smack*. Dr. Johnson says, Sax. *smæccan*; which no doubt is the origin of Germ. *sichmeicheln*, to coax; but this seems too gentle a procedure. It is rather, a friend remarks, the German mode of doing the thing with a *schmack*—goût, relish, gusto; and hence their *schmatzen*, which is to make a noise with the mouth in eating or kissing, when doing either with a relish.

SMA'-CO'-FIZZER, a *fixxing* singing-hinny full of currants—figuratively, *small coals*. See SINGIN-HINNIE.

SMALL, not grown up. In our Northern phraseology, a small family means a family of young children, however numerous.

SMALLY, little, puny. "A *smally* bairn." Isl. *smatig*.

SMARTLE, to waste, or melt away. Su.-Got. *smactia*, to melt.

SMASH, *v.* to crush, to break in pieces, to shiver.—**SMASH**, *s.* a crush, the state of being shivered, atoms. Gael. *smuais*, broken in shivers.

SMASH, a kind of oath among the pitmen. Nothing energetic can be said without it. Indeed, it is the most striking characteristic of their uncouth phraseology—and natural enough considering their liableness to be *smashed*.

SMASHER, a small standing pie, or raised tartlet; generally made of gooseberries.—*Newcastle*. This word also means any thing larger than another of the same sort. It is likewise a cant name for a pitman; in which I am told by an ingenious friend, we are to seek for the etymology of the word; a *smasher* being originally such a tart as a pitman could *smash* or eat up

at a mouthful! But it is, I think, more likely from Germ. *schmausen*, to feast—*schmauser*, a feaster. As great quantity and feasting are in a pitman's glossary of taste quite synonymous, a smasher signifies necessarily something *big*, just as in the English idea of prettiness always including plumpness, the French *joli* becomes in English *jolly*.

SMKEETH, to smooth. It is the ancient Saxon form of the word.

SMELT, the fry of the salmon. Sax. *smelt*, a smelt. *Sardina piscis*. Lye. See SPARLING.

SMIDDY, a blacksmith's shop—a *smithy*. Sax. *smiththa*, fabri officina. Sw. *media*. Germ. *schindte*.

SMIDDY-GUM, the refuse of the smith's shop.

SMIRK, **SMIRKLE**, to smile pleasantly, to laugh in the sleeve or secretly, but not satirically. Sax. *smercian*, subridere.

SMIT, **SMITTLE**, *v.* to infect. Sax. *smittam*. Dan. *smitte*.—

SMIT, **SMITTLE**, *s.* infection.—**SMITTLE**, **SMITTLISH**, *a.* infectious, contagious. Dan. *smitsom*. Teut. *smettelick*.

SMOCK, the under linen of a female. Sax. *smoc*. A good old word, though in the index expurgatorius of fashionable delicacy. In former days, gifts of land for the singular purpose of purchasing smocks for Nuns were not uncommon. The Nuns of the Priory of Saint Bartholomew in Newcastle, about the time of King John, obtained a grant of this sort from Marmaduke de Tweng and Margaret his wife. Among the presents to Queen Elizabeth, we find "a *smock* of fine holland, and the bodies and sleeves wrought all over with black silk." As remarked by Fosbroke, this may appear to modern ideas an odd kind of present; but a shirt, partly gilt, is mentioned by Bede as a present sent by the Pope to Edwin, an Anglo-Saxon king; and Joinville observes, that shirts were presented to kings, as the first token of affection, because worn nearest to the body.

SMOCK-RACE, a *race* run by females for a *smock*. These races were frequent in my recollection among the young country wenches in the North. The prize, a fine Holland chemise, was usually decorated with ribbons. The sport is still continued at Newburn, near Newcastle, on Ascension-day.

SMOOR, to smother, to suffocate. Sax. *smoran*. Teut. *smooren*.

Common in Lancashire and Westmorland Mr. Todd says.

It may be added, in Northumberland and Durham also.

SMOUCH, to salute. An old word. V. Todd's Johnson.

SMUDGE, *v.* to laugh in a clandestine or concealed manner.

Germ. *schmunzeln*, to laugh in one's sleeve.

SMUDGE, *v.* to burn without a flame, or any appearance of fire, except smoke.—**SMUDGE**, or **SMUSH**, *s.* a sulphureous smell occasioned by smoke and dust—close, suffocating air. Germ. *schmutz*, smut, dirt.

SNAFFLE, to pilfer. "Ye *snaffled* that fra Meg."

SNAG, *v.* to hew or cut roughly with an axe. For etymology, see Todd's Johnson. I am informed that the trees drifted down by the Mississippi are classified as *snags*, mags, planters, and sawyers.

SNAG, *s.* the part left on the tree after a branch is cut off.

SNAIL'S-GALLOP, a slow pace; resembling the motion of a snail.

SNAKE-STONES, petrified shell fish or *ammonites*, resembling *snakes* coiled up, without heads, for which Whitby has long been celebrated. They were supposed to have been real snakes; and the want of heads was no valid objection to the hypothesis, since monkish tradition alleged, that the whole race of serpents, by which the territory of Lady Hilda had been infested, were at once decapitated and petrified, through that good saint's prayers. V. Young's *Geology of the Yorkshire Coast*, p. 245 & seq. and the plates there referred to.

They told how, in their convent cell,

A Saxon princess once did dwell,

The lovely Edelfled;

And how, of thousand *snakes*, each one

Was changed into a *coil of stone*,

When holy Hilda prayed.—*Scott's Marmion*.

SNAP, a small round cake of brittle gingerbread—liable to be *snaopped*. It is also a Scottish word.

SNAP-APPLE, or **SNACK-APPLE**, a kind of play. See **HALLE-E'EN**.

SNAPE, to chide, to reprimand. Isl. *sneipa*, contumeliâ afficere. V. Todd's John. *sneap*.

SNARL, *v.* to insnare; as to *snarl* hares.—**SNARL**, *s.* the snare itself, made of wire. "Snaryn or *snarly*n, illaqueo." Prompt. Parv.

SNATHE, to prune, to lop. Sax. *snithan*, to cut. Swed. *snida*, to cut or carve in wood. See **SNED**.

SNAW, snow. Pure Saxon.—**SNAW-BROTH**, melted snow.

SNECK, *s.* the latch or fastening of a door or gate. It is also used as a verb—to *sneck the door*, being to fit it by a latch. Teut. *snacken*, capture. V. Ray.

SNECK-DRAWN, narrow-minded, covetous. V. Jam. *sneck-drawer*.

SNED, *v.* to lop, to cut. "To *sned* sticks." Apparently the same as **SNATHE**. Dut. *sneeden*, Teut. *snïden*, and Germ. *schneiden*, cognate.

SNED, *s.* the long shank or handle of a scythe. Sax. *snæd*.

SNELL, sharp, keen, piercing; as a *snell* air. Teut. *snel*, acer. Ital. *snello*, brisk. "December fell, baith sharp and *snell*."

SNEW, snowed. "It *snew* all day." It is the old preterite, as used by Chaucer and other ancient writers.

SNEEZE-HORN, or **SNEESH-HORN**, a common sort of snuff-box, made of the tip of a cow's horn.

SNIFTER, to snuff up the nose, to sniff. Su.-Got. *snýfsta*.

SNIG, an eel. Hence, to *sniggle*, to fish for eels.

SNIPPY, parsimonious, niggardly. Teut. *snippen*, resecare.

SNIRT, *v.* to laugh suddenly and involuntarily.—**SNIRT**, *s.* a suppressed laugh. V. Jam. Supp.

SNITHE, sharp, piercing, cutting; applied to the wind. Sax. *snithan*, secare. See **SNELL**.

SNIVEL, **SNEAVEL**, to speak through the nose, to sniff—to *snuffle*. Su.-Got. *snýfsta*. V. Ihre.

SNIVY, mean, covetous. Identical with **SNIPPY**.

SNOCK-SNURLED, entangled, much twisted, curled up like hard twined worsted. Germ. *knüpfen*, a fastening, and *knorr*, a knot—the fastening knotted.

SNOD, smooth, neat, even, trimmed. Sax. *snidan*, to cut.

Applied to persons, it means sly, cunning, demure. "The *snod* fellow would kiss the lass if he could."

SNOKE, to smell, to pry about curiously, to look closely at any thing, to ferret. Swed. *snoka*, insidiosè scrutari. Serenius.—*Snoka i hvar vrå*, to thrust one's nose into every corner. Widegren. **SNOOD**, or **SNUDE**, a fillet, a ribbon. Sax. *snod*, vitta. Welsh, *ysnoden*. Cornish, *snod*.

SNORT, to laugh outright.—**SNORTING**, laughing out.

SNOT, **SNOTTY**, a contemptuous epithet for an insignificant fellow—à *snót*, mucus nasi.

SNOT, used by the common people to designate the burnt wick of a candle—the snuff.

SNOTTER, v. to snivel, to sob or cry. Sax. *snytan*.—**SNOTTER**, s. mucus nasi. Sax. *snote*. Teut. *snót*.

SOAK, or **SOKE**, the same privilege as **SUCKEN**. Sax. *soc*. V. Grose, *sok*.

SOBBLE, to thrash, to beat. Probably from *disable*. It is a very common word among the pitmen. "Aw'll *sobble* thy body."

SOCK, a plough-share. Fr. *soc*. In Palsgrave, "*socke* of a plough" is defined "*soc de la cherue*." See, also, Cotgrave, *soc d'une charruë*.

SODDY, **SODDENT**, heavy, sad. Perhaps from *sodden*, the *part* of *seethe*, boiled down, all the goodness taken out.—**SODDEN-WHEAT**, furmety, or, as it ought to be spelt, *frumenty*; a preparation of newly reaped corn, which, reboiled with milk, and a little sweetened, makes a pleasant and nutritive meal.

SODS, a primitive saddle, used among countrymen—made of coarse cloth, or skin, stuffed with straw. Sax. *seod* (pl. *seodas*) sacculus. Sc. *soddie*, *sodds*.

SOFT, moist, mild, open; as applied to the weather. "A *soft* day"—a mild damp day, threatening rain.

SOME, a collective termination. "The *twosome*"—the three-*some*."

SONCY, or **SONSY**, pleasant, agreeable, engaging; as applied to a person's looks. It may, as a literary friend supposes, be

referred to Ital. *concio*; though it is, perhaps, merely a corruption of Fr. *sans souci*.

SONCY, SONSY, plump, fat, thriving—also lucky. “A *sonsy* lass.” Probably from Teut. *sanse*, increase, prosperity. Todd.

SOOM, the Northumbrian pronunciation of swim.—SOOMER, a swimmer. “A top *soomer*.”

SOOP, our Northern word for sweep. Su.-Got. *sopa*.

SOOTY-DOG, an opprobrious epithet for a dirty fellow.

SORT, a lot, a parcel, a number. “A *sort* of old wives.” V. Jam. Supp. Archdeacon Nares is mistaken in thinking that the word is out of use.

But like a *sort* of sheep dispersed farre.

Spenser, Fairie Queene.

They can see a *sort* of traitors here.

Shak. King Richard II.

SOSS, *v.* to lap like a dog.—SOSS, *s.* a call of dogs to their meat. “*Soss*, houndis mete.” Prompt. Parv.

SOSS, *s.* a heavy, clumsy fall; the sound caused by the act of falling. See SOUSE. Dr. Jamieson refers to Ir. and Gael. *sios*, down, downwards. V. Supp. Ital. *scossa*, seems allied.

SOSS, *s.* puddle, any thing foul or muddy. “The beer’s as thick as *soss*.” V. Gael. Dict. *sos*; and Jam. *soss*.

SOTTER, to boil slowly, to simmer. Sax. *seothan*, to seeth.

SOUK, the Northern form of suck.—SOUKING, sucking. V. Crav. Gloss.

SOUPLE, elastical—supple. Fr. *souple*. “He’s as *souple* as an eel.”—SOUPLEJACK, a cane.

SOUR-DOCKEN, common sorrel. *Rumex acetosa*. Welsh, *suran*.

SOUR-MILK, butter milk. Swed. *sur mioelk*. Widegren.

SOUSE, *v.* to fall upon, to fall with violence. This common North country word is in Todd’s Johnson, derived from Fr. *sous*, or *dessous*, down. With deference, I submit that it comes from *sus*, the old French word for, above or upon, for which they now use *sur*, though still retained in some phrases;

as *courir sus a quel qu'un*, to fall upon one. The modern preposition *dessus*, upon or above, is only a compound of *de* and the old *sus*. Mr. Todd, I observe, in his 2d. edition, prefers this etymology.

SOUSE, *s.* a great thump, a severe fall, a blow.

SOUSE, *s.* the ear; properly that of a pig. Hence, **SOUSE**, a dish composed of pig's ears, &c. fried.

SOW, by metonymy, an inelegant female, a dirty wench. The word in this reproachful and detestable sense, is much too common. The Danes have a corresponding term—*en skiden soe*, a nasty, greasy, stinking jade. Wolff.

SOWTHER, *v.* to solder. Fr. *souder*.—**SOWTHER**, *s.* solder.

SPACK, or **SPAK**, the ancient preterite of *speak*; still in use.

SPAIT, **SPATE**, **SPEAT**, or **SPYET**, a great fall of rain, a torrent, a spout. Sax. *speyte*, siphon, siphon. Teut. *spuyte*. Gael. *speid*, a great river flood, seems allied.

SPALE, **SPAIL**, **SPYEL**, **SPELL**, a chipping of wood, or splinter.

Su.-Got. *spiaell*, segmentum. Swed. *spjalle*, a pale, a splint.

Old Eng. *spall*, a chip.

SPANCEL, a fetter, especially a rope to tie a cow's hinder legs.

SPANG, a measure by the hand expanded—*manus expansa*.

SPANG, *v.* to leap with elastic force, to spring. Germ. *spannen*, to extend.—**SPANG**, *s.* a leap, a bound, a jump.

SPANG-AND-PURLEY-Q, a mode resorted to by boys, of measuring distances; particularly at the game of marbles.

SPANGHEW, to throw with violence. The word is sometimes used to express a barbarous operation on the toad, to which rustics have a great antipathy. In performing it they rest one-half of a long wooden bar on a large stepping stone or over a cart, placing the toad at its extremity. An athletic youth, with a strong club, then strikes the unsupported end with all his force. The poor animal, in consequence, is driven into the air to an immense height; and, falling to the ground with accumulated velocity, is bruised to a jelly. Toads, as observed by Dr. Willan, may perhaps do some slight injury in fields or gardens, but the above cruel practice is directed not

so much against the animal as against its supposed inmate; for the clowns imagine, that by the process they shall give a *coup de grace* to a witch." A similar diversion, called *flipping the toad*, appears to be common with boys in Warwickshire and the adjoining counties. V. Boswell's *Shak.* Vol. XVII. p. 38. The same cruel sport prevails in Scotland. See *Jam. Supp. spang-tade.*

SPANKER, a tall and active young person, one who walks with quickness and elasticity. Dan. *spanke*, a dignified gait; or, as it is defined in Bay's *Lexicon*, "to walk an Alderman's pace."

SPAR, to dispute angrily. Germ. *sperren*, to resist, to oppose.

SPAR, **SPARE**, to shut, to close. A very common word in *North.* Sax. *sparran*, to bar. Dan. *sperre*. Germ. *sperren*.

Whan the stede is stolen, *sparre* the stable dur.—*Skelton.*

SPAR, **A-SPAR**, in a state of opposition. To *set the legs a-spar*, to place them like the *spars* in a roof A. "I thought you were going to America, Thomas?" "Aye, Sir, but our wife set her legs *a-spar*, and nobody could mack her budge."

SPARK, to splash, to make foul with mud. "I've *spark'd* my boots." Elsewhere to *sparkle*.

SPARLING, the smelt of the Thames, but not so of the Tyne; occasionally caught in the latter river. *Salmo eperlanus*. Pennant derives it from French *eperlan*; but which is not satisfactory to Dr. Jamieson. Its Southern name is said to have been adopted from the peculiar scent of the fish, not unlike cucumber—*smell it*. Its German name is *stinchfisch*. But see **SMELT**.

SPART, a dwarf rush; common on the Northern moors and wastes. *Stipa tenacissima*. Linnæus. The Spaniards, who make it into ropes, call it *esparto*. Perhaps it is derived from Gr. *σπάρτος*. Eurip. Phœn.

SPARTY-GROUND, ground wet, and with rushes here and there—such as are seen in sour pastures.

SPAVE, SPRAVE, to castrate, to spay; properly confined to the taking out of the ovaria from female animals. Lat. *spadare*.

Germ. *spadden*. Welsh, *dispaddu*. V. Gael. Dict. *spoth*.

SPEAN, SPAEN, or SPANE, to wean a child, to deprive a creature of its mother's milk. Germ. *spenen*. Young corn is said to be *speaned*, when the milky (saccharine) juice of its grain is exhausted, and it is obliged to depend on the nutriment collected by its own roots.

SPEEL, SPEIL, to climb, to clamber. Sc. *spele, speil*.

SPELDER, to spell. Very common in Yorkshire.

SPELK, a small splinter, a thatching stick. Sax. *spelc*. Teut. *spalcke*. Swed. *spjälka*.

SPELK, a little, slender creature; used as a term of reproach. The word is often applied contemptuously to a puny, active child—a mere *splinter*.

SPELL-AND-ORE, a game.—*Durham*. In *Yorkshire* it is **SPELL-AND-NURR**, or **KNUR**; the *ore*, or wooden ball, having been, perhaps, originally the *knurl*, or knot of a tree. The *spell* is the instrument in which the ore is placed. See **TRIFFIT-AND-COIT**.

SPENCE, an inner apartment, a country parlour. Meaning a *larder*, or store-room,—this is a very old word; from Fr. *despence*. V. Todd's Johnson.

SPERE, or SPEER, to ask, to enquire, to search. Sax. *spyrian*, investigare. Swed. *spörja*, to ask, to question. "This terme [*spere*] is far Northerne, and nat usyd in commyn speche." Palsgrave.

SPICE, gingerbread. Germ. *speise*, a mixture of different ingredients.

SPICE, dried fruit. Hence, **SPICE-CAKE**, a cake full of currants; and **SPICE-PUDDING**, a plum-pudding.

SPIDDICK-AND-FAWCET, a wooden instrument used as a substitute for a cock to let out liquors. *Spigot-and-faucet*.

SPILE, a peg in a cask of liquor. Germ. *spiler*, a skewer.—**SPILE-HOLE**, the receptacle for the same.

SPILE, to make a foundation in soft or boggy ground; as, for instance, for a bridge, by driving in *spiles*; i. e. piles or pieces of timber; probably from Su.-Got. *spidle*, lamina lignea.

SPILLING-THE-SALT, an ominous accident; said to presage some future calamity; particularly, I believe, a domestic feud—if it fall towards a person—but which may be averted by throwing a little of the fallen article over the left shoulder, into the fire. Major Moor asks, if the Latin or Greek classical authors make any mention of it? Unquestionably. From Festus, we learn that to spill the salt at table was esteemed ominous; and for the great care with which, on that account, a family salt-cellar was always kept, we have the authority of Horace. According to the well-known custom of our hospitable ancestors, they formerly dined at long tables; in the centre of which was placed a large, and often very magnificent, salt-cellar. It being a mark of distinction, whether persons sate above or below the salt, particular care was taken to place the guests in a situation suitable to their rank. It would seem that persons of superior station were sometimes placed below the barrier, in order to mortify them.

My proud lady
Admits him to her table, marry, ever
Beneath the salt, and there he sits the subject
Of her contempt and scorn.—*Massinger, City Madam.*

SPINK, a spark of fire or light. Identical with **SPUNK**.

SPINNY-WYE, or **SPINNY-WHY**, a game among young persons in Newcastle. V. Brand's Pop. Antiq., Vol. II., p. 305.

SPITAL, an hospital. Su.-Got. *spetal*. Sc. *spittle*. The *Spital* in Newcastle. The late Mr. Gifford endeavoured to distinguish between *Spital* and *Spittle*. V. Todd's John. *Spittle*.

SPLIRT, **SPLURT**, to spit out, to eject from the mouth.

SPONSIBLE, worthy of credit in the world—responsible.

SPRACKLE, to climb, to clamber. Isl. *sprikla*, membra concutere.

SPRAG, lively, active. Grose. V. Jam. Supp. *sprack*.

- SPRECKLED**, streaked, speckled. Su.-Got. *sprecklot*.
SPREE, sport, merriment, a frolic. Fr. *esprit*, spirit, vivacity.
SPRENT, bespattered, splashed with dirt. Sax. *sprengan*, spargere. Chaucer uses *spreint*.
SPUNK, a spark, a small fire. Also a piece of wood dipped in brimstone—used as a match.
SPUNK, mettle, spirit, vivacity; used *figuratively* for life. In the North, this is considered a good and very expressive word, though stated in Todd's Johnson to be a low and contemptible expression. But see Dr. Jamieson's Supplement.
SPUNKY, sparkling, fresh, spirited. Sc. *spunkie*.
SPURLING, the deep track of a coach or cart wheel. Germ. *spur*, a rut; plural, *spuren*. Sw. *spår*, track, trace.
SQUAB, a rustic seat, a long settle. See **LANG-SADDLE**.

In the Task of Cowper, there is a history of the progress of invention, to rest our weary or idle limbs: but his ignorance of one stage in the progress, makes it seriously defective, for in his account he has made no mention of the *long settle*, not unusually called a *squab*, with which every cottage in this neighbourhood has from time immemorial been furnished.—*Piper on the Dialect of Sheffield*.

- STACKER**, to reel, to totter, to stagger. The old form of the word. Swed. *stagra*.—**STACKERS**, a disease in horses—the *staggers*.
STADDLE, the bottom of a corn or hay stack, a mark left in the grass by the long continuance of the hay in bad weather. Sax. *stadel*, a foundation, or ground work. Isl. *studull*, pea. Welsh, *ystadledd*, a continuous state.
STAG, a colt, or young horse. V. Jam. *staig*, *stag*.
STAGNATE, to astonish. "I'll *stagnate* her wi' my story."
STAID, advanced in years. Local in this sense.
STADLIN, a part of a corn stack left standing. See **STADDLE**.
STAITH, often pronounced **STEETH**, or **STEITH**, a place to lay up and to load coals at—either a storehouse or wharf, as occasion

may require. Sax. *stath*, *stathe*, *ripa*, *littus*, *statio navium*. The word occurs in a demise from the Prior of Tynemouth, A. D. 1338.

STAKE-AND-RICE, a sort of wattled fence. See RICE.

STALWART, stout, strong, hale, valiant. Sax. *stal-weorth*.

STAMMER, to stagger, to stumble. Isl. *stumra*, *collabi*.

STANCHIL, or STANNEL-HAWK, the Kestrel or Windhover; inhabiting rocks and old buildings. *Falco Tinnunculus*. Lin. Shakspeare, in the Twelfth Night, calls it *stanyel*.

STANCHIL, STANESHEL, the iron-bar of a window—a *stanchion*.

STANDSTILL, a stoppage, a cessation. An inversion of the classical *stillstand*—Dan. and Dut. *stilstand*. Swed. *stillestånd*.

STONE, STAHAN, ST'YAN, a stone. Sax. *stan*. Sc. *stane*.

STANG, *v.* to shoot with pain; as in the tooth-ache—to sting. Isl. *stanga*, *pungere*.—STANG, *s.* an acute pain, a sting.

STANG, *s.* a long bar, a wooden pole—a piece of timber adapted for the shaft of a cart or carriage; or for railing or putting across a river; or, indeed, for any other purpose requiring strength. Dan. *stang*, a bar, a pole. Su.-Got. and Swed. *stång*, a pole. Isl. *staung*, *pertica*. Sax. *steng*, *vectis*. Dut. *stang*, a pole.—RIDING-THE-STANG, a punishment among the vulgar; inflicted upon fornicators, adulterers, severe husbands, and such persons as follow their occupations during particular festivals or holidays, or at prohibited times, when there is a stand or combination among workmen. Offenders of this description are mounted astraddle on a long pole, or *stang*, supported upon the shoulders of their Companions. On this painful and fickle seat, they are borne about the neighbourhood backwards, attended by a swarm of children, huzzaing and throwing all manner of filth. It is considered as a mark of the highest reproach; and the person who has been thus treated, seldom recovers his character in the opinion of his neighbours. When they cannot lay hold of the culprit himself, a boy mounts the *stang*; but he is unmolested, though attended with the same tumultuous cries, if not with increased shouts of acclamation. The proxy vociferously proclaims,

that it is not on his own account that he is thus treated, but on that of another person whose crime he names. I have been witness to processions of this kind myself. School-boys are *stanged* by the other scholars, for breaking, what they call, the rules or orders of the school. The ceremony is also resorted to, when a woman has gained an improper ascendancy over her husband, so as to make him bear every species of indignity. In this case, it is called "Riding the *stang* for a neighbour's wife;" and a man is placed in the same uneasy situation as before described, so that he may be supposed to represent, or to sympathize with his henpecked friend, whose misery he sometimes laments in doggerel rhyme, applicable to the occasion. He is carried through the whole hamlet, with a view of exposing or shaming the viraginous lady, and of thus preventing further outrages on the person of her pitiable partner. This mark of disgrace may be traced to very remote times. The Goths were wont to erect, what they called *Nidstaeng*, or the pole of infamy, with the most dire imprecations against the person who was thought to deserve the punishment. He, who was subjected to this dishonour, was called *Niding*, or the infamous; being disqualified from ever giving evidence in any juridical matter. Eric, King of Norway, was compelled to fly from his dominions, so great was the hatred against him, for having been the means of inflicting this tremendous stigma on Egill Skallagrim, a celebrated Islandic bard.

STANGY, a common North country name for a tailor. Obviously from the power of the needle.

STANK, to sigh, to moan, to gasp for breath. Isl. and Su.-Got. *stanka*, to pant for breath. Swed. *stänka*.

STANK, a wet ditch. It is an old English word, in the sense of a pond, or dam of water.

STAP, the stave of a tub. Su.-Got. *staaf*, a stave.

STARN, a star in the heavens. Mœ.-Got. *stairno*. Su.-Got. *stierna*. Sax., Teut., and Germ. *stern*.

STARRISH, powerful; as medicine that is too much for the strength of the patient.

START, the tail, or handle of any thing. Sax. *steort*, cauda.

STATESMAN, a person possessing a landed estate—whether versed in the arts of government or not. *Cumb.* and *West.* See **LAIRD**; with which it is synonymous.

STAUD, cloyed, saturated, overloaded, fatigued. Properly *stalled*, surfeited. Some think it is the past participle of *stow*, to cram—*stowed*.

STAUL, **STALL**, to fill to loathing, to surfeit. V. Jam. *staw*.

STAUP, to lift the feet high, and tread heavily in walking. *Grose.* V. Jam. *Supp.*

STAVELLING, or **STAVERING**, wandering about in an unsteady or uncertain manner; as in the dark—stumbling. Swed. *stappla*, to stumble, to trip, to falter.

STEAD, **STED**, **STID**, a place, a farm house and offices. Sax. *sted*, *stede*. Su.-Got. *stad*, locus, situs. Swed. *ställe*.

STEALY-CLOTHES, an ancient game, still played at by boys. The little party divide themselves into two bands, drawing a line as the boundary of their respective territories; and at equal distances from this line, deposit the hats, coats, or handkerchiefs of each in a heap. The game commences with a defiance, and then they make mutual incursions, each trying to seize and carry away some article from the other's store; but if they are unfortunately caught in the attempt, they must not only restore the plunder, but remain prisoners until one of their own party can make his way to them, and touch them. When all the things of the one party are transferred to the other's headquarters the game is won. A well contested match will sometimes last nearly a whole day. See **SCOTCH-AND-ENGLISH**.

STECK, a stop, a sticking place. "To take the *steck*"—to become restive.

STEK, or **STY**, *s.* a ladder. Sax. *stæger*, gradus. Su.-Got. *stege*, *scalæ*. Dan. *stige*, a ladder. The word is also used adjectively for, very steep. Chaucer has *steve*, to ascend, and *stye*, with the same meaning, occurs in *Palgrave*.

STEEK, to shut, to close. Teut. *stecken*, claudere. Sax. *stigean*, to inclose. "*Steek the heck*"—shut the door.—*North.*

Kittle t'coal, and mak t'ingle shine ;
Steek t'dere, and keep out t'swine.—*Cumb.*

STEEPING, very wet; applied to a rain which *steeps* every thing.

STEER, a three years old ox. Sax. *styre*, *steor*. Germ. *stier*.

STEG, a gander. Isl. *steggr*, the male of birds, as well as of most quadrupeds. The word is applied ironically to a clownish fellow. "A stupid *steg*."

STELL, a large open drain in a marsh. Dan. *steil*, steep?

STELL, a fold, or small inclosure for cattle. V. Jam. Supp.

STENG, a bar, a pole, a post. The pole of the old Northumbrian drees was called a *steng*. The post, on which the notorious William Winter was gibbeted, on Whiskersields common, obtained the name of Winter's Steng. Before his execution the place was called Steng Cross, from a cross with a tall shaft. *Steng* is a pure Saxon word. See **STANG**.

STENT, grass for a season, a right of pasturage—a *stint*.

STEW, confusion. V. Grose; and Todd's Johnson.

STICK, a stand or combination among workmen; generally in regard to wages—what is elsewhere called a *strike*.

STICKLE, a bustle.—**STICKLE-BUSY**, remarkably officious.

STICKY-STACK, a game among young people in running up the face, or cut part of a hay-stack.

STIDDY, **STITHY**, an anvil—used sometimes, but I think improperly, for the smith's shop. Isl. *stedi*, incus. *Stithe*, is old English. Shakspeare employs the word *stithy*, in both senses; and he also uses the verb *to stithy*, to employ an anvil. Ray has, among his Northern words, *stith*, strong, hard, which is pure Saxon; but it is not now in use, that I am aware of, except in Scotland.

STIFF, wealthy. "He's a rare *stiff* one"—he is immensely rich.

STILT, the handle of a plough. Sax. *stele*. V. Somner.

STIME, **STYME**, the most indistinct, or the faintest form of any object—a glimpse, a whit. "I cannot see a *stime*." Sax. *scima*, fulgor. Welsh, *ystum*, figure, shape.

STINT, *v.* to stop, to cease, to desist. Sax. *stintan*.

The pretty wench left crying, and said, Ay ;—
And pretty fool, it *stinted* and said, Ay.

Shak. Romeo and Juliet.

STIRK, STURN, a yearling ox, or heifer. Sax. *stýrc*, juvenus.

STIRRUP-GLASS, parting drink taken with a friend. This may be referred to an old Northern custom of the landlord presenting a stirrup-cup to his guests for which no charge was made.

STIVE, strong, muscular. Sax. *stife*, durus.

STOB, a stump, a stake, a post. Teut. *stobbe*, truncus. Swed. *stubbe*, the stump of a tree. The gibbet near Ferryhill, a portion of which was standing within my recollection, was constantly called *Andrew Mills' Stob*. Mr. Surtees, who gives a detailed account of the prevailing traditions respecting the tragical catastrophe which led to the execution of Mills, remarks, that the *Stob* was in a fair way of being pulled down piecemeal, under the effects of a belief in its efficacy as a charm against ague or tooth-ache. The value attached to any portion of a murderer's gibbet, in incantations, is well known. V. Surtees' Hist. of Durham, Vol. III., p. 281.

STOB, *metaphorically*, an ignorant, stupid fellow.

STOB-FEATHERS, the short unfledged feathers that remain on a fowl after it has been plucked. The synonymous terms in Teut. are *stoppel-veder*, and *stock-veder*. V. Jam. Supp.

STOMACHY, easily offended, resentful—*stomachful*.

STOOK, a shock of corn, consisting of twelve sheaves. Sometimes ten of them are set up to dry, and the other two, which are called *hoods*, or *hood-sheaves*, are placed on the top. Teut. *stock*, meta, a heap. V. Jam. and Todd's John.

STOOP, STOWP, a post fastened in the earth. Su.-Got. *stolpe*, fulcrum. Lat. *stupa*. Sc. *stoup*.

STOOR, dust in motion.—**STOORY**, dusty. Sax. *stýran*, turbare movere. Dut. *stooren*, to disturb.—**STOOR** also means a bustle; as *all in a stoor*, all in a hurry.

STOOREY, a mixture of warm beer and oatmeal with sugar—that which is *stirred up*. V. Jam. Supp. *stourum*.

STOP, to thrust; *e. g.* to stop the poker into the fire.

STORE, estimation, regard, esteem. Dan. *stor*, great.

STORKEN, to cool, to stiffen. Germ. *starken*, to strengthen.

STORM, a fall of snow—a long continuance of frost and snow.—

FEEDING-STORM, such a fall of snow as indicates an approaching storm of long continuance. The **LAMBING-STORM**, and the **PRE-WIT**, or **TUIFFIT-STORM**, are also spoken of; a cover of snow frequently falling at the time.

STORM-STAID, delayed on a journey by reason of a storm.

STOT, to rebound from the ground, to strike any elastic body so as to cause it to rebound. Dut. *stuiten*, to bounce, to rebound.

STOTTING-BALL, a rebounding ball.

STOT, a young ox—I believe, two years old. Su.-Got. *stut*, juvenescens. Dan. *stud*, on ox.

STOUND, a small portion of time, a moment. Sax. *stund*. There are many cognates in the other Northern languages.

STOUND, *v.* to ache, to smart, to be in pain. Isl. *styn*, ingemescere.—**STOUND**, *s.* the sensation or first impression of sudden pain, arising from a knock or blow.

STOW, to crop, to lop, to cut off. Su.-Got. *styfwa*, amputare.

STOWEN, the participle passive of *steal*—stolen. Sc. *stoun*.

STOWER, **DYKE-STOWER**, a hedge stake. Su.-Got. *stoer*, palus.

In old Lat. charters, *estuarium*, *estouarium*.

STRAIN, to link together; expressive of the union of the sexes in the canine race. Sax. *strynan*, gignere, generare, procreare.

V. Tooke, Vol. II., p. 289.

STRAMASH, *v.* to beat, to bang, to break irreparably, to destroy.

Ital. *stramazzare*, to fling down with force.

STRAMASH, *s.* a complete overthrow, with great breakage and confusion. "He made a sad *stramash* among the pots and pans." Applied, *metaphorically*, to a violent party contest, or to the disorder arising in a popular tumult or commotion.

Dr. Jamieson refers to Fr. *estramaçon*, a blow.

STRAMP, to tread upon, to trample. Germ. *strampfen*. Su.-Got. *trampa*. V. Wachter; and Ihre.

STRANDY, restive, passionate, contradictory. Germ. *stranden*, to run aground—to set the legs *a-spar*; if I may so translate it. See **SPAR**.

STRANG, strong. Pure Saxon. Isl. *strangr*. Sw. *streng*.

STRAPPING, tall.—**STRAPPER**, a large man or woman.

STRAVAIGING, **STRAVAGING**, strolling about; generally in a bad sense. Isl. *stravagare*, to wander abroad.

STREAMERS, the Northern lights. See **MERRY-DANCERS**.

STREE, **STREA**, **STREW**, provincial pronunciations of straw. Sax. *strea*, *stre*, *strew*. Sc. *strae*. Chaucer writes it *stre*, in *Knight's Tale*.

STREEK, to stretch or expand, to lay out a corpse. Sax. *strecan*, extendere. Swed. *sträcka*, to stretch, to extend.—**STREEKING-BOARD**, a board on which the limbs of a deceased person are stretched out and composed.

STREEK, to measure corn exactly, by passing a very straight piece of wood, called a *streek* or *strike*, over the top of the measure. Su.-Got. *stryka*. Sax. *stracan*. Germ. *streichen*.

STREEKED-MEASURE, exact measure—in opposition to heaped measure.

STRETCHER, an untruth; a softer term for a falsehood.

STRICKLE, an instrument used in whetting a scythe—that with which it is *streaked*, or stroked. Sax. *stracan*, *stracian*, to stroke.

STRIDDLE, to straddle.—**STRIDDLE-LEGS**, astride, cross-legged.

STRINKLE, to spread by scattering, to besprinkle.

STRIP, to draw the after milking of a cow.—**STRIPPINGS**, the last part of the milking; said to be richer than the rest—the *strokings* or *afterings*.

STROKE, quantity; as a great *stroke* of business. Meaning *sway* or *influence*, it is an old word.

STROUNGE, harsh, surly, morose. V. Jamieson.

STRUNT, a sullen fit. *To take the strunts*, to be under the influence of a pettish humour.—**STRUNTY**, petted, out of humour. V. Jamieson.

STRUNT, the tail, or rump.—**STRUNTY**, any thing short or contracted. Fr. *estreint*, shrunk up. V. Skinner; and Ray.

STUBBED, grubbed up; *metaphorically*, ruined. Swed. *stubbig*, cut off, curtailed.

STUDDY, a smith's anvil. See **STIDDY**, **STITHY**.

Fling off their black duddies,
Leave hammers and *studdies*.

Song, *Bonny Geatsiders*.

STUDY, to astonish, to amaze.—**STUDY**, astonishment, amazement. V. Crav. Gloss., 2d. edit.

STUMMER, to stumble, to stagger. Isl. *stumra*, collabi. &

STUMP, a heavy, thick-headed fellow. Germ. *stumpf*.

STUMP, to put down, to pay ready money; *stump your cash*, being synonymous with *down with your dust*. It has obviously the same origin as *on the nail*—*solvere super unguem*.

STUMPS, a term for the legs. "Stir your *stumps*." V. Jam. Supp.

STUPID, obstinate; though possessing good talents. A person really stupid, is generally called *soft*.

STURDY, a disease in the head of cattle, especially sheep, by which the animal becomes stupified—a vertigo. Old Fr. *estourdi*, dizzy-headed. Teut. *stooren*, vertere. Gael. *stuirid*, a vertigo.

STURT, disturbance, vexation, complaint. Dan. *styrte*.

STUT, to stammer, to stutter. An old word, still in general use.

Stot, to rebound or reduplicate sounds, seems cognate.

She spake somewhat thicke,
Her fellowe did stummer and *stut*,
But she was a foule slut!—*Skelton*.

STRY, a troublesome and painful swelling on the eye-lid. Sax. *stigend*. Great relief, if not a perfect cure, is supposed to be effected by the application of a wedding ring, *nine times* repeated. The use of talismanic rings, as a charm against

diseases, appears to have been general, and in great estimation, in remote ages, and among many different nations. These rings were considered equally potent against the influence of demons; and indeed against danger of every sort, but more especially the plague.

STYTH, foul air; a black suffocating damp in a colliery.

And oft a chilling damp or unctuous mist,
Loos'd from the crumbling caverns, issues forth;
Stopping the springs of life.—*Jago's Edgehill.*

SUBTERRANEAN-PASSAGES. Near every ancient castle, cathedral, abbey, or hall, the common people have tales of underground (vaulted) roads, sometimes to great distances; such as—from Newcastle to Tynemouth—from Tynemouth to Carlisle—from Hexham to Alnwick Castle—from Durham to Finchale Abbey, and other places. The interminable cavern, ending in hidden treasure, guarded by spell or wakeful demon, is another common topic of popular superstition, concerning which a variety of incredible stories have been fabricated.

SUCKEN, an exclusive privilege of grinding, or other jurisdiction attached to a mill; the dues paid to the miller. Sax. *socne*, a liberty, privilege, or franchise. Su.-Got. *sokn*, exactio rei judicatae vel mulctae. Dan. *sogn*, a parish or district; and Swed. *socken*, a parish, are allied. In England, all mills anciently belonged to lords of manors; nor were the tenants, who owed service, permitted to grind except at the lord's mill. Mills also seem to form one of the principal heads of the law of Scotland; where that extent of ground, the tenants of which are bound to bring their grain to a particular mill, is called the *sucken*. The word is still retained in leases from the Bishop of Durham. See more on this subject in Tomlins' Law Dict. vo. *thirlage*.

SUDDLE, or **SUTTLE**, to soil, to tarnish—to *sully*. Germ. *sudeln*. Swed. *sudda*.

SUMF, a term of reproach—a fool. V. Jamieson, *sumph*.

SUMMER-GOOSE, the vulgar name for **GOSSAMER**; which see.

SUMP, SUMPH, a bog, a swamp, a miry pool. *Su.-Got.* and *Dan. sump.*—**SUMPY**, miry, dirty. *Dan. sumpig.*—**SUMPH**, an epithet for a dirty person.

SUN-DANCE. It was formerly a custom, scrupulously observed, to rise early on Easter Sunday, and to go into the fields to see the sun-dance, which, according to ancient tradition, it always does on this day. The practice, I have some reason to believe, is not yet entirely laid aside among those that have eyes for such things. Our ancestors decorated the churches with flowers, as emblems of resuscitation.

SUNDERLAND-FITTER, a jocular term at cards for the knave of clubs.

SUNKS, a rustic substitute for a saddle; not unlike Sods; which see. *Dan. seng*, a pad.

SURE-AS-A-GUN, absolutely certain—a common colloquial comparison; first adopted, perhaps, when the gun was found to be so much surer as an instrument of destruction than the arrow.

SWAD, a peascod, the husk of any kind of pulse. Skinner deduces the word from *Sax. swethan*, fasciare.

SWAMISH, SWEAMISH, shy, awkwardly bashful. Perhaps, from *squeamish*, to which it certainly bears an affinity.

SWANKY, a strapping young country-man—an athletic, efficient labourer. *Sax. swan, swang*, a country swain; from *swincan*, to work, to labour.

SWAP, to exchange, to barter. *Isl. skipta*, mutare. *V. Jam.*

SWAPE, *v.* to sweep. *Sax. swapan*, verrere. *Isl. swcipa*, percutere.

SWAPE, *s.* a long oar or *sweep*, used in working a coal keel on the Tyne; that at the stern acting as a rudder. *Swappe*, to strike or throw down with violence, similar to the action of using the *swape*, occurs in Chaucer. See the verb.

SWAPE, an instrument used in spreading, or, as it is commonly called, *scaling*, manure.

SWARBLE, to climb up the bole of a tree by the muscular action of the arms, thighs, and legs—to *swarm*.

SWARTH, SWATH, the apparition of a person, about to die. Ray says from Sax. *sweart*, black, dark, pale, wan. See **WAPP**.

SWATCH, *v.* to swathe, to swaddle. Sax. *swedan*, to bind.

SWATCH, *s.* a pattern, a sample, a tally. V. Ray, *swache*.

SWATTLE, to consume, to waste; generally applied to fluids.

SWEAL, *v.* to melt, to waste or blaze, to burn away rapidly; as a candle when exposed to the wind. Sax. *swelan*, to burn. An old English word.—**SWEAL**, *s.* a blaze, an enlarged flame.

SWEARLE, or **SWEEVEL-EYE**, an eye with a particular cast.

SWEAT-CLOTH, a very vulgar name for a handkerchief; but obviously the *swat-clath*, or sudary of the Saxons.

SWEDDLE, to swell.—**SWEDDLED**, swelled or puffed out.

SWEDE, or **SWATHE**, a row of mown grass. See **HAY-MAKING**.

SWEEL, a sudden burst or *swell* of laughter.

SWEER, unwilling, backward. Sax. *swær*, deses. V. Somner.

SWEETHEART, *v.* to court, to woo.—**SWEETHEARTING**, *s.* courtship.

SWEETIES, confections, or sweetmeats, for children.

SWEIGH, or **SWAY**, to poise, to swing, to lean or incline to one side. Isl. *swigia*, inclinare. Germ. *schweben*, to move. It appears to be the origin of the legitimate sway.

SWELT, to broil, to swoon, to faint—sometimes to expire.—**SWELTED**, overcome with heat and perspiration. Sax. *sweltan*, to die, seems the probable origin. Kilian gives a correspondent term in vet. Fland.—*swelten*, deficere, languescere. I may add Swed. *svälta*, to starve with hunger, as allied.

SWERLE, to roll from side to side in walking. Teut. *swieren*, circumvolvere. It is also applied to express the meandering of a stream of water. A small runner in Sandgate, Newcastle, was anciently called the *Swerle*; now corrupted into the *Squirrel*.

SWERLE, or **SWIRLE**, a twist in the hair; same as **CALF-LICK**.

SWIDDEN, to scorch, to singe, to burn off the wool or nap. Ray writes it *swizzen*.

SWIDDER, to doubt, to hesitate. Su.-Got. *swaefwa*, fluctuare. Teut. *swieren*, vagari.—**SWIDDERS**, doubt, hesitation.

SWILL, a round basket of wicker work; generally carried on the head. Hence its Newcastle name, *Keyside umbrella*, when reversed in wet weather.

SWILLINGS, the washings of vessels given to swine—*swill*. Sax. *swilgan*, to drink largely—to *swill*.

SWINGE, to chastise, to beat soundly. Sax. *swingan*, flagellare, castigare. It occurs in *Two Gentlemen of Verona*.

SWINGLE-TREE, a moveable piece of wood to which the traces of husbandry horses are fastened—the splinter bar. Teut. *swing-helen*, vibrare.

SWINKED, oppressed, vexed, fatigued—literally *worked*. Sax. *swincan*, laborare, fatigari. Used in Peirs Ploughman; and several times by Chaucer.

SWIPE, to drink off to the very bottom.—**SWIPES**, dregs.

SWIPPER, nimble, quick. Sax. *swipan*, cito agere. V. Lye.

SWIRE, **SWYKE**, the hollow or defile near the summit of a hill.—*North*. V. Jam. *sware*, *swire*, *swyre*; 2d. sense.

SWIRT, a syringe. Su.-Got. *squætta*, liquida effundere.

SWIRTLE, to proceed with a moving motion like an eel. Su.-Got. *swarfwa*, circumagere.

SWITCH, to walk with a light quick step, to go with a sort of jerk. Su.-Got. *swiga*, loco cedere.

SWITHER, to fear, to tremble. Apparently identical with **SWIDDER**.

SWORD-DANCE, an ancient Christmas custom; still continued in many parts of the North. It is fully described in Brand's Pop. Antiq., Vol. I., p. 400, & seq. There is also an interesting dissertation on the ancient English Morris Dance, in the 2d. vol. of Mr. Douce's Illustrations of Shakspeare.

SWUPPLE, or **SOUPLE**, the upper joint of a flail. Fr. *souple*, supple; or Isl. *swcipa*, to strike. In Cheshire, *swippo*.

SYLES, the principal rafters of a house, or building. Isl. *sillar*, tigni proceres, latus jugentes.

T.

TACK, *v.* to *take*.—**TACK**, *s.* a lease or farm—a *taking*. V. Co. Litt. 5 a.

TACKET, a small nail. "Used in Scotland." Todd's Johnson. It is also in common use in the North of England.

TAE, the toe; according to the Scottish form. Sax. *ta*. Dan. *taa*.

TAED, **T'YED**, a toad. Sax. *tade*. Sc. *taid*.—**TAED-RED**, **T'YED-RED**, the seed, or spawn of toads; generally seen in a mass like a bunch of grapes. V. Bewick's *Æsop*, p. 290.

TAFFY, a sort of candy made of treacle thickened by boiling. A company of young people often make it in a winter evening by way of amusement—called joining for *taffy*. Mr. Wilbraham derives the word from Fr. *tafia*, or *taffiat*, sugar and brandy made into cakes. Others think the proper spelling and pronunciation is *toughy*, which explains itself. See **CLAGHAM**.

TAILOR'S-MENSE, a small portion left by way of good manners. In some parts of the North it is the custom for the village tailor to work at his customer's house, and to partake of the hospitality of the family board. On these occasions the best fare is invariably provided; and the tailor, to show that he has had enough, generally leaves a little on his plate; which is called *tailor's mense*; perhaps *pro mensâ*. This term is also given to the cuttings sent home by such of the fraternity as do not labour under the old imputation of loving too much cabbage.

TAISTREL, **TESTRIL**, a mischievous, ill-behaved boy. When applied to an adult, it is an expression of great contempt, equivalent to scoundrel. Perhaps only a variety of *kaistrel*, or *kestrel*, a bastard kind of hawk.

TAKE-OFF, to ridicule, to jeer—by means of mimicking. Dan. *tage-een-af*, a twin expression, to take one off.

TALE-PYE, TELL-PIET, a malicious informer—a *tell-tale*.

TANG, TENG, *v.* to sting.—TANG, TENG, *s.* a sting, an acute pain.

TANG, the pointed part of an instrument that is inserted in the haft, the tongue. Sax. *tang*. Swed. *tång*.

TANG, sea-weed. Su.-Got. and Swed. *tang*, *alga marina*.

TANGING-NADDER, the large dragon-fly. See FLEEING-EATHER.

TANG-O'-THE-TRUMP, *identically*, tongue of the *gewgaw*, or Scotch trump; but, *figuratively*, the active partner in a commercial firm—the principal person, or chief spokesman, in any out-breaking of popular violence. Borders of *North*.

TANK, a piece of deep water, natural or artificial. Willan.

TANTARARA, a confused noise. V. Todd's John. *tintamar*.

TAPLASH, poor beer, dregs. An old word, still in use.

TAPPY-LAPPY, as hard as you can; applied to running.

TARN, a large pool, or small lake; a very old Northern word. Isl. *tiorn*, stagnum. Swed. *tidrn*, a pool, standing water.

TAT, to mat, to entangle. Su.-Got. *tudda*, intricare.

TATE, a small lock; as of hair, wool, &c. V. Jamieson.

TATEE, a potatoe.—TATEE-BOGLE, a scarecrow in a potatoe field.

TATEE-AND-POINT, a repast; consisting of a plentiful enough dish of potatoes; but where the meat is merely *pointed at*—by way of indulging the fancy. They seem to improve upon this in the romantic regions of the Emerald Isle, vulgarly called the land of potatoes. V. *Memoirs of Captain Rock*, p. 243.

TATH, TATH-GRASS, profuse coarse grass that grows about the dung of animals; on which a correspondent remarks, "it is singular that every animal is fond of such grass, but the kind of animals by which the dung was dropped—a beautiful provision of Providence." An examination of the works of infinite power always reminds us of the benevolence with which it is combined.

TATHY-GRASS, short grass without seed, refuse grass. See TATH.

TATTER-WALLOPS, ragged clothes fluttering in the wind. See WALLOP.

TAVING, *s.* irregular motion; picking the bed clothes in febrile delirium. Willan. V. Jamieson, *taiver*; and Ray, *tave*.

- TAWM, TOME, TAM**, a fishing line. "*A lang twine tam.*" Apparently corrupted from *team*. But see Jam. Supp. *tome*.
- TAWM**, to fall gently asleep. "He'll soon *tawm* over." Gael. *tamh*, rest, sleep. V. Gael. Dict.
- TAWS**, a PAIR OF TAWS, a leather strap used by schoolmasters for chastising children. Isl. *taug*, lorum. V. Jam. *tawis*.
- TAYLIOR, or TEAYLEAR**, a tailor. Old Eng. *talyowre*. "*What mon aw flee te next*, as the teaylear's lad said, when he had been all day stitching a botton hole." *North. Prov.*
- TEA**, the one; as "*tea hand*"—the one hand. Sc. *tae*.
- TEADY, TEEDY**, weary, peevish, fretful. See **TEETHY**.
- TEANGS, T'YENGs**, a pair of tongs. Sax. *tangan*, forcipes.
- TEARAN**, tearing. A *tearan fellow* is a rough, hot-headed person, who drives every thing before him, regardless of danger or of consequences.
- TEAVE**, to paw and sprawl about with the arms and legs. Grose.
- TED**, to dress hair and flax, as well as to spread abroad new-mown hay. V. Todd's John. and Jam. Supp.
- TEE, adv. too**. A general Northern pronunciation.
- TEE, or TIE**, a hair-rope with which to shackle cows in milking.
- TEE-FALL**, a mode of building in the *penthouse* forp, to which the Northumbrians are wonderfully attached. For the benefit of the South-country reader, as well as to improve orthography, I shall adopt my friend Mr. Cotes' suggestion, that this provincial word should be written **T-fall**, or **T-fall**, with the cross bar of the letter T reclining to denote the peculiar form of the building.
- TEEM**, to pour out of one vessel into another. Isl. *taema*, to empty. Swed. *töma*. "*Teem out the tea, hinny.*"
- TEEM**, a brood of young ducks. Sax. *team*, offspring.
- TEEMING-WOMAN**, a dame who is more prolific than every loving husband considers indispensably necessary to his happiness. Sax. *team-full*, prole plenus, fœcundus.
- TEEN, v. to kindle, to light**. "*Teen the candle.*" West. V. Jamieson, *teind*; and Wilbraham, *tin*.

TEEN, *s.* sorrow, injury. An old word; used by many of our early writers.—**TEEN**, *a.* angry. V. Lye, *teen*.

TEETHY, cross, fretful, peevish; generally spoken of children.

The term has been viewed as having some connection with the teeth. V. Grose. See also Todd's John. *techy*; and Jam. *teth*.

TELL, a tale. *To hear tell*, to learn by report.

TELL'D, for told. A corruption authorized by Spenser.

TEMSE, *v.* to sift.—**TEMSE**, *s.* a sieve. See **TIMSE**.

TENT, to observe—to tend or look to, to watch over. V. Ray.

TEUGH, **TOUGH**, tedious, difficult. "A *teugh* journey."—"Tough wark." Apparently, the original sense of the word.

TH, frequently changed into D; as father, to *fader*; mother, to *moder*; Rothbury, to *Rodbury*, &c. Although the powers of *th* are generally given to the Saxon **Ð** and **Ț**, yet there is little doubt that these letters were often used indiscriminately for D only.

THACK, thatch; both as verb and substantive. Sax. *thaccan*, to cover; *thac*, a roof or covering for a house. The original meaning is straw or rushes; our Saxon ancestors using no other covering for their houses. The word is still retained in Yorkshire for a roof, of whatever kind.—**THACKER**, a thatcher.

THAT, as an adverb of comparison. "He's not *that* old."

THATADONNET, a good for nought, the devil. Is it, *that* "*adonné*" (Fr.) abandoned one? "Better be in with *that adonnet* than out."—*Yorkshire saying*.

THAUF-CAKE, or **THARF-CAKE**, a cake made of unfermented dough—chiefly of rye and barley—rolled very thin, and baked hard. In some country kitchens these cakes are hung up in large quantities, with a pole run through the centre. An ingenious friend conjectures that we have the term from Sax. *thearfan*, opus habere, necesse habere—necessity cake, or cake made in urgent haste, as what used to be called *soldier's bread* at the time when soldiers were quartered, during marches, on private families. But, according to Lye, *derf-brode*, is an old North

- of England expression, for unleavened bread. Sax. *thærf*, vel *theorf*, panis azymus. Wiclif uses *therf-loaves*.
- THARF**, cold, forbidding, shy.—**THARFLY**, denoting a cold reception—unfriendly. V. Somner, *thraflan*.
- THEAK**, **THEEK**, thatch; both as *v.* and *s.* Sax. *thecan*, tegere—*thæc*, tectum. See **THACK**.—**THEAKER**, **THEEKER**, a thatcher.
- THE-DAY**, for do-day. A Scotticism. V. Jam. Supp. *the*.
- THER**, the thigh. Sax. *theoh*. Old writers use *thie*.
- THEW'D**, towardly. Grose. V. Lye, *theaw*; and Jam. *thew*.
- THICK**, intimate, familiar, on friendly terms. "As *thick* as inkle weavers," said of great intimates—from the narrowness of the woof the weavers may sit close—*close intimates*.
- THIEF-AND-REAVER-BELL**, the name given to the tolling of the great bell of St. Nicholas', Newcastle, which is rung at 8 o'clock of the evening preceding every fair—as a sort of *invitation to all rogues and thieves* to enter that good town. See **REAVER**.
- THINK-ON**, a very common expression to signify, recollect or remember.—**THINK-ME-ON**, remind me.
- THIRL**, to pierce, to perforate, to bore. Sax. *thirlian*. A word used by Chaucer in the Knight's Tale.
- THIVEL**, a smooth stick, used for various purposes of domestic economy. Sax. *thyfel*, a stem or stalk. "He's a *queer stick* to make a *thivel* of"—said of an unsteady, wayward person.
- THOLE**, to wait awhile. Su.-Got. *tola*, expectare. Also, to bear, to endure; in which sense it may be derived from Swed. *tåla*, to suffer.
- THONDER**, there, yonder. Sax. *geond*, *geonda*.
- THOROUGH-GO-NIMBLE**, an old term for a diarrhoea. This *loose* sort of jargon abounds in the North.
- THOUT**, **THOUGHT**, a small portion, a little more or less.—*North*.
- THRANG**, *v.* to press, to thrust, to squeeze. See **THRING**.
- THRANG**, *s.* a crowd, a throng—pressure of business. Pure Saxon.
- THRANG**, *a.* crowded, much engaged, busily employed.
- THRAVE**, a certain number of sheaves of corn; generally, I believe, twenty four—a quantity of straw, consisting of twelve

fads, or fadds. Sax. *threaf*. This word, as remarked by Mr. Singer in one of his notes to Hall's Satires, was often used metaphorically for a great number or huge collection of other objects. In this sense we may safely refer to Su.-Got. *trafwæ*, a heap of any kind. V. *lhre*.

THRAW, a pang, an agony. Sax. *threa*, afflictio, inflictio.

THRAW, *v.* to writhe, to twist—to turn. Sax. *thrawan*, torquere.—**THRAW**, *s.* a turner's lathe.

THRAWCROOK, an instrument acting on a swivel for twisting ropes.

THREAP, *v.* to persist vehemently in assertion or argument, be it right or wrong—to aver pertinaciously in reply to denial. "Threap him down." Sax. *threapian*, redarguere.

Itt's not for a man with a woman to *threape*,
Unless he first give o'er the plea.

Ancient version of, *Take thy old Cloak about thee.*

THREAP, *a.* disputed.—**THREAP-GROUND**, property that is, or has been, in dispute—*contentionis terra*. In 1771, an agreement was entered into for dividing land of this kind near Bamboorough, in Northumberland, between Sir Henry Grey and the Trustees of Lord Crewe and others; which was confirmed by an Act of Parliament passed in 1774. Pennant, in his Tours in Wales, gives a curious picture of a noted common, called *Threap-wood*, from time immemorial a place of refuge for the frail fair, who make it a transient abode, clandestinely to be freed from the consequences of illicit love. V. Vol. I., p. 289.

THRIF-BOX, or **THRIFT-BOX**, an earthen pot or vessel in which money is kept by young persons, a saving-box—so made that money can be put in, but cannot be taken out, without breaking it. The same kind of box is used in Scotland, called a *pirlie-pig*.

THRING, to thrust, to press, to squeeze. Sax. *thringan*.

THRODDEN, *v.* to make grow, to thrive. Hence, **THRODDEN**, and **THRODDY**, plump, fat, well thriven.

THROME, or **THRUM**, any collection of short threads; generally the end of the warp in weaving. Norm. Fr. *thrommet*. The reader needs hardly be reminded of Bottom's passionate exclamation—

O fates, come, come,
Cut thread and *thrum*.

THRONG, a press of business. It is the polite pronunciation of **THRANG**; which see.

THROPPLE, the windpipe, the throat. Sc. *thrapple*. V. Jam.

THROSTLE-COCK, the song-thrush. *Turdus musicus*. Linn.

THROW. To throw on the fire, to make, or heap it up.

THROWING-THE-STOCKING, an odd sort of love divination, on the first evening of a wedding. After the bride has retired, and while she is undressing, she delivers one of her stockings to a female attendant, who throws it at random among the company assembled on this festive occasion. The person, on whom it happens to alight, will, it is supposed, be the next to enter into the blessed state of matrimony. Another, and more curious, though perhaps now obsolete mode, was for the guests invited to repair to the bridal chamber, where it was customary for the happy pair to sit up in bed, in full dress, exclusive of their shoes and stockings. One of the bride's maids then took the bridegroom's stocking; and, standing at the bottom of the bed with her back towards it, threw the stocking with the left hand over the right shoulder, aiming at the face of the bridegroom. This was done by all the females in rotation. When any of them were so fortunate as to hit the object, it was a sign that they were soon to be married. The bride's stocking was thrown by the young men at the bride in like manner; from which a similar prognostic was taken.

THRUFF-STONE, properly **THROUGH-STONE**, a stone which passes through the entire breadth of a dry, or irregularly built, stone wall, in order to bind and make it more firm—a band stone. A much regretted gentleman of Newcastle was accustomed, when claret and port wine were in circulation together, to take every third glass, of port which he facetiously called a *thruff*.

THRUFF-STONE, a flat tomb stone. Sax. *thruh*, locus, sarcophagus. Lye. Sc. *thrucl-stane*.

THRUMBLE, or **THUMBLE**, to handle awkwardly—to *thumb*.

THRUNTY, stout, robust, strong-built. "A *thrunty* fellow."

THRUSTY, thirsty. A word used by Chaucer. Sax. *thurstig*.

THUD, the noise of a fall, a heavy stroke—causing a blunt and hollow sound. Sax. *thoden*, turbo, noise, din. Somner.

THUMPING, great, huge, large; as a *thumping bairn*—also obvious, notorious; as a *thumping lie*.

THUNDERBOLT, a name given to the *Belemnite*. So called from its shape—resembling a dart. This singular fossil shell is very common in the rocks about Whitby; but is rarely found entire. See Young's Hist. of Whitby, Vol. II., p. 782; and Geology of the Yorkshire Coast, by the same author, p. 256 & seq.

THUNNER, thunder. Sax. *thuner*. Dan. *thorden*, as Mr. Thomson remarks, signified the voice or din of Thor, and Goth. *thordunur* was Jupiter Tonans. Mr. Wilbraham has *thunna*, s. and v.

THUR, **THOR**, these, those. Isl. *theyr*, illi; *thaer*, illæ. Sc. *thir*.

THWAITE, land grubbed up and cleared of wood for cultivation—an assart. Norm. Fr. *twait*. The word, in the composition of local names, is very frequent in Cumberland and Westmorland, and also in some parts of Lancashire.

THWITE, to cut, chip, or hack with a knife. See **WHET**.

THWITTLE, a kind of knife. Sax. *hwitel*. Our venerable poet, Chaucer, writes it *thwytel*. See **WHITTLE**.

TIBBY, Isabella. We have all read of "*Tibbie Fowler o' the glen*," who had so many followers, that "a' the lads were wooing at her."

TICE, to entice. Old English, *tyce*, in the same sense.

TID, **MID**, **MISERAY**, **CARLING**, **PALM**, **PASTE-EGG-DAY**, popular names for Sundays in Lent. Three of them are obviously from the old Latin service, *Te Deum*, *Mi Deus*, *Misere mei*. The rest elucidate themselves.

TIED, obliged, compelled, sure, certain. "It's *tied* to be so"—
"I'm *tied* to go"—"He's *tied* to make money"—"He's *tied* to
lose his way."

TIE-POT, or **TYE-TOP**, a garland.

TIFFY-TAFFY, a difficult piece of work. In Craven, an insignifi-
cant trifle. V. Crav. Gloss. 2d. edit.

TIFLE, **TYFELL**, to entangle, to mix and knot threads together,
to ruffle. Sax. *twy-fyldan*, duplicare. V. Jam. Supp. *tuffle*.

TIFT, a fit of anger, or rather the act of quarrelling, ill humour.
—**TIFTY**, ill-natured, petulant, quarrelsome.

TIG, a slight touch; as a mode of salutation—a play among
children, on separating for the night, in which every one en-
deavours to get the last touch; called also, **LAST BAT**.

TIGGY-TOUCH-WOOD, a play where children pursue each other,
but are exempt (by the law of the game) from capture while
touching wood. Like **TIG**, it probably means a slight connec-
tion from Sax. *tian*, ligare.

TIKE, or **TYKE**, a blunt or vulgar fellow—affording grounds of an
unfavourable impression. Also a name for a dog. *Tijk*, ac-
cording to Mr. Steevens, is the Runick word for a little or
worthless dog.

If you can like,

A Yorkshire *tike*.

Carey, *The Wonder, an honest Yorkshireman*.

TILL, to. Dan. Sw. and Isl. *til*. Mr. Todd has shown it to be
old.

TILLER, to send out shoots; as wheat. *Dur.* Germ. *theilen*, to
separate into parts. V. Jam. Supp.

TIMERSOME, **TIMMERSOME**, fearful—*timorous*. Sc. *timersome*.

TIMMER, timber. So spelled in Skene's *Lawes and Actes* of
Parliament. Swed. *timmer*.

TIMSE, *v.* to sift.—**TIMSE**, *s.* a sieve. *Dut.* *teems*. Fr. *tamis*.
Ital. *tamiso*. All perhaps from Lat. *tympanum*, stretched like
a drum, and that from Gr. *τυπτω*, to beat.

TINE, to shut, to inclose. Sax. *tynan*, claudere. Also, to lose. V. Jam. *tine*, *tyne*; and Supp. *tine*.

TING-TONG, the little bell of a church. Fr. *tintouin*, a tingling; or Teut. *tinghe-tanghen*, tintinare. "The primary signification of *ting-tong*," an ingenious literary correspondent remarks, "was only expressive of the sound of a little bell—the sound of a large one being termed *ding-dong*, from its being more hollow. *Ting-tong* has, therefore, by transference, come to signify the bell itself."

TINKLER, a tinker. Various extraordinary feats have been ascribed to our ancient tinkers. The celebrated *Wull Allan* was for many years king of this honourable profession in the North. He had a son, not less celebrated—*Jamie Allan*, the Northumberland piper. *Will Faa*, the late king, was a fine old man.

Nae mair he'll scan wi' anxious eye
The sandy shores of winding Reed,
Nae mair he'll tempt the finny fry,
The King o' *Tinklers*, Allen's dead!

Rozby, Reedwater Minstrel.

TINTED, lost, neglected. See **TINE**.

TIPPY, smart, fine, modish—tip top. "*Tippy Bob*."

TIRL, to make a slight scratching noise—to turn over the leaves of a book quickly—to strip off a roof.

TITE, soon, easily, well.—**TITTER**, sooner, rather, earlier. See **ASTITE**, **ASTY**; and Jam. *tyte*.

TITIVATE, to restore, to renovate—to make "old things look as good as new," like the "renovators of old clothes," as they now style themselves.

TITLING, a small bird attendant on the cuckoo. Also, one who obsequiously follows another. Hence, the *gowk and the titling*, a ludicrous designation given to such *duumviri*.

TITTY, a diminutive of sister. "*Black Titty Bet*."

TIV, to.—**TIV-A-TEE**, just the thing, exactly—to a T.

TOAD-BIT, a disease among cattle, absurdly imputed to the poison

of toads; and against which *hustration* by *need-fire* is employed. Dr. Willan mentions a recent instance of the practice, as occurring near Sedbergh, in Yorkshire.

TOAD-UNDER-A-HARROW, a proverbial saying of considerable antiquity; meant to express the comparative situation of a poor fellow, whose wife, not satisfied with the mere hen-pecking of her helpmate, takes care that all the world shall witness the indignities she puts upon him; or any other similar state of misery. "Ower mony maisters, ower mony maisters! as the toad said when under the harrow."

TOD, a name for that well-known and crafty animal, the fox. In consequence of what is stated in Dr. Jamieson's Supplement, it is proper to mention that this word is now in common use in Northumberland; and that it was inadvertently omitted in transcribing the former edition of this Glossary for the press.

TODDY, a mixture of whisky and warm water.—*North*. There is a tree in the East Indies from which a liquor called *toddy* is extracted. V. Herbert's Travels, p. 29.

TODLE, or **TODDLE**, to totter, to walk unsteadily like a child. Germ. *trotteln*, to totter. Swed. *tulta*, to waddle.

Todlen hame, todlen hame,

Coudna my love come *todlen hame*?—*Old Scottish Song*.

TOD-LOWREY, an expression used to frighten children. "My word, here's *Tod-lowrey* coming." Sibbald, I observe, views it as the dreary or doleful fox, as he is still commonly called, from Teut. *treurigh*, mæstus, dolens, dolendus.

TO-FALL, **TWOFALL**, or **TEEFALL**, a small building adjoining *to*, and with the roof *resting on*, the wall of a larger one—a shed at the end of a farm house, in which are usually placed implements of agriculture. In the latter sense, however, it is often pronounced *Touffa*. Teut. *toe-vallen*, adjungere se. See **TEE-FALL**.

TOLL-LOLL, so so, in good health. A gentleman residing near me—though no singer—constantly uses this expression.

TOMMY, a little loaf. "*A soldier's tommy*."

TOMMY-LOACH, a name given to the loach by boys.

TOMMY-NODDY, the coulter-neb, or puffin. *Alca arctica*. This remarkable bird is a visitant of the Farne Islands, where it breeds.

TOM-TROT, candy made of treacle. Same as **TAFFY**.

Too, to, shut, close. "*Put the door too?*"—" *It is too.*" Dut. *toe*. *Is de deur toe?* V. Tooke on preposition To, Vol. I., p. 350.

TOOM, or **TUAM**, empty. Dan. *tomme*, to empty. "A *toom* purse."—"A *tuam* cart." An old word, still in general use.

TOORCAN, to wonder, or muse on what one means to do. Grose, from Ray. Dr. Jamieson refers to Isl. *torkendr*, notu difficilis, item deformatus. Haldorson.

TOOZLE, or **TOUZLE**, to pull about; especially applied to any rough dalliance with a female. *Touse* is an old word for, to tear, to drag, to haul.

TOP, good, excellent.—**TOPPER**, any thing superior—a clever, or extraordinary person; but generally in an ironical sense.

TOPPENLY, in good health. "He's *toppenly* to day."

TOPSMAN, the head man or manager, the chief hind or bailiff.

TORFEL, or **TORFLE**, to founder, to fall, to die. V. Jam.

TORIOUS, notorious. "A '*torious* liar that."

TORMIT, or **TURMIT**, a common pronunciation of turnip.

TOSH, a projecting or unseemly tooth—a tusk.

TOSSICATED, **TOSTICATED**, perplexed; as if *intoxicated*.

TOTE, the whole. *The whole tote*, a common pleonasm. Lat. *totus*. Sc. *tot*. V. Jam. Supp.

TOTEY, irritable, bad tempered. Sc. *toutie*. "A *totie* body."

TO-THE-FORE, alive, in being, forthcoming, in store.

TOUCH, a feat or trick.—*North*. "That is a clever *touch*."

TOWGHER, a portion or dowry, dower.—*Cumb.*—**TOKER**, in other places, means the same. V. Jam. *tocher*.

TOWLING, a mischievous amusement among the boys in Newcastle, during the evenings of the horse-fairs. It consists of whipping up and down the different "*choice tit bits*" shown on those occasions. It has been practised from time immemorial,

and is, no doubt, the remains of some ancient custom connected with a toll exacted on horses so kept in the fair.

TO-YEAR, a provincialism for *this year*; as we say to *day*.

TRAIKE, *v.* to drop the wings as do poultry out of health.

TRAIKE, *s.* a sheep found dead, and salted for food—a dish in Northumberland.

TRAIKY, TRAIKING, in a declining state of health. “He’s been *traiking lang*, poor man.” V. Jam. *traik*.

TRAM, a small carriage *on wheels*—so distinguished from a sledge.

The word is Gothic, and is fully explained in Callander’s notes on the old poem of Christ’s Kirk on the Green, p. 174.

TRAMP, a mechanic travelling in search of employment.

TRAMPERS, mendicants who traverse extensive tracts of country—soliciting from door to door, and finding subsistence as they can, and lodgings where they may.

TRANSLATORS, cobblers who buy *old* boots and shoes and make them up *anew* for sale. The Castle Garth, in Newcastle, is the Grand Emporium of this *learned and gentle craft*.

TRANSMOGRIFIED, transformed, metamorphosed. A vulgar corruption from *transmute*.

TRASH, to tramp about with fatigue. Swed. *traska*, to jog, to trudge. Sometimes, as a verb active, to harass.—TRASHED, adjectively, is almost daily applied to a man, or even any beast, weary with travelling—worn out.

TREEKSIN, or TREWKSIN, three weeks since.—*Lanc.* Mr. Brougham, who communicated this word to me, says, it is not used in *West.* or *Cumb.* In the Cheshire dialect, they have *threeweek* for three weeks, making a singular substantive of it, as is customary in the word *fortnight*. V. Wilbraham.

TREET, a species of bran. See BYE-BOOTINGS.

TREW, a truce. Sax. *treowa*, *treowe*. Hence, TREWS, TREWES, the justiciary meetings before the Wardens of the Northern marches, to hear complaints and administer justice; during which time there was a truce, or cessation of hostilities. V. Nicolson, *Leges Marchiarum*, *passim*.

TRICKY, arful, cunning. *Full of tricks*—*trickish*.

TRIG, true, faithful.

For Geordy aw'd dee—for my loyalty's *trig*,
And aw own he's a good leuken mannie;
But if wor Sir Matthew ye buss iv his wig,
By gocks! he wad leuk just as canny.

Song, *Canny Newcastle*.

TRIG, *v.* to fill, to stuff—**TRIN**, *a.* full. V. Todd's John.

TRIG, neat, trim; or rather tricked out, or what is called *fine*.

TRIM, to chastise, to beat soundly. "I'll *trim* your jacket."

TRIP, a small flock; as of sheep. V. Jamieson.

TRIPPIIT-AND-OONT, a game similar to spell and ore.—*News*.

Called **TRIPPIIT-AND-RACK** in parts of *North*. The trippit is a small piece of wood obtusely pointed—something like a shoe—hollow at one end, and having a tail a little elevated at the other, which is struck with the *buckstick*. The recreation is also called **BUCKSTICK-SPELL-AND-ORE**. I was once inclined to think that the buckstick, being broad at an end like the *but* of a gun, might be derived from Germ. *buchse*, a firelock; but the name is probably antecedent to firelocks; and may, perhaps, be considered as the *bough stick*; *i. e.* flexible stick. V. Tooke, ad *v. burom*.

TRIST, **TRYST**, a fair or market for black cattle, horses, sheep, &c.—the appointed place of meeting for those who design to sell or buy. We have Long Framlington *Trist*, and Felton *Tryst*, in Northumberland. Sc. *tryst*, an appointed meeting. V. Jam. Supp.

TROD, a beaten foot path through a field, a road. Sax. *trod*, a path. Teut. *trede*, vestigium. Isl. *tröd*.

TROKE, to barter—to truck. Fr. *troquer*, to exchange.

TROLLIBAGS, a vulgar term for tripe. The roll or complication of the intestines. Germ. *trollen*, to roll.

TRONES, a steel-yard. Isl. *trana*, grus. Lat. *trona*. V. Fleta, Lib. II., c. 12. Since the publication of the first edition of this work, it has been remarked to me, I think justly, that trones is properly an instrument for weighing goods, usually

applied, in contradistinction to steel-yard, to a little cylindrical machine, in which the compression of a spiral spring indicates the quantum of appended weight.

TRUMPH, a trump at cards. Swed. *trumpf*, the winning card.

Trump is but a corruption of *triumph*.

TRUNK, a vulgar term for a trump at cards. See **TRUMPH**.

TUBBER, a cooper. A maker of *tubs*.

TUE, to labour long, to work hard, to be fatigued by repeated or continued exertion. Fr. *tuer*, *se tuer*, originally to kill; but used also for, to fatigue or weary. *Il se tue*, he wearies himself; or, in North country language, he *tues* himself. "*Tuing on*"—toiling away. "*A tuing life*"—a laborious life. "*A tuing soul*"—a hard working person. "*Sare tues*"—great difficulty in accomplishing any thing. "We have got here at last; but we had a *great tue*." A London lady, once so addressed by a female from the county of Durham, mistook the *great tue* for some carriage peculiar to the North of England.

TUE, to tumble about, to ruffle, to rumple. Sax. *teogan*, to tug. "Ye'll *tue* all my cap."

TUEL, a species of bantering; or rather a tendency to squabble accompanied with it—any troublesome intermeddling. "*Dinna haud me sic a tuel*."—don't trouble me so.

TUG, to rob, to destroy. Sax. *teogan*. "*To tug a nest*."

TUIFFT, the lapwing, or plover. See **PEE-WIT**, **PEEZ-WEEP**.

TUIFFT-LAND, bad land, only fit for the tuiffit.

TUM, to separate or card wool for the first time. Grose, from Ray, says, to mix wool of different colours.

TUNDER, tinder. Su.-Got. *tunder*, fomes. V. *Ihre*.

TUP, *s.* a ram. Swed. *tupp*, a male, a cock.—**TUP**, *v.* to give the ram. Our great dramatic poet, who sometimes rather chose to be exact than delicate in his allusions, uses the verb, in a more extended sense, in the play of Othello; but the passage is too strongly marked with the taste of the time to warrant quotation here.

TURBOT, a common, though improper, name for the halibut.

TUSSLE, or **TUSTLE**, a confused struggle. See **TOOZLE**.

TWA, the vulgar pronunciation, in some places, of two; according to the ancient Saxon form.

TWANG, a quick pull, a sudden seizure—a tweak, or twitch.

TWANG, a sudden paroxysm of pain—a pang.

TWATTLE, to pat, to make much of, to fondle. V. Grose.

TWEA, two. Sax. *twa*.—**TWEASOME**, two in company.

TWEA-FACED, *two-faced*, deceitful. Sax. *twea-fæald*, duplex.

“A *twea-faced* yap.” “A *twea-faced* Mally Jackson.”

TWILL, a quill—also a spool to wind yarn upon. V. Ray.

TWILT, a quilt or bed cover. V. Todd’s Johnson, to *twill*.

TWINE, to cry. Probably a variation of *whine*; which may be traced to Su.-Got. *hwins*, to mourn.—**TWINY**, fretful, uneasy.

TWINTER, a female sheep of *two winters* old. Sax. *twy-winter*, duos annos natus. The ancient Norwegians computed by winters; and so did the Scotch in former times.

TWIST, a voracious appetite. “What a *twist* the bairn has!”

TWITCH, to tie closely, to fasten so as to cause pain. Sax. *twiccian*.

TWITCH-BELL, the earwig. From the forceps.

TWITTER, to tremble, to be in a state of uneasiness. V. Ray. Germ. *zittern*, to shiver or quake.

T’YAK, to take.—**T’YAK-EFTER**, to imitate or resemble. “The bairns *’yak efter* their dad.”—**T’YAK-UP**, to reform. “He’ll *’yak up*”—said of an extravagant, thoughtless person, likely to reform.

U.

UG, to feel abhorrence at.—**UGSOME**, disgusting, exciting abhorrence.—*North*. The word is from Sax. *oga*, fright; whence *ugly*; i. e. *uglike*, or fright-like.

U’M, **H’M**, or **UMHIM**, an indifferent careless manner of assenting to what is said; pronounced with the mouth shut, the last

syllable short: very common in Newcastle. A literary friend suggests a derivation from *umph*, ascribed satirically to the respectable Society of Friends.

UN, one—referring to an individual. “He’s a real *bad un*.”

UNBETHINK, to reflect; often implying a change of opinion. V. Wilbraham.

UNBIDDABLE, unadvisable, uncounsellable. A Scottish term.

UNCANNY, giddy, careless, imprudent. It is also applied by the superstitious to one supposed to possess supernatural influence.

Sc. *no canny*.—UNCANNILY, unthinkingly, thoughtlessly.

UNDERCUMSTAND, to understand. A mere vulgar change.

UNDIGET, undressed, undecked. V. Todd’s Johnson.

UNFORBIDDEN, disobedient; said of a child who is so.

UNFREM’D, unkind. See FREM, FREM’D.

UNGEAR, to unharness. “*Ungear the yoke*”—loose the horses.

UNHONEST, dishonourable, dishonest. Fr. *inhoneste*. Lat. *inhonestus*. This is an old word, still in use in the North.

UNKET, UNKID, strange, unusual. Sax. *uncuth*, incognitus, alienus. Swed. *okänd*. Sc. *unco*.—UNKETS, UNKIDS, news, strange things. Sc. *uncos*.

UNLETES, displacers or destroyers of the farmer’s produce. V. Grose, *unlead*, or *unlead*.

UNLUCKED-CUB, an ignorant, unpolished youth. From the old story of the bear’s cub being born a shapeless mass, which is licked into form by the dam, according to those, who, Sir Thomas Browne says, give more credit unto Aristotle and Pliny than experience and their proper senses. V. *Vulgar Errors*, fol. 1650, p. 95.

UNMACKLY, ill-shapen, clumsy in appearance—*unmakelike*.

UNPOSSIBLE, for impossible. In frequent use among the vulgar in the North. Not in Johnson; but Mr. Todd has given it a place in his valuable insertions. It is the genuine word, and well authorised.

UNRID, to rid. Here the particle is of no force.—UNRIP, a common word in the North—authorised by some of our best writers—is similarly circumstanced. See the very amusing

discourse on the difference between *rip* and *unrip* in that most delightful book—Walton's Angler.

UNSNECK, to open a door by lifting up the *sneck*, or latch.

UNSONCY, UNSONSY, careless, luckless, unpleasant, disagreeable.

Sc. *unsonsie*. See SONCY, or SONSY.

UPBRAID, to rise on the stomach, as well as to reproach. A gentleman has reminded me that *reprove* is the genteel word, if genteel can be about such a matter.

UPCAST, *v.* to upbraid.—UPCAST, *s.* a taunt, reproach.

UPCASTING, a rising of the clouds above the horizon; especially as threatening rain.

UPHAD, UPHAUD, UPHOWD, to warrant, or *uphold* against defects.

UPPISH, lofty, aspiring, consequential; jealously proud, captious.

Sul.-Got. *yppig*, superbus, vanus. Ihre.

UPSIDES, even with, quits. *To be upsides with* any one, is to threaten vengeance for a real or supposed injury or affront.

UPTACK, *v.* to comprehend, to understand. Swed. *uptaga*, to take up, to adopt.—UPTACK, *s.* comprehension, understanding.

UPWITH, on an equal or superior footing—quit with.

URCHIN, a hedge-hog. Chaucer uses *urchon*. V. Nares.

URE, the udder of a cow or sheep. See YURE.

URLED, stunted in growth.—URLING, a dwarf. V. Ray. Sc. *urluch*, having a feeble and emaciated appearance, seems allied.

But see Jam. Supp. *worlin*.

V.

VAGE, a journey, a voyage. Sc. *vage*, *viage*, *veyage*. Fr. *voyage*, denotes either a voyage or a journey.

VAIG, to wander, to roam. Old Fr. *vaguer*.—VAIGER, a wanderer, a vagrant, a stroller.

VAMPER, to vapour or swagger, to make an ostentatious appearance. The nearest affinity I can trace is Welsh *gwemmp*,

splendid. But a friend prefers Ital. *avvampare*, to blaze, to burn.

VARDIE, opinion, judgment. A corruption of *verdict*.

VARMENT, vermin—a term of reproach, particularly to a child.

It is also a sort of cant word for knowing; as a *varment* chap, a knowing one.

VARRA, **VARRY**, **VURRY**, provincial pronunciations of *very*.

VAST, elliptically for, vast deal—a great quantity or number.

“A *vast* of news.” “A *vast* of money.” “A *vast* of sheep.”

VENNEL, a sewer, sink, or drain. Probably from *kennel*, an open water course; or Fr. *venelle*, petite rue.

VIEWLY, sightly, good-looking, striking to the view.

VIEWSOME, striking, pleasant to the sight, handsome to behold.

VINE-PENCIL, a black lead pencil. Perhaps from the metal being first embedded in *vine* as it is now in cedar-wood.

VIRGIN'S-GARLAND. Many country churches in the North of England are adorned with these garlands; in token, says Bourne, of esteem and love, and as an emblem of reward in the heavenly Church. They are made of variegated coloured paper, representing flowers, fastened to small sticks crossing each other at the top, and fixed at the bottom by a circular hoop. From the centre is suspended the form of a woman's glove cut in white paper, on which the name and age of the party commemorated by these frail memorials are sometimes written. The custom, once probably very general, of placing flowers in the coffin with the deceased, is still preserved among our villagers. Gay, whose Pastorals represent the real rustic manners of his time, describes most exactly both the virgin's garland and the flower-strewing. There is, as remarked by Dr. Drake, something so strikingly emblematic, so delightfully soothing in these old rites, that though the prototype be probably heathen, their disuse is to be regretted.

VOKY, damp, moist, juicy. *Wokie* occurs in Peirs Ploughman.

—**VOKY**, is also used in the sense of gay, cheerful.

W.

WABBLE, *v.* to vacillate, to reel, to wave. Teut. *wablen*. A large unwieldy fish is said to *wabble* in the water; and growing corn on a windy day likewise *wabbles*.—**WABBLE**, *s.* an unsteady rotatory motion.

WABSTER, a Northern term for a weaver. See **WEBSTER**.

WAD, black lead.—*Cumb.* *Nigrica fabrilis*. Pure Saxon. This ore has been erroneously supposed to be the *pnigitis* or *melanteria* of Dioscorides.

WAD, woad used by dyers. *Isatis tinctoria*. Sax. *wad*. The ancient Britons stained their bodies with the juice of this plant, to make them appear more terrible in war. But *wad* and *woad*, I am informed, are in Yorkshire different things; *woad* being the blue substitute for indigo; and *wad*, the *reseda tinctoria*, a yellow die.

WAD, the vulgar word for would. "He *wad* come."

WADD, a forfeit; especially in the game called *wadds*, or forfeits.—*North.* Sax. *wad*, pignus.

WADEN, **WAUDEN**, young and active—vigorous in limb. "A *waden lad*." "*Wauden* of her age." Isl. *valldr*, *validus*, *potens*.

WADLER-WIFE, the keeper of a register office for servants—a term, I believe, peculiar to *Newcastle*.

WAE-ME! or **WAE'S-ME!** a frequent interjection of lamentation, equivalent to *woe is me*—a pure Saxon expression—*wa is me*. In Scotland they have *dowie an' wae*, solitary and melancholy.

WAFF, an apparition in the exact resemblance of a person, supposed to be seen just before or soon after death. It may be from the airy form of the object; a *waft* or transient view being called a *waff*; but see Jamieson, *wraith*. I have conversed with well-educated people, who have gravely and unequivocally asserted that they have seen these spectral appearances of their deceased friends and relations.

WAFFLE, to wave, to fluctuate. Identical with **WABBLE**. Sax. *wafian*, vacillare. Teut. *weyfelan*, fluctuare. Swed. *wefla*, vibrare.

WAFFLER, the green sand-piper; so called from its undulating odd flight.

WAG, to beckon with the hand—to shake. Sax. *wagian*.—**WAG-HANDS**, to shake hands among *Southrons*.

WAG-AT-THE-WAW, **WAGGER**, a cheap wooden clock of German manufacture. Perhaps from the pendulum being seen *wagging* against the wall.

WAGE, pay for service. Literally *gage*, bargain, engagement. Both Johnson and Nares say, that it is used only in the plural. In many parts of the North, however, the singular is in common use.

WAIFINGER, an estray, a waif. Law Lat. *waivium*.

WAIRSH, **WEARCH**, **WERCH**, thin, watery, weak, insipid. It is also used to express a griping in the bowels.—**WAIRSH-BREAD**, bread not sufficiently salted. *Weerish* is old in our language. V. Todd's Johnson.

WART, wot. Sax. *wat*; from *witan*, to know.

WAITER, or **WAETER**, the Newcastle pronunciation of water. Sax. *water*. The *a* and *æ* were interchangeably used. V. Bosworth's Saxon Grammar, p. 51.

WAITH, or **WRAITH**, the spectral appearance of a person about to die, or recently dead. V. Minstrelsy of Scottish Border, p. cxxxvi.

WAITS, musicians who parade and play by night in the streets about the time of Christmas and the new year. One of the old towers, in Newcastle, was formerly called the Waits' Tower, and was the place of meeting of these itinerant musicians. They used to be the privileged minstrels at weddings and feasts. Their playing to Oliver Cromwell, while that extraordinary character was entertained at dinner, on his route to or from Scotland, is still traditionally remembered. The term would seem to be derived from Moe.-Got. *wahts*, vigilia, excubise; these waits being anciently viewed as a sort of

watchmen. *Watt* is explained in Prompt. Parv., speculator, vigil. So, in old French, *waite* is garde, sentinelle.

WAKE, *v.* to watch by a corpse, to sit up with a person all night.

See LAKE-WAKE, or LYKE-WAKE.

WAKE, *s.* a country feast, a rural fair. See Hutchinson's History of North., Vol. II., p. 26; Brand's Pop. Antiq., Vol. I., p. 422; and Herrick's Hesperides, p. 300, 301.

WAKE, *a.* weak. Sax. *wæc*. "As *wake* as water."

WALE, WAIL, WEAL, *v.* to select, to choose, to sort. Su.-Got. *wälja*, eligere. Swed. *välja*, to choose. Germ. *wahlen*, to pick out.—WALE, *s.* choice, best part. Su.-Got. *wal*, electio. Dan. *valg*. choice.

WALK-MILL, a fulling-mill. Germ. *walkmühle*. Before the introduction of machinery it was customary to use the feet in fulling cloth. The Fullers and Dyers of Newcastle were anciently called *Walkers*. "Wend to the *walk mylne*." Ordinary, 1477.

WALL, WALLE, to boil. Teut. *wallen*. Su.-Got. *waella*.

WALL-EYED. In those parts of the North, with which I am best acquainted, persons are said to be *wall-eyed*, when the white of the eye is very large, and to one side. On the borders, "*sic folks*" are considered unlucky. The term is also occasionally applied to horses with similar eyes, though its more general acceptation seems to be when the iris of the eye is white, or of a very pale colour. A *wall-eyed* horse sees perfectly well. The author of the Crav. Gloss. explains *wall-een*, to mean white or green eyes; and does not consider the etymology very satisfactory, either in Nares or Todd. Their ideas certainly are at variance with the Northern signification of the word. Grose defines it, "an eye with little or no sight, all white like a plaistered wall."

WALLOP, to move quickly and with much agitation of the body or clothes. Teut. *wal-oppe*, cursus gradarius. The word is also applied to any thing moving quickly in boiling water—to bubble up; in which sense it may be referred to Sax. *wealan*, to boil. Germ. *wallen*, to move up and down as in ebullition.

Isl. *wella*, to bubble up. Whence the potwallopers of the Cornish boroughs—those seductions of power too tempting for patriotism to resist—take their title.

WALLOPING, a slatternly, slovenly manner.

WALLOW, insipid. See **Welsh**. Also **WAIRSH**.

WALLUP, *v.* to beat.—**WALLUP**, *s.* a blow. Rather, perhaps, **WHALLUP**; from *wheel*, the mark of a blow.

WALLUPING, strong, athletic. “A great *walluping* chap.”

WALM, *v.* to seethe or boil. **V.** Wilbraham.—**WALM**, *s.* a slight boiling. **Willan**.

WALT, to totter, to lean one way, to overthrow. **V.** Jam. *welt*.

WAME, the stomach, the belly. **Mæ.-Got.** *wamba*, uterus. **Sax.** *wamb*, venter; whence, *womb*.—**WAME-ILL**, an ache or pain in the intestines. **Sax.** *wamb-adl*, dolor ventris.

WAN, a corruption of wand. “A *yard-wan*.”—“A *mill-wan*.”

WANCHANCY, unlucky—applied in Northumberland to a mischievous boy or girl. In a somewhat different sense Burns has

Wae worth the man wha first did shape
That vile *wanchancie* thing a rape!

WANDLE, supple, pliant—when spoken of a person, agile, nimble.
—**WANDY**, long and flexible; like a *wand*.

WANG-TOOTH, dens molaris. Pure Saxon. It is the catch, or *fang-tooth*; *wang*, or *vang*, being to catch, or *fang*. *Infang-thef*, and *outfangthef*—ancient privileges of trying thieves, caught in or out of the jurisdiction—may be referred to the same source. So, perhaps, may the name of Mrs. Quickly’s bailiff. “Good Master *Fang*, hold him sure.” 2d. Part King Henry IV.—Before the use of seals, according to Verstegan, persons passing deeds bit the wax with the *wang-tooth*. He quotes part of a supposed grant, in verse, from William I., the whole of which is given by Lewis, in his Dissertation on the Antiquity and Use of Seals in England, p. 19.

In witnes of the sothe,
Ich han biten this wax with my *wang-tothe*.

T t

But there can be no doubt that this pretended metrical character is a gross and impudent forgery, since it represents the Norman Conqueror as making a grant in English before the language existed.

WANKLE, WANKELLY, uncertain, variable; as *wankle*, or *wankelly* weather. Sax. *wanel*, instabilis, vacillans. Germ. *wanken*, to change. It also means weak, loose, unsteady.

WANT, *v.* to do without, to spare. "Lend me your spectacles?" "I cannot *want* them." Sometimes, *not to have had*; as a mother will say, her "child *wants* the small pox."

WANT, *s.* *There's a want*; implying a mental imbecility.

WANWEARD, a profligate—a gradeless, or *unworthy* person.

WAPPER, or WHAPPER, any thing large; both in a literal and metaphorical sense. See WHACKING; and WHACKER.

WAR, worse. Su.-Got. *warre*. Dan. *værre*. Sax. *wærra*. Sc. *waur*. "*War and war*"—worse and worse.

WAR, take care, beware. "*War below*." Sax. *warian*, cavere.

WARBLE, a sort of worm that breeds in cattle—a swelling on the back of an animal. Insects are in the habit of depositing their eggs upon cattle. Wherever they puncture the skin for this purpose, a small knot or *warble* arises, which serves for the nidus of the young insect so long as it continues in its worm state, and gives great pain to the animal. Dr. Jamieson derives the term from Sax. *wear*, Teut. *weer*, a knot or bunch.

WAR-DAY, every day in the week except Sunday—*working-day*. Swed. *hvardag*, working-day, every day.

WARE, *v.* to expend or lay out money. V. Jam. Supp. *war*.

WARE, *s.* sea-weed. Sax. *war*, alga marina. V. Grose, *weir*.

WARE, *s.* delf; or rather, delft. "*White ware*."—"Brown ware."

WARK, *v.* to ache.—WARK, *s.* a pain or ache. Sax. *wærc*, dolor. Swed. *wårk*, pain, smart.

WARK, *v.* to work. "He can neither *wark* nor want."—WARK-FOLKS, labourers, work-people.

WORLD, the world.—WORLDLY, worldly—like other people.

WARM, to beat. A cant term—not quite local.

WARN, WARND, WARNT, to warrant. "*Aw's warn him.*"

WARN, to give notice. I am induced to insert this word on account of its peculiar local application in the lower vales of the Tees, a river, which, from the rapidity of its upper course, and from the numerous streams it receives from hill and moorland, often rises suddenly. In this district to *warn the water*, is to give the inhabitants timely notice of a flood.

WARP, to open. Sax. *awarpan*, ejicere. A hen is said to warp when she lays.

WARSE, worse. "*Warse and warse.*" Mæ.-Got. *wairs*. Chaucer uses *werse*.—**WARST, the worst.**

WARSEN, to grow worse. "*He's warsen'd sadly.*" See **WORSEN**.

WARSL, to strive, to wrestle. Teut. *werselen*. V. Kilian.

WASTING, or WAISTING, a consumption, a decline.

WA'T, indeed, certainly. "*Wa't is't.*"—indeed it is. It is the Saxon *wat*, from *witan*; whence our old verb *wot*, to know.

WATCHING ON ST. MARK'S EVE. Young rustics will sometimes watch, or at least pretend to watch, through the night in the church porch, with a view of seeing the ghosts of those, who are to die in the parish during the next year, pass by them; which they are said to do in their usual dress, and precisely in the order of time in which they are doomed to depart. A person, supposed to have made this vigil, is, Dr. Willan states, a terror to his neighbours; for, on the least offence received, he is apt, by significant hints and grimaces, to insinuate the speedy death of some cherished friend or relative. Persons are said to have actually died from their imaginary fears on the occasion. Some of the young girls, too, follow the ancient method of *sowing hemp-seed*; while others prepare the *dumb cake*, or dreaming bread.

WATCH-WEBS, identical with STEALY-CLOTHES, and SCOTCH-AND-ENGLISH.

WATER-BRASH, a disease in the stomach. Perhaps from the bursting or discharge of *aqueous* humour.

WATH, WARTH, a ford over a river. Sax. *wad*; from *wadan*, to wade or pass through water.

WATTLES, teat-like excrescences that hang from the cheeks of swine; as well as the meanings assigned in Todd's Johnson.

WAW, to caterwaul, to cry as a cat. V. Jamieson.

WAW, **WO**, a wall.—*North*. Sax. *wah*. In *Lancashire* and *Yorkshire* it is *wogh*.

WAXEN-CHURNEL, or **WAXING-KERNEL**, a swelling in the glands of the neck in young growing persons. *Wax*, to grow—from Sax. *weazan*, Swed. *växa*—is in general use.

WAX-END, a term for the *waxed* thread used by cordwainers.

WEA, **WEHA**, sad, oppressed with woe, sorrowful. Sax. *wa*, afflictus. Sc. *wae*. "I am *wea* for you"—I pity you. "She's *weha* for him, poor man"—she is very sorry for him.

WEAD, very angry—mad, in a figurative sense. Grose derives it from *wode*; but Dr. Jamieson, with greater probability, from the old *v. weid*, to become furious.

WEAKY, juicy, moist, watery.—*Dur*. V. Jamieson, *wak*.

WEALTHY, well fed; spoken of cattle in that state.

WEAM, **WEIME**, dialectical variations of **WAME**; which see.

WEARY, vexatious, troublesome. So used in Hamlet's well-known soliloquy. Sax. *weerig*, malignus, infestus.

WEARYING, a slow consumption, or long decline.

WEASAN, **WEAZEN**, the wind-pipe, the larynx. Sax. *wasen*. Spenser writes it *weasand*.

Without rhyme or reason,

With an auld saw he wuddled his *weasan*.

Old Song on a Felo-de-se.

WEATHER-GALL, a phenomenon something like a second rainbow—said to indicate bad weather. Germ. *wassergalle*. V. Nares' Gloss. *water-gall*; and Jam. *weddir-gaw*.

WEATHER-GLEAM, clear sky near the horizon—spoken of objects seen on the ridge of a lofty hill, so as to appear as if in the sky. In this situation, as Dr. Willan observes, a man looks gigantic; he seems to tread on air, and to be clad with radiance, like one of Ossian's departed heroes. The term seems derived from Sax. *wæder*, coelum, and *gleam*, splendor.

WEBSTER, a weaver. Sax. *webbestre*, *textrix*, a female weaver.

The use of this term, as remarked by Dr. Jamieson, indicates that, among our forefathers, the work of weaving was appropriated to women. This, it is well known, was the case among the Greeks and other ancient nations, who considered it an employment unworthy of the dignity of man. My learned correspondent, Mr. Hunter, however, does not assent to Dr. Jamieson's inference. The word, he says, classes with back-ster, malt-ster, huck-ster, all of which can hardly be considered as feminine occupations.

WED, for weeded; a common abbreviation.—*Dur.*

WEDDER, a male sheep after the second shearing. Sax. *weder*.

See **DINMAN**, or **DINMONT**.

WEE, little, small. "*A wee bit.*"—" *A wee thing.*" V. Jam.

"Thy wee bit housie too, in ruin!" *Burns.*

WEE, a short while. "Wait a wee"—have patience.

WEERANS, **WEERANES**, children—*wee-ones*, little ones, small ones.

Sc. *weans*.

WEEL, well.—**WEEL-TO-DEE**, *well-to-do*, living comfortably, in good circumstances—*doing well*.

WEEL-SMON-THEE! well come on thee. A pure Saxon interjection—*weeles mothe*; literally "well is me of thee." This benediction, fervently pronounced by an affectionate mother when caressing a favourite child, has an endearing and familiar sweetness, inexpressibly gratifying. It is the voice of Nature herself, speaking her own language.

WEER, or **WEAR**, to stop or oppose, to keep off, to guard. Sax. *werian*, prohibere, defendere. Dut. *weeren*.

WEET, *v.* to rain, to wet.—**WEET**, *s.* slight rain, wet weather.

Sax. *wæta*, humiditas. Chaucer uses *wete*, *v.* and *a*.

WEEZE, a circular roll of straw, wool, or other soft substance, for protecting the head under the pressure of a load or burthen.

Probably from Teut. *wase*, *cæspes*; or it may be from *case*.

Brand thinks it a corruption of *wisp*. Sc. *waese*.

WEIGHT, an utensil used in barns for winnowing corn, and about

farm-houses for lifting grain and such things with—in form like a sieve, but without holes. It consists of a wooden rim, with a sheep's pelt stretched over it. Sc. *wecht*, *weicht*. *Wecht* is a term which occurs in the Boldon Book of the county of Durham, and is still understood by the country people to signify a measure of corn. It seems from this ancient record, that the bishop, amongst other branches of the regalia, had his own standard measure, which it was in his power to increase or diminish. V. Surtees' History of Durham, Vol. I, p. 27.

WELK, *v.* to dry, to wither. An old word. V. Todd's John.

WELK, *s.* a voluted shell—a *wilk*. Sax. *wealc*, a periwinkle.

WELL, to weld. Swed. *wella*. Sax. *wellen*, to be very hot.

WELL, is used in some of the Northern counties as a kind of expletive, introductory to any sort of observation, connected or unconnected, or even contrary to being *well*. Thus, a person will ask after a sick friend: "*Well*, how's John to-day?" and will be answered, "*well*, he's far worse!" So a late worthy Baronet, when passing sentence, as chairman of the Durham Quarter Sessions, used to begin, "*well*, my *honest* friend, you've been convicted of felony," &c.

WELLY, very near—*well nigh*. Sax. *wel neah*. Somner.

WELSH, insipid. Teut. *gaelsch*. Welsh and wallow are synonymous. Broth and water, and pottage without salt, are *wallow* or *welsh*. A person whose face has a raw, pale, and unhealthy look—whom a keen frosty morning pinches, and to whom it gives an appearance of misery and poverty—has a *welsh* and *wallow* face. A *welsh* day, is the same as a *sleety* day, when it is neither thaw nor frost: but a *wallow* day is when a cold, strong, and hollow wind prevails. *Wallow*, applied to the state of the weather, is perhaps only applicable in a rugged and mountainous country.

WELTER, to reel or stagger. Teut. *welteren*, volutare.

WEND, to go. The old present tense of *went*. Sax. *wendan*. Not obsolete, as stated by Dr. Johnson.

WEND, or WIEND, a narrow street, or small court. Sc. *wynd*, an alley, a lane. Obviously from Sax. *windan*, to turn. The word is still in use at Darlington and Stockton upon Tees.

WENSDAY, the present vulgar word for Wednesday. *Wensdaye* is found in our old lexicographer, Huloet. The term is derived from Woden, the great deity of the Northern nations.

WENT, for gone. Frequent in the North, as well as among the Cockneys. V. Pegge's *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* p. 233.

WENT, WENTED, applied to milk when it has been kept till it be approaching to sourness. Perhaps an euphonism for spoiled; as we say of spoiled meat—it is gone. But see Tooke's curious article on *vinny*, decayed, Vol. II., p. 61.

WERRIT, to tease. Not so violent a metaphor as **TUE**. If a person, extremely ill, were importuned to any measure to which he felt reluctant, or which was contrary to his inclination, he would request not to be *werrited* so much about it. It has been suggested to me, that the word is used rather more generally for any thing which gives that kind of pain which an animal, beset at once by a pack of dogs, may be supposed to feel. Whence, perhaps, it is *worry*. I may add that worry, in our old language, was written *werre*.

To *werre* each other and to slay.—Gower, *Conf. Amant.*

WESH, *v.* to wash.—**WESH**, *s.* stale urine, sometimes used in washing. Teut. *wasch*, lotura. V. Jamieson, *wash*.

WET-HAND, a drunken person; termed by Bewick (*Fables of Æsop*, p. 138), "an old filtering stone." Seneca humorously said of Tiberius—that he was never drunk but once; and that once was all his life. In Kelly's *Reminiscences*, the eccentric author gives us an epitaph, extracted from a tomb in the Cathedral at Sienna, characteristic enough of the present subject: "Wine gives life! it was death to me. I never beheld the morning sun with sober eyes; even my bones are thirsty.—Stranger! sprinkle my grave with wine; empty the cup and depart."

WHACK, a vulgar term for appetite. "*What a whack he's got.*"

WHACK, *v.* to strike or beat with violence. A variation of *thwack*.—**WHACK**, *s.* a loud blow. Not confined to the North.

WHACKER, *v.* to tremble, to quake.—**WHACKERING**, trembling.

WHACKER, *s.* a great lie. In a metaphorical sense.

WHACKING, large, strong, bouncing. "A *whacking* fellow."

WHANG, *v.* to flog—properly, to chastise with a thong.—**WHANG**, *s.* a leather-thong. Sax. *thwang*.

WHANG, a thick or large piece of any thing eatable—especially of bread or cheese.—**WHANGING**, large, great.

WHAP, *v.* to beat soundly.—**WHAP**, *s.* a knock-down blow.

WHAPPER, or **WAPPER**, any thing uncommonly large. In many instances, as remarked by Dr. Willan, our forefathers seem to have estimated weights and magnitudes by the force of their blows. Thus, they employed in gradation the terms *slapper*, *smacker*, *banger*, *thumper*, *thwacker*, *swinger*, and *rattler*. The word *bumper*, concerning which so much has been said and surmised, the Doctor thinks, is not of a more exalted origin than what is here stated.

WHART, or **WHEART**, a Northern pronunciation of quart.

Each pay-day fairly,
He takes his *whcart* right dearly,
'Bout Latin, Greek—o rarely—
Maybee he'll jaw away.—*Keel Row*, T. T.

WHATTEN, what kind of, what. "Whatten o' clock is't?"

WHAUP, the larger curlew. *Scolopax arquata*. Linnæus. In the Statistical Account of Scotland, an amusing *trait* of nationality is recorded, where a Scotsman's taste led him to prefer "the *whceple* (whistle) of a *whaup*" to "a' the nightingales that ever sang." V. Vol. VII., p. 600.

WHAUP-I'-THE-RAPE, *knot* or *twist in the rope*—any thing going wrong.

WHAZLE, or **WHEEZLE**, *v.* to draw the breath with difficulty. Sul-Got. *hwaesa*.—**WHAZLE**, or **WHEEZLE**, *s.* an indication of asthma. Applied also to the throat.

WHE, **WHEE**, who. Sc. *wha*. "Wh'e's there?" "Whee's wi' ye?"

WHEAL, *v.* to gather, to suppurate. Sax. *huylea*, a pustule.

This verb is not in Todd's Johnson.

WHEAM, smooth, sheltered, impervious to the wind. Perhaps, as suggested to me by a skilful etymologist, a corruption of *Holm*. In Knarsdale, my correspondent remarks, there is a place called *Whit-Wham*, which he always believed to be *White-Holm*; and in West Allen, there is another place called *Wham-Lands*, evidently from the situation, the *Holm-Lands*. But see Kennett.

WHEAN, to coax, to flatter. "What a *wheaning* way she has."

WHEAN, a few, a small quantity. "A *whean* nout," said of cattle. "A *whean* bairns." Mr. Lambe writes it *wheen*. V. Notes on the Battle of Floddon, p. 72.

WHELK, a thump or blow, the noise made by the falling of any thing heavy.

WHEMMEL, **WHOMMEL**, or **WHUMMEL**, *v.* to turn upside down, to tumble over. Teut. *wemelen*, frequenter et leviter movere.

WHEMMEL, *s.* an overthrow; figuratively, a *down-pour*, or continuous fall of rain.

WHEREWITH, used *substantively* for, money, or property.

WHET, **WHIT**, **WHITE**, to cut with a knife. Sax. *hwitan*.—

WHITTLE-TE-WHET, to sharpen, to set an edge on.

WHETSTONE. To give the whetstone as a prize for lying, was a standing jest among our ancestors, as a satirical premium to him who had the most creative imagination, and is not yet out of use in the North. Brand, on the authority of the late Mr. Punshon, (Pop. Ant., Vol. I, p. 431,) mentions a custom among the colliers at Newcastle, of *giving a pin* to a person in company by way of hinting to him that he is *fibbing*; but which, I think, is now obsolete. It is, however, still usual in Northumberland to give a person a cork when he is thought to exaggerate in his narration.

WHETSTONE. To look as blue as a whetstone, to look blue with cold.

WHEW, or **WHUE**, *v.* to whistle.—**WHEW**, or **WHUE**, *s.* a whistle.

WHICK, quick, alive. "*Whick and alive*," a common laudatory

expression in Newcastle, among certain ladies, who neither sell the best fish, nor speak the plainest English. *Wh*, and *quh*, seem convertible modes of spelling, especially among the old Scots.

WHICKENS, a general name for all creeping or stoloniferous grasses or plants, which give the farmer so much trouble to eradicate. *Quick-ones*—for there is no killing them.

WHICKS, plants or slips of the white thorn. "A *whick*-hedge."

WHIDDER, or **WHITHER**, to shake, to quake, to shiver; hence a *whither* of cold, a shivering cold. "All in a *whither*"—all in a tremble. Probably from *quiver*.

WHIEW, to fly hastily, to make great speed.

WHIFF, a transient view, a glance. *In a whiff*, in a short time.

WHIG, sour whey. Sax. *hwæg*, cerum.—**WHIGGEN'D-WHEY**, a pleasant liquor made by infusing various aromatic herbs in whey, and suffering it to undergo a fermentation—used by the labouring people as a cooling beverage.

WHILE, until. "Stay *while* I come back." While is here for till, and till for "to the time"—for *while* is time, and *till* is to *while*. V. Tooke, Vol. I., p. 363.

WHILES, sometimes. "It rains *whiles*."—**WHILOMS**, is also in use in the same sense.

WHILK, **WHULK**, which. Sax. *hwilc*. Dan. *hvilke*. Chaucer uses *whilke*; and the same form of the word occurs in a very curious old English instrument (temp. Henry V.) in the possession of Sir Henry Lawson, Bart.

WHILT, a term for an indolent person. "*An idle whilt*."

WHINGE, to whine, to sob or cry peevishly. Su.-Got. *wenga*, plorare. V. Jamieson, *quhynges*.

WHINNERNEB, a meagre, thin-faced person, with a sharp nose. Grose, following Ray, says, perhaps from some bird that feeds, or is bred, among *whins*; but I think it is more likely from Welsh, *wyneb*, a face, a visage.

WHINS, gorse or furze. *Ulex Europæus*. Welsh, *chwyn*.

WHIPPER-AND-HOUGH, an officer of the Corporation, Newcastle. See **HOUGH**.

WHIPPER-SNAPPER, a diminutive, insignificant person. Mr. Todd says, it is a common expression, usually in ridicule or contempt.

WHIR, *v.* to fly off with a noise like game when sprung. *Su.-Got. hurra, cum impetu circumagi.*—**WHIR**, *s.* the sound made by the wings of game—often startling the nerves of a young sportsman.

Full ninety winters hae I seen
And piped where gorcocks *whirring* flew.

Pickering, Donocht Head.

WHISHT! be silent, hush! *hist!* “*Whisht, woman, whisht!*”

This vulgarism, if such it be, is not without ancient authority, being used by honest old Latimer.

WHISK, *v.* to go out, or to pull any thing out, hastily.

WHISK, *s.* a vulgar pronunciation of whist. This game is more ancient than is supposed. Strutt is mistaken in saying, that it first occurs in the *Beaux Stratagem*; for it is mentioned, under the old name of *whisk*, in the works of Taylor, the Water Poet, a noted character in the reign of Charles I.

WHISKET, or **WISKIT**, a sort of basket. V. Nares’s Glossary.

WHISKY, the modern and well-known-term for *usquebaugh*, a Gaelic word signifying the water of life.

WHISSONTIDE, Whitsuntide.—**WHISSON-SUNDAY**, Whitsunday. *Whitsun-sunday* is also used: and if whitsun-tide be correct, this will be so too.

WHISTLE, “the mouth; the organ of whistling,” says Dr. Johnson; quoting Walton’s Angler.

Let’s drink the other cup to *wet our whistles*, and so sing away all sad thoughts.

Here *whistle* surely means the *throat*. In the North, to *wet one’s whistle* is a common phrase for, to *take a good drink*; and—without charging the amiable old Izaak with tippling—that, in all probability, was his meaning. Indeed, the use of the expression in this sense is very ancient.

I wete my whystell as good drinkers do.—*Palsgrave.*

WHITE, to requite. "God *white* you!" V. Ray.

WHITEHEFT, flattery, cunning. "*Whiteheft o' Lunnun.*"

WHITE-PLOUGH, another name for *Fool-plough*; so denominated from the young men composing the Pageant being dressed in *white*. See **FOOL-PLOUGH**.

WHITE-HERRING, a pickled, and *not a fresh* herring—with all due deference to Mr. Archdeacon Nares. See his Glossary, where it is stated, in regard to Steevens's explanation (similar to my own) and his reference to the *Northumberland Household Book*, that "there *three* are ordered for a young lord or lady's breakfast, and *four* for my lord's, which no lord or lady *could possibly* eat." This may be quite true; but what does it prove? From Bishop Percy's preface to the book, it appears that the Earl was a nobleman of great magnificence and taste; and considering the splendid establishment detailed in that curious memorial of the *olden time*, more white herrings might be provided "for a young lord or lady's breakfast," as well as "for my lord's," than they actually did, or "*could possibly* eat."

WHITE-NEB'D-CRAW, a provincial designation for the rook.

WHITLING, a much-admired species of trout, the history of which is very little known. They are frequently taken in the river Tyne; but like the brandling and the salmon-smelt, always without spawn. In some parts they are called *whitings*, and are generally supposed at last to become salmon. Sw. *hwitling*, a whiting.

WHITTEE-WHATTEEING, speaking low and privately—whispering between two persons, to the exclusion of a third—also indecision, or procrastination, on frivolous pretences. The etymology of words of this peculiar form is extremely uncertain.

WHITTLE, *v.* to haggle in cutting. *Cumb.* and *West.*

WHITTLE, *s.* a knife; generally a *clasp-knife*. Sax. *whytel*; and that, probably, from Goth. *huet tol*, a sharp instrument. A *whittle* was a knife, such as was formerly carried about the person by those whose quality did not entitle them to the distinction of a sword. Long knives were forbidden to be

worn in the City of London or Westminster in 1351, during the sitting of Parliament. "An *harden sark*, a *guse grassing*, and a *whittle gait*," were all the salary of a clergyman, not many years ago, in Cumberland; in other words, his entire stipend consisted of a shirt of coarse linen, the right of commoning geese, and the more valuable privilege of using a knife and fork at the table of his parishioners.

Much is the duty—small the legal due.

Crabbe's Borough.

WHIZZER, a falsehood. More *wind* than truth. See **FIZZLE**.

WHO, **SHO**, **SHOE**, for she. I am indebted to Mr. Justice Bayley for reminding me of this strange mutation in our Northern usage—occasionally to be met with. *Heo* is the ancient Saxon form, still retained in some places. V. *Verstegan*.

WHOFT, **WHUFT**, put, placed—embracing the idea of *whipped*. "He *whoft* his foot on't."

WHRIPE, to complain peevishly, to whimper, to whine.

WHURRY, *wherry*, a large boat—a sort of barge or lighter.—*Newc.* Bryant says, the name wherry is very ancient, and, by the Romans, was expressed *horia*. Thomson derives it from Goth. *veerje*, a ferry-boat.

Aw thowt aw'd myek a voyage to Shields

Iv Jemmy Joneson's *whurry*.—*Local Song.*

WHUSSEL, a corruption of whistle.—**WHUSSEL-WOOD**, the alder and plane-tree; used by boys in making whistles.

WHUTHER, to beat, to flutter. Cognate to **WHIDDER**, or **WHITHER**.—**WHUTHERING**, a throbbing or palpitation at the heart.

WHY, or **WHYE**, a young cow. See **QUEY**.

WHYLLYMER, a species of cheese remarkable for its poverty; of which it might be safely asked (saving both meat and mense) "*we'll ha' mare?*" In a note to Anderson's Ballads, its surface is said to be so hard, that it frequently bids defiance to the

kéeneſt edge of a *Cumbrian gully*, and its interior ſubſtance ſo very tough, that it affords rather occupation to the teeth of a ruſtic than nourishment to his body, making his hour of repaſt the ſevereſt part of his day's labour.

WIDDERSFUL, laboriouſly endeavouring, actively ſtriving.

WIDDEY, a tough band made of oziars, partially dried in the fire; uſed for many agricultural purpoſes. The iron ring, uniting the band of a cow and the poſt to which ſhe is tied, is, in ſome places, ſtill called a *widdey*, from its having been made of oziars before the common uſe of iron. "*As tough as a widdey.*" Old Eng. *wythe*; from Sax. *withig*; and that from *withan*, to join; whence, ſays Tooke, the prepoſition *with*.

WIDDLE, to fret. Germ. *wedeln*, to wag, to move? V. Jam. *widdill*.

WIDE-COAT, an upper or great coat. Perhaps not peculiar.

WIDOW-BEWITCHED, a married woman ſeparated from her huſband.

WIFE, a woman, whether married or not. "*An apple wife.*"—"*A fiſh wife.*"—" *A tripe wife.*" Sax. *wif*, mulier, femina. Chaucer uſes *wife* ſimply for woman.

WIG, a kind of ſmall cake, or bun. "*A plain wig.*"—" *A ſpice wig.*" Teut. *wegghe*, panis triticeus. Kilian.

WIGGLE-WAGGLE, tremulous undulating motion, a wriggle.

WIGHTY, ſtrong and active. V. Todd's Johnson, *wight*.

WIK, WICK, a corner; as the *wik* of the mouth. Su.-Got. *wik*, angulus. Sc. *weik*, *week*.

WIKE, WICK, WICKER, a mark uſed in ſetting out tithes; generally a ſmall branch of a tree.

WILL, for *ſhall*; and. WOULD, for *ſhould*; are miſapplied *paſſim* "THE NORTH COUNTREYE." The Northumbrian gentry, though much addicted to the uſe of this peculiar idiom, diſreliſh any admonition of their miſtakes. Such errors, however, are incorrigible, both in them and in their neighbours, the Scots. Even ſuch writers as Blair and Robertson are not always exempt from this inveterate diſfigurement.

WILLEY-WAND, a stem of the willow. Sax. *welig*, and *wand*.
 "A mere *willey-wand*"—applied to a tall, thin person.

WIN, to dry hay by exposing it to the air, to get in harvest generally. Sax. *windwian*, ventilare. Teut. *winnen*, colligere fructus terrae. Our farmers speak of "*Well won hay*."

Yt felle abowght the Lamasse tyde,
 Whan husbonds *wynn* ther haye,
 The dowghtye Dowglasse bowynd hym to ryde,
 In Ynglond to take a praye.—*Battle of Otterbourne*.

WIN, to raise, to get; as coals from a mine, or stones from a quarry. Su.-Got. *winna*, laborare, labore acquirere. Sax. *winnan*.

WINDER, *v.* to separate grain from the chaff—to *winnow*.

WINDER, a window. V. Craven Glossary, *winder*; and Nares, *windore*.

WINDLE-STREA, or **WINNELL-STREE**, a dry stalk or stem of grass in old poor pastures. Sax. *windel-streowe*.

WINDY, noisy, loquacious, marvellous in narration.

Though he is a *windy* body, when he gets in his auld world stories, he has mair gumption in him than most people.

Redgauntlet.

WINDY-WALLETS, a noisy, gasconading fellow—one who is accustomed to magnify in conversation.

WINKERS, the eyes—the eyelashes. "*Maw winkers to dazzle*."

WINNA, **WINNOT**, provincialisms for, will not.

WINSOME, **WUNSOME**, lively, cheerful, gay. Sax. *winsum*.

WINTER, an instrument of iron hung against the bars of a fire-place, used to heat smoothing irons upon. V. Jam. Supp.

WIRDLE, to perform any thing laboriously and slowly. A respected friend, now no more, suggested *work* and *dele*—to work gradually.

WISE, to show or direct, to lead or turn out. Sax. *wisian*, monstrare. Swed. *visa*, to show, to exhibit. "*Wise him in*."—"Wise out the horse."—"Wise the door open." It

also meant, to insinuate, to work into; as to *wise* into company or into favour; that is, to do it cunningly.

WISE, to let go. "*Wise off that rope.*"—" *Wise off your gun.*"

WISE-LIKE, possessing the appearance of wisdom or propriety.

Sax. *wis-líc*, sapiens, prudens.

WISE-MAN, a periphrasis for a conjuror, or wizard. In the dark ages, when astrology was in vogue, thieves were kept in surprising awe by the *cunning men* with long beards and white wands. If the same effect could now be produced, it might be well to revive the *Black Art*. Certain it is, that wretches, pretenders to occult science, are still occasionally consulted by the lower and more ignorant classes.

WIT, **WITE**, *v.* to know. Mæ.-Got. and Sax. *witan*. Su.-Got. *weta*, scire. "*To let wit*"—to inform.

WITCH-WOOD, the mountain ash. See **ROUN-TREE**.

WITE, *v.* to blame, to reproach. Sax. *witan*, imputare.—**WITE**, *s.* blame, imputation. A Chaucerian word, retained by Spenser. Su.-Got. *wite*, pœna. Swed. *vite*, pecuniary punishment. Sc. *wyte*.

WITING, **WITTING**, knowledge, judgment, wit. See **WIT**, **WITE**.

WITTERING, a hint. Sc. *wittryng*, information, knowledge.

WITTE-WITTE-WAY, a game among boys—which I do not remember in the South of England.

WIV, with.—*North.* and *Dur.*—*Wi'*.—*York.*

WIZENED, **WIZZENED**, **WIZZENT**, dried, parched, withered, wrinkled, shrivelled. Sax. *wismian*, arescere. Sw. *vistna*.

WOAD, **WUD**, **WUDE**, mad, frantic, furious. Sax. *wod*, insanus, furiosus. Sc. *wod*, *wud*. *Wode* occurs several times in Chaucer.

WOMMEL, or **WUMBLE**, an auger. From *wimble*.

WON, **WUN**, to dwell, to haunt or frequent. A very old word, but not obsolete, as stated by Ash; being quite common in *Cumb.* and *Lanc.* Sax. *wonian*, *wunian*. Teut. *woonen*, habitare, frequentare. Cornish, *wonnen*, to stay, to tarry.

WOO, wool. A common pronunciation in many places.

WOR, our.—**WORSHELLS**, ourselves.

Worm, a serpent of great magnitude, and of terrific description—a hideous monster in the shape of a worm or dragon. The application of this title to the serpent tribe is very general, and has been used with great latitude. Indeed, the similarity of form naturally led to it. The Italian poets call the infernal serpent of old “*Il gran Verme* ;” and Milton’s Adam is made to reproach Eve with having lent an ear “to that false *worm*.” Shakspeare, too, speaks of slander’s tongue as outvenoming “all the *worms* of Nile.” *Worm* is a Teutonic word for serpent; and Germ. *wurm*, is used for a dragon, as well as a worm. Mœ.-Got. *waurm*, signifies a serpent; and *orm* has the same meaning in the Su.-Got. and Dan. languages. Sax. *wurm*, also, sometimes occurs in this sense. Popular tradition has handed down to us, through successive generations, with very little variation, the most romantic details of the ravages committed by these all-devouring worms, and of the valour and chivalry displayed by their destroyers. Without attempting to account for the origin of such tales, or pretending in any manner to vouch for the matters of fact contained in them, it cannot be disguised, that many of the inhabitants of the county of Durham in particular, still implicitly believe in these ancient superstitions. The *Worm of Lambton* is a family legend, the authenticity of which they will not allow to be questioned. Various adventures and supernatural incidents have been transmitted from father to son, illustrating the devastation occasioned, and the miseries inflicted by the monster—and marking the self-devotion of the Knight of the Lambton family, through whose intrepidity the worm was eventually destroyed. But the lapse of centuries has so completely enveloped in obscurity the particular details, that it is impossible to give a narration which could in any degree be considered as complete. The story related in my friend Mr. Surtees’ splendid and elaborate History of Durham is incorrect in many particulars. Those parts, which allude to the profane fishing on a Sunday, and the consequences resulting from it, are mere modern disfigurements of the original tradition,

utterly at variance with the state of the times—amusements on the Sabbath, in those days, when Catholicism prevailed, not being regarded as an act of profaneness. A conical hill is shown on the banks of the Wear, about two miles from Lambton Castle, which from time immemorial has been called the *Worm Hill*, and round which this great serpent is said to have coiled itself.—Another old, and well-authenticated Durham legend, is the *Dragon, Worm, or Flying Serpent of Sockburn*; described as a monster that devoured men, women, and children, and which was vanquished and slain by Sir John Conyers; in memory whereof his sovereign gave him the manor of Sockburn, to hold by the tenure of presenting to every Bishop, on his first entrance into the county after his election to the see, the falchion with which this gallant and successful adventure was achieved—a ceremony still continued, *honoris causa*.

WORMIT, worm-wood. The common people consider this herb a prophylactic against fleas, and accordingly place it about their beds.

WORRY, to eat voraciously, to choak, to suffocate. V. Ray.

WORSEN, *v. n.* to become worse. Used as *v. a.* by Milton.

WOU, the worst kind of *swipes*. "*Farthing wou*." The word is also applied to weak tea, or any other worthless liquor.

WOWL, to cry, to howl. Shakspeare uses *wawl*.

WRANG, wrong. Pure Saxon.—**WRANGSLY**, falsely.

WRAT, or **RAT**, a wart on the finger or face. Dut. and Sc. *wrat*.

WRECK, sea-weed; much used for manuring land.

WRECKLING, an unhealthy feeble child—the youngest or weakest of the breed among animals—the smallest bird in the nest—any ill-grown creature. See **DOWFY**.

WRIDDEN, or **WREEDEN**, cross, ill-natured, perverse—*written*; applied in particular to children.

WROUT, to bore, to dig up like a hog, to root. Sax. *wrotan*, subigere. Chaucer has *wrote*.

WUD, with.—*Cumb.* "*God be wud her*."—God rest her soul.

WUDDLE, to sever by short and frequently-renewed efforts. For authority see **WEASAN**.

WYE, WYA, well, yes.—**WYE—WYE**, very well; yes, yes. A common expression of assent. Fr. *oui*.

WYLECOAT, a vest for a child; generally of flannel. V. Jamieson, *wylecot*.

WYLLEMENT, or WULLEMENT, a pale, sickly looking person.

Y.

Y. The use of this letter, as a vowel, is very frequent in the diphthongal language of the North; as *yaits*, oats; *yak*, oak; *yearth*, earth, &c. &c. In the country dialect the Saxon *ea* is almost uniformly pronounced *ya*.

YABLES, YEELINS, YEABLESAR, YEBBLESER, perhaps. See **AB-LINS**.

YAITING, or YEATING, a single sheaf of corn. Identical with **GATING, or GAITING**. See **GATE, or GAIT**.

YAL, YALL, ale. *A*, in this, and many other provincial words, is sounded like *yaw*.

YAMMER, to fret, to whine, to complain—or rather to repeat the same complaint. Also to cry like a dog in pain, or when it is wanting to follow its master if shut up from him. Germ. *jammern*, to complain. Swed. *jåmra sig*, to lament—*jåmmer*, lamentation.

YAMMERING, making a loud and continual noise; such as proceeds from contentious women, or from fretful and peevish children. The word, indeed, stands for a very complex idea, into which enters a combination of habitual fretfulness, discontent, brawling, and anger.

Come, dinna, dinna whinge an' whipe,
Like *yammering* Isbel Macky.

Song, *Bob Cranky's Adieu*.

YAN, YEN, one.—YANCE, YENCE, once.—YANSELL, YENSILL, one's self.

YAP, apt, quick. Sax. *gep*, astutus. In Peire Ploughman I find *gep*, which Dr. Whitaker considers of the same origin, and explains in the sense of alert and vigorous.

YAP, YEP, an opprobrious epithet to a youngster—an ape.

YARE, alert, nimble, fit, ticklish. The word occurs in *The Mad Lover* of Beaumont and Fletcher, in a sense not very delicate to modern ears.

YARE, or YERK, to wrench or twist forcibly—to jerk.

YARK, to beat soundly, to correct severely. Isl. *hreckia*, pulsare. A favourite word among the vulgar.

YARNUT, an earth-nut. See ARNUT, AWNUT.

YATE, YAT, YET, a gate. Both Chaucer and Spenser use *gate*.

"As old as *Pandon-yate*," is a local proverb of great antiquity; but Pandon Gate—the oldest of all the fine antique towers that once adorned those venerable walls, which, in the days of Leland, who visited them three hundred years ago, for "strength and magnificens far passeth al the cities of England, and most of the townes of Europe"—to the regret of every man of taste, was totally demolished in 1795; since which, a spirit of modern, and, it is feared, mercenary innovation, has attacked with unrelenting gripe, many other interesting memorials of our former state. The antiquary, who remembers, with kindred emotion, these ages that are gone by, has the yearly mortification of seeing one vestige after another give way to the most clumsy and tasteless substitute. *Diversi tempi, diversi costumi*.

YATE-STOOP, YAT-STOOP, YET-STOOP, a gate post.

YAUD, or YAWD, a common name among country people for a horse—a *jade*. A druidical temple, in Cumberland, goes by the name of the "Grey Yauds," probably from the colour of the stones.

YAUP, to cry loudly and incessantly, to lament. Teut. *galpen*, gannire instar vulpis. Kilian.—YAUPING, crying, shouting.

YAUP, *v.* to be hungry.—**YAUP**, *a.* having a keen appetite—hungry.

YEATHER, or **YEDDER**, a flexible twig used for binding hedges.

YEHLE, the Northern pronunciation of able.

YEE, the oak. See **AAC**. "He's as hard as *yek* and iron"—a common Northumbrianism.

YELD, barren; as a cow that does not give milk.

YELL, *ale*. **Sax. eale**.—**YELL-HOUSE**, an ale-house.—**YELL-WIFE**, the lady of "*mine host*,"—also a hostess in her own right. See **YAL**, **YALL**.

YELLOW-YOWLEY, a Northern name for the yellow bunting, or yellow hammer. *Emberiza citrinella*. Linnæus. A vulgar prejudice exists in Scotland against this bird. **V. Jam. yeld-ring**.

YELP, to shout, to cry out; as it were *like a dog*. See **YAUP**.

YELPER, a popular name for the avoset, which frequents the sea shores of this kingdom in winter, and makes a shrill noise.

YERNING, ferment. **Germ. gerinnen**, to coagulate. A plant used in North Tindale, for the purpose of curdling milk for cheese, is called *yerning grass*. See **KESLIP**.

YETLING, a small pan or boiler. So called, I suppose, from being made of *cast metal*. **V. Jamieson, yetland**.

YEUK, *v.* to itch. **Teut. jeucken**, prurire. **Dut. jeuken**.—**YEUK**, *s.* a cutaneous disease—jocosely denominated the plague of Scotland; from an idea of its being so prevalent in that country. See **SCOTCH-FIDDLE**.

YEUKY, prurient; especially in a sense inadmissible here. *Yekin*, pruritus, occurs in **Prompt. Parv**.

YISSERDAY, yesterday.—**YISSERNEET**, yesternight.

YOR, your.—**YOR-SHILL**, yourself.

YORK has the higher rack, but **DURHAM** the deeper manger, a homely Northern proverb, which the sagacious reader will have no difficulty in applying.

YOUL, **YOWL**, to cry, to howl. **Isl. gola**, ululare. The superstitious are much afraid when they hear a dog *youl* near their

: dwelling, and consider it a prediction of an early death in some of the family. This is a very old article of popular belief.

YOUT, to cry, to roar. Teut. *iuyten*, vociferari.

YOUTH, is often used in the sense of vigorous age; as, "he is a fine old youth."

YOW, **YOWE**, a ewe. Sax. *cowa*, ovis fœmina.

YULE, the time of Christmas—a festival observed long before the introduction of Christianity. Among the Northern nations, it appears to have been an annual feast in honour of the sun, when that great luminary began to revert after the winter solstice. The Romans at this period of the year also celebrated the Saturnalia. The Greenlanders still keep a feast to testify their joy at the return of the sun to the Northern hemisphere. V. Crantz, Vol. I, p. 176. Various conjectures have been formed as to the origin of the name, but it is difficult to determine which etymon ought to be preferred. The chief cognate terms are Su.-Got. and Swed. *jul*. Dan. *jul*. Isl. *jol*. Sax. *geola*. Teut. *joel*.

In the good old days of English plenty and hospitality, the festivities at Christmas were universally felt and enjoyed by all ranks of society; and this season, otherwise gloomy and desolate, was passed in the interchange of social visits. These entertainments, it is pleasing to remark, are not altogether driven from our *yule* fire-sides in the North; though the superstitious observances, with which the day used to be celebrated, are now grown rare, if not entirely discontinued.

YULE-CANDLE, a large mould-candle, lighted and set on the supper-table on Christmas eve. It is considered unlucky to snuff it until the conclusion of the repast. This custom, no doubt, originated in times of heathenism. It bears great resemblance to the Roman Saturnalia, in the celebration of which lights were used.

YULE-CLOG, a large block or log of wood laid on the fire on Christmas Eve, and kept burning all the following day, or longer, if possible. A portion of the old clog of the preceding

Part must be kept wherewith to teend,
The *Christmas Log* next yeare;
And where 'tis safely kept, the Fiend
Can do no mischief (there).

As knowledge advances, superstition almost necessarily recedes. Yet even now—extensively as rational education and intelligence are diffusing among every rank of society, and rapid as has been “the march of intellect”—many grave and sensible persons, though ashamed to own a belief in supernatural agency of any sort, are still so far influenced in their manner of thinking, as to be uncomfortable in the idea of entirely neglecting the superstitious notions imbibed in early life. They affect to doubt what, in their hearts, they believe and are afraid of. Such is ever the despotism of the imagination over minds imperfectly cultivated.

YULE-GAMES, gambols customary during the hilarity of Christmas.

YULE-PLOUGH, a name for the Christmas Pageant described under **FOOL-PLOUGH**.

YURE, the udder of an animal. Dan. *yver*, a dug. Dut. *wijer*.

THE END.

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